THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,546. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—SECOND PAGE—Fourth, fifth, and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
BALL SEASON—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
BILLIARDS—THIRD PAGE—Third column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—THIRD PAGE—Second column.
BOARDERS WANTED—THIRD PAGE—Second column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—FIFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
CLOTHING—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
COPARTNERSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
DENTISTRY—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
DRY GOODS—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth column.
FINANCIAL—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
FINE ARTS—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
FOR SALE—THIRD PAGE—Third column.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
FURNITURE—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
HELP WANTED—MALES—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—SECOND PAGE—Second column.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS—FIRST PAGE—First column.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
HOTELS—THIRD PAGE—Third column.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
INSTRUCTION—FIRST PAGE—First column.
LECTURE SEASON—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
LOAN OFFICES—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
LOST AND FOUND—First PAGE—First column.
MACHINERY—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
MARBLE MANTELS—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
MATRIMONIAL—THIRD PAGE—Third column.
MEDICAL—THIRD PAGE—Third column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—EIGHTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
MUSICAL—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
PERSONAL—FIRST PAGE—First column.
PIANOFORTES—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
PROPOSALS—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
REWARDS—FIRST PAGE—First column.
SALES AT AUCTION—THIRD PAGE—First and second columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—SECOND PAGE—First and second columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—SECOND PAGE—Second and third columns.
SPECIAL NOTICES—FIRST PAGE—First column.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
THE TRADES—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—FIRST PAGE—First column.
WINES, LIQUORS, &C.—THIRD PAGE—Second column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.

PERSONAL.

ARTHUR—MEET ME TO-DAY AT THE OLD PLACE in Fifteenth street, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. MAY.

AM BACK AGAIN (100)—I LEAVE FOR THE WEST; two letters Post office for you.

GERALD, GERALD, GERALD—FOR REASONS I will tell you some time it will be impossible to keep Christmas as proposed.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO MEET THE GENTLEMAN who bowed as he left the Fulton Ferry car at the intersection of Fourth avenue road, on Sunday evening, about ten o'clock, you may meet him on Broadway, walking between Tenth and Fourteenth streets, at noon, Wednesday, 28th inst.

IN THIS FEARFUL GRIEF WHICH HAUNTS ME DAY and night I ask, in the wildness of my delirium, am I so soon forgotten?—no sympathy for my sorrow, no love for me now? Whatever unkindness may be cherished towards me, thank God, to you I have never been false. TOUJOURS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—BUYING GLOVES; "NOT MIStaken; former residence Twenty-second street." Will my musical friend grant renewal of acquaintance, long wished for? Please answer W. B. F., Herald office.

TRINITY—COLD FEET, WHITE HAT AND PURPLE feather; gentleman who touched hands respectfully solicits acquaintance. Address in confidence DISCRETION, Herald office.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF THE PERSONS, IF living, or their legal representatives, if dead, who composed the following firms in existence in the city of New York in 1834-5:—Manning & Highett, Wearing & Underwood, Kellog & Co., dry goods merchants; Baker & Johnson, clothing, Pearl street, and a boot and shoe dealer of Pearl street, name unknown. If such persons hold notes on Hugh King, they will at once notify DENNIS MULLIGAN, Executor, Lexington, Ky.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, MONDAY MATINEE, THENCE OPposite —Will lady with child, who recognized gentleman following, please address CHARLIE RICHLAND, General Post office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 87 Liberty street.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT HOUSE, PARK,
32 CHAMBERS STREET, Dec. 22, 1870.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes, to pay the same at this office before the first day of January, 1871. On and after that date interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, calculated from October 6, 1870, to day of payment, will be added. On the [illegible] day of January proximo warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

CAPTAIN E. G. LOTT.—SUBSCRIBERS TO THE LOTT testimonial and those who wish to attend the reception given him this evening at Delmonico's (Fourteenth street) will please obtain their tickets from D. B. SICKELS, Treasurer, No. 8 Wall street.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR.—NEW YORK, DEC. 26, 1870.—All persons having claims against this Fair are hereby notified to present them forthwith. E. B. HART, Chairman.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, SUPPLEMENTARY—DEtermined by the drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information address LUTHY & CO., 240 Greenwich st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—WHOLES $32, halves $16, quarters $8. Kentuckies from $1 to $10. Circulars sent free. BATES, 174 Broadway, New York, one door above Maiden lane.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENtucky Lottery.—Prizes cashed and information given; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street. Box 4,264 Post office. Branch office, 447 Broome st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND IRON SAFE OF ABOUT following dimensions inside:—44x33x17 inches. Address ROBERTS, CUSHMAN & CO., 54 Mercer street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A.—TOYS AT RETAIL—MANY NOVELTIES, AT MUCH [illegible] than Broadway prices. French and Wax Dolls, [illegible]terns, Sailboats, &c., at PARSELL'S, Toy Bazaar, [illegible] street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—WAX FLOWERS.—MRS. MOGRIDGE, of London, Artist in Wax Flowers. Bouquets, suitable for holiday presents, on sale at her rooms, 33 East Seventeenth street, Union square, near the Everett House. Agent for G. Worgan's wax flowers and materials.

1871.—CORNWALL'S NEW YEAR CARDS, NINE designs; caricature by Thomas Nast, "New Year Calls," "You Know How it is Yourself." Sold at the principal stationers and by J. C. Y. CORNWALL, reading room Fifth Avenue Hotel. Fifty cents per pack.

LOST AND FOUND.

CORAL EARRING LOST.—$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID for its return at 276 East Broadway.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, CHAIN, BREASTpin and Charms, Sunday evening, from corner Allen and Canal streets down to Centre street. Good reward will be given at 448 Sixth avenue, first floor.

LOST—LAST SATURDAY EVENING, A BUNDLE OF Keys, between Laurens and Canal streets, in Broadway. Finder will be rewarded by returning the same to 107 Laurens street.

LOST—SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, BETWEEN FIFTYfifth and Fifty-sixth streets, on Third avenue, a Scotch Terrier of brindle color, mixed with gray, answers to the name of Pappe. A reward of $20 will be paid on delivering the same at 912 Second avenue.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF A BLACK silk Overskirt, lost in Forty-ninth street, west of Sixth avenue, Saturday night last. Apply at 57 West Thirty-fourth street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A BLACK AND TAN TERrier; white hair on the breast, sharp about the muzzle; had on a new collar, without name. The above reward will be paid upon returning the dog to No. 20 West Twe[illegible]

[illegible]—LOST, ON DECEMBER 14, A LARGE black and gray spotted Bloodhound; the finder or any one giving information for the recovery of the dog will receive the above reward at 22 Essex street.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Short Hand, English, German, French, Latin, Spanish. Private lessons, day and evening. Ladies' department. Telegraphy practically taught.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, at Fort Washington.—French the language of the school. Thorough English, German and scientific courses. Circulars at Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway; Milhau's drug store, 183 Broadway; G. Lespinasse's, 25 Pine street.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR SALE.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 8 Greene street, corner of Canal. N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, NEW YORK, has all the choice breeds of Dogs for sale or stock. Butler's infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75c. Imported Ferrets. Butler's new work, fourth edition, $2. Dogs boarded, trained, &c. Medicines for all diseases.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AUCTION MART FOR HORSES AND CARRIAGES OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

A CARD.

This being holiday week it was our intention to omit our usual Tuesday sale, but the wishes of our patrons have prevailed and we therefore offer for sale,

THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK:—

DARK BROWN Horse, 15¼ hands high, 8 years old, kind and true in all harness and perfectly reliable.

LARGE COVERED Express Wagon, nearly new.

BAY HORSE, 15¾ hands, 6 years old, warranted sound, kind and true.

SORREL MARE, 15½ hands, 8 years old, kind, sound and true; also set of Harness.

PONY ESTABLISHMENT—Comprising a fine Sorrel Pony, sound, kind and true; also Pony Phaeton and Single Harness.

VERY FINE BAY TEAM, long manes and tails, 15¾ hands, 6 years; a capital carriage or express Team, and warranted sound, kind and true.

Several other Horses, fur Robes, Blankets, single and double Harness, &c., &c.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALLS,
Corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
BARKER & HAMLIN, AUCTIONEERS.
Regular Auction Sales
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GENTLEMEN'S PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Horses, Carriages, Harness and everything in the horse line to suit the wants of all classes of purchasers constantly on hand.

SUPERIOR STABLING for horses on sale.

OUTSIDE SALES SOLICITED and promptly attended to. Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.

PROFESSOR JARVIS' American Clipping Machine in operation at the Mart. Horses clipped in one hour.

A TROTTING HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A FINE black Horse, 15¾ hands, sired by old Patchen; can be driven by any one; trotted last June in 2:34, can trot a four mile heat in 2:50; his pedigree can be made positive as he is well known; also a four year old Mare, trots in 2:50, scant 15 hands high, black, lady can drive her; single Road Wagon and Top Wagon, nearly new; Harness, &c.; owner's health compels him to sell. Apply at D. HULSE'S livery stable, 93 East Fourth street.

AT WITTY'S, 638 BROADWAY—LARGEST ASSORTment new and second hand Carriages and Sleighs in this city; now offering at greatly reduced prices; Coupe Rockaways in great variety.

A.—50 SLEIGHS OF ALL STYLES; BELLS IN GREAT variety; 500 Blankets, Sleigh and Wagon Robes. At summer prices at the corner Hudson and Spring streets. LITTLE & TURNER.

A.—FIVE SECOND HAND COACHES, 1 LANDAU, Brewster's make; 20 Top, Road and Express Wagons; Phaetons, Harness of all kinds, Sleighs. Carriage Factory, 27 Wooster street.

A.—IN VIEW OF HOLIDAY SEASON WE HAVE completed a large stock of patent Clarences, Landaulets, Coupes, Landaus, Sleighs, Bells, Harness. Sell less this week. HAM'S, Fourth and Broadway.

ASSORTMENT CARRIAGES, HARNESS, SLEIGHS, &c., on hand and to order; lowest rates and warranted. See our coupe and six seat Rockaways. HICKS, 32 Barclay street.

A FIRST RATE GRAY CART HORSE FOR SALE cheap, for want of use; is a good worker; or would be loaned for the winter months for his keep. Apply at 303 East Thirty-ninth street, near Second avenue.

BELLS.—SLEIGH BELLS, SLEIGH BELLS; 1,000 straps, all styles, including the Dexter sleigh bell, lightest bell in the market, at very lowest prices, at CALVIN WITTY'S, 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SIX HORSES, SUITABLE FOR FARMERS or any business wagons; must be sold; owner going West; a fair trial allowed. Apply at 139 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CANADIAN PONY, WAGON and Harness; will be sold cheap as the owner is leaving the city; warranted sound and kind. 592 Washington street, near Clarkson.

FOR SALE—A COUPE ROCKAWAY, CITY MAKE, with pole and shafts; in very best order. Can be seen in private stables, 47 West Forty-fourth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE YOUNG, STYLISH Horses, 14½ to 15½ hands high, all warranted sound and kind; suitable for any use. 136 Perry street, rear. Must be sold; no work.

HORSE BLANKETS, 75 CENTS TO $50 EACH; ROBES, $2 75 to $50 each; Harness, $8 to $500 per set, at MOSEMAN'S Harness Warerooms, 148 Chambers street.

SLEIGHS, BELLS, ROBES.—250 SLEIGHS, 1,000 straps Bells, swell side family Sleighs, Dexter sleigh Bells; large assortment Robes at lowest market prices; second hand Sleighs. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS.—A NEW LOT, JUST RECEIVED FROM Portland, trimmed and untrimmed single and double Sleighs, all beautifully finished, for sale cheap at 161 William street, up stairs.

SLEIGHS.—400, ALL STYLES, CUTTERS, SHIFTING seat, Pony, six seat, Albany Sleighs, Portlands, trimmed and untrimmed, at greatly reduced prices; 500 straps Bells, $1 to $30 each. 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

TOP BUGGY WANTED.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, for cash, a good second hand top Buggy and Harness. Address O. L. S., Herald office, stating price and where to be seen.

WANTED—A TEAM OF ROAD HORSES, FOR GENtleman's own driving; they must be about seven years old, stylish, with some speed. Address D. W. H., Herald office.

4 WORKING HORSES, 7 TO 9 YEARS, 15 TO 16 HANDS, $65 to $100; full blooded trotting Mare $125. 139 Bank, corner Washington; grocery. Call before purchasing elsewhere.

$200—TEAM BLACK CANADIANS, 15¼ HANDS, warranted sound, kind, or money returned; gray Canadian, 14 hands, $75; bay Mare, fast trotter, $75. 241 West Thirty-first street, in rear.

500 SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS,
Blankets, Robes, Bells.
Sleighs of all kinds, from $25 up. Largest and handsomest assortment in New York.
WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A LIMITED partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New York; that the firm name under which such partnership is to be conducted is William D. Wilson; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is manufacturing and purchasing and selling printer's ink and printer's materials; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business are William D. Wilson and Charles W. Harper; that the said William D. Wilson is the general partner, and his place of residence is Roslyn, Queens county, N. Y., and that the said Charles W. Harper is the special partner, and his residence is Madison, Morris county, N. J.; that the principal place of business of the said copartnership is to be the city of New York; that the amount of capital which the said Charles W. Harper has contributed as the said special partner to the common stock is the sum of $16,500; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 22d day of November, A. D. 1870, and the period at which it will terminate is the 22d day of November, A. D. 1873.
W. D. WILSON, General Partner.
CHARLES W. HARPER, Special Partner.
NEW YORK, November 22, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of Schwartz & Harris is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Business continued by I. Schwartz.
ISIDOR SCHWARTZ.
DECEMBER 23, 1870. ABRAHAM HARRIS.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ALL O. K.—FOLLOW NO PATENT HUMBUGS WHEN you can go into a legitimate business, easy to manage and thoroughly introduced, for $200 to $300, at 99 Laurens street.

A FIRM IN THIS CITY, HAVING IN THIS YEAR transacted a most prosperous business in a branch which has been improperly monopolized, in which, with unerring certainty, by increased exertions, a princely income and sure fortune can be made, are now forming an incorporated association, into which they will admit two gentlemen of superior business abilities; but moderate capital required; only veritable gentlemen, giving real name, need apply. Address ASSOCIATION, box 4,544 Post office, New York.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.—TWO VALUABLE Patents, Hebdon's Advertising Agency, also Hebdon's Railway Station Indicator, for immediate sale; no reasonable offer refused. 744 Broadway, room No. 3.

A PARTY HAVING $300 CASH CAN JOIN IN HALF interest in a sample and lunch room down town; 110 West street, between New Jersey and Central ferries; or for sale to a cash customer.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A FIRST CLASS Brewery, in full operation for the last twenty years; best location in the city; will be sold on favorable terms; a long lease and reasonable rent. Address CAPITAL, station D.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH FROM $3,000 TO $5,000—for a percentage business; references exchanged. Address BUSINESS, box 190 Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A LIGHT business, that will pay large profits; one with $300 cash can have an interest or good salary paid. Address D. CHARLES, Herald office.

$500 TO $800.—FOURTH OR HALF INTEREST IN a light manufacturing business; pays well; chance seldom offered; duty to superintend; reference given. Apply at 171 Broadway, room 16.

$5,000 TO $8,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, IN A well established manufactured iron business; best reference given and required. Call at Brandreth House, or address T. W. W., box 117 Herald office.

$5,000.—AN INTEREST IN AN HONEST ESTABlished business wanted, by an active, energetic and competent man; experienced bookkeeper and financier; best references. Address, stating business, C. W. B., box 106 Herald office.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, TWO OR three unfurnished Rooms, suitable for housekeeping. Address, with full particulars and terms, which must be moderate, H. A., Herald office.

WANTED—A DOCTOR'S OFFICE, SOFA BED, WITH or without Board, on the east side, between Twentieth and Thirty-fifth streets. Address immediately Dr. BOWLS, drug store, corner Thirty-first street and Third avenue.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A LARGE, WELL FURnished House, suitable for a boarding house, not above Fifteenth street and between Fourth and Seventh avenues. Address Mrs. M. E., 50 Clinton place.

DRY GOODS.

AT EHRICH'S
Temple of Fashion.
Holiday Goods at bargains.
Being determined not to keep any Holiday Goods over, we offer the balance of our elegantly
inlaid Work and Jewel Boxes,
Writing Desks, &c.,
at an immense reduction.
Elegantly inlaid Boxes at $2 25, reduced from $3 75.
Elegantly inlaid Desks at $4, reduced from $6.
More elaborately inlaid Desks at $5 50; were $8 50.
Of our solid black walnut Desks, gilt edge and lock, at $1, we have only a few left.
We have also reduced the prices on our entire stock of
Kid Gloves,
Lace and embroidered Handkerchiefs and Sets,
Sash and Bow Ribbons,
Corsets, Hosiery,
Real Guipure Laces,
Trimmed Bonnets, Feathers, &c.
Black Velveteens at 50c., 75c., $1 and upward, worth one-half more.
Black Silk Velvets in four qualities.
Brown and Garnet Silk Velvet at $2 50.
Heavy Brown Velveteen at 75c., just received.
And many more bargains too numerous to mention, at
EHRICH'S
Temple of Fashion,
287 Eighth avenue,
between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
have just received
per steamship Sidonian, direct from Marseilles,
an additional instalment of
popular Silks,
which will be offered on Monday, Dec. 26,
at the extraordinarily low prices of last week,
viz:—
New Striped Fancy Silks, double sided,
75 cents per yard.
New Striped Fancy Silks, heavier grade,
87½ cents per yard,
recently sold at $1 50 per yard.
Two cases of Grisaille Striped Silks,
perfectly new, $1 per yard,
their present value $1 50 per yard.
Heavy Lyons Black Dress Silks, $1 50 and $1 75 per yard.
Plain Dress Silks, in light and dark colors, $1 50 and $1 75 per yard.
American Black Silks, guaranteed to wash and wear well, $2 per yard.
French and Irish Poplins, all qualities and shades,
75 cents to $2 per yard.
Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
in order to close their present stock of
Dress Goods,
prior to taking their semi-annual inventory,
have made very large reductions from
recent prices, viz:
Poplins 25c. per yard; recent wholesale price 35c.
Plaid Poplins, high colors, 35c. per yard; recent price 50c.
Empress Cloths, 25c. per yard; recent price 40c. and 50c.
Plaid Poplins, 54 inches wide, $1 25 per yard; recent price $2 25.
Satins de Chine, cloth colors, 60c. per yard; recent price 85c.
The above form only a small portion of the large stock offered, which they will have great pleasure to exhibit to their friends, customers
and strangers without any importunity to purchase.
Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS
in
Alexandre's
and other very superior makes of
Gloves
will be offered during this week
at greatly reduced prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer on Monday, December 26,
an immense Stock of
Real India Camels' Hair Shawls,
from $50 each, upwards.
Extra Elegant and Costly Brussels
Point Laces and Lace Goods.
Paris made Velvet, Silk and Poplin
Suits and Dresses, en train.
Paris made Velvet and Cloth
Polonaises, very rich.
Velvets and Plush Sacques, Cloaks,
&c., &c.
Embroideries in every variety.
Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Feathers,
Flowers.
Elegant Sashes and Sash Ribbons, &c.
Paris and Vienna Fancy Goods,
Gentlemen's and Ladies' Furnishing
Goods, Undergarments, Hosiery,
Gloves, Fancy Neckties in the
latest London styles.
Lap Rugs, Gentlemen's Smoking
Jackets, Dressing Gowns,
&c., &c.,
forming the largest assortment
to be found in this city,
at prices lower than ever.
Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

PARIS FLOWERS,
for balls, weddings, &c.
The finest assortment in the city selling now at a great reduction.
A. C. DUMON,
19 East Fifteenth street, opposite Tiffany's.

R. H. MACY.
The balance of our Christmas Toys and Christmas Goods closing out at very low prices.
For New Year's
A fine assortment of
Real Lace Goods,
French and Scotch Embroideries,
Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs,
Housekeeping and House Furnishing
Goods,
Books,
French Bonbon Boxes, &c.,
At Popular Prices.
R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A HANDSOME THREE STORY BROWN STON House, 239 Eighteenth street, west of Second avenue, for sale cheap; is in first rate order; contains all the modern improvements; neighborhood unsurpassed. Address A. TUSKA, 200 Canal street.

AN EXCELLENT STAND FOR A BAKERY OR ANY other kind of business, 45 Third avenue, corner Tenth street, a three story store and basement, 23x70, for sale; a good baker's oven is under the sidewalk; rented for $2,400; is a Stuyvesant leasehold. Address A. TUSKA, 200 Canal st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 28 EAST TWENTYeighth street, 400 feet northeast of Madison square. J. M. Guiteau, owner. Also one in West Fifth avenue, same street; a large Farm on Huntington Bay, and two Blue Stone Quarries in Orange county.

PEARL STREET, NO. 456, 25X120, INCLUDING FOUR Bowling Alleys, Bar and Saloon Fixtures; Lexington avenue, No. 183, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, four story E. b. b. s. House, 20x50x90; Henry street, No. 22, near Catharine street, three story, h. s. b. House, 20x 38x50. Apply to A. TUSKA, 200 Canal street.

West Side.

A DESIRABLE HIGH STOOP DWELLING, WITH all modern improvements, 22.6x55x100, for sale very low, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Ninth street; possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A LARGE NEW FACTORY TO LET—ALL OR IN part, at Greenpoint, one block from ferry, containing 30,000 square feet floors, 100 horse engine, new boiler. Apply to or address F. N. GOVE, No. 98 Noble street, Greenpoint.

CHEAP RENT IN GREENPOINT.—SECOND FLOOR, new house; 6 rooms, water throughout; excellent neighborhood; $10 per month; Hunter's Point cars.
H. C. DEXTER, No. 9 Broad street, New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, LOTS AND Buildings near the river, suitable for manufacturing purposes; also a Grist Mill and Machinery for manufacturing tobacco. Inquire at KELSEY'S Stores.

IN WILLIAMSBURG—143 SKILLMAN STREET.—A TWO story and basement frame House, 12 rooms, water on each floor; two Lots, each 25x100; 15 minutes from ferries, three minutes from four lines of cars; easy terms. Inquire of the owner, JAMES HENERY, on the premises.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A GRIST MILL, DWELLING AND FOUR ACRES OF Land—One mile from large town; three run stone; splendid water power; good cash market; only $8,000; cash $3,500; balance $500 yearly.
GEORGE L. WALKER, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—

Splendid Block, 9 houses and stores, Hartford	$150,000
Country Seat in Connecticut, 25 acres	20,000
Farm, 360 acres, Connecticut	36,000
Brown stone House, Third street, Brooklyn	20,000
Hotel, 60 rooms, all furnished	50,000
House and Lot, on Chestnut street, Brooklyn	4,000
House and Lot, Fourth avenue, Brooklyn	3,500
46 Building Lots, Linden Park, each	200
1 Building Lot in the city of Washington	1,500
8 Building Lots, Jamaica, L. I., each	200
4 Building Lots, Jamaica, L. I., each	300
1 Tenement House, Union street, Brooklyn	10,000
16 Lots, with Buildings, Great Neck	Price at office.
2 three story Brick Houses, Hartford, for both	16,000
100 acre Farm, Canton, Conn	8,000
54 Building Lots, North Hempstead, each	150

All the above, or any part thereof, for sale or exchange, together with a host of other Property.
CHAS. S. ENSIGN, 206 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE AND PUBLIC.
BARTLETT'S Illustrated Map of New York City will be published on the 29th of December, 1870. It is the most comprehensive and unique map ever produced in this city. No one should be without it, strangers especially. It shows the public buildings and places of amusement in their relative positions; it also gives the various architectural beauties of the city. As an artistic production it stands unrivalled. Size 24x38, neatly bound in cloth covers, with gilt letters. Price, 50 cents. Mailed on receipt of price. Publishing office 309 Broadway, New York.

BARTLETT'S Illustrated Map of London.—Bartlett's American edition of this celebrated map will be published 29th of December, 1870, as a companion to his New York map. Neatly bound in cloth covers, with gilt letters. Price only 50 cents. Mailed on receipt of price. Publishing office 309 Broadway, New York. N. B.—An elegant holiday gift.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, OF THE latest imported patterns; Monuments, Headstones at reduced prices. A. KLABER, steam marble works, 134 and 136 Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue. Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, Bureau, Table, Plumbers' Slabs. Largest varieties, cheapest in the city.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham square and New Bowery, New York,
is now receiving deposits from $1 to $5,000, entitled to interest as from January 1, 1871, at the rate of six per cent per annum,
Free of United States deposit tax.
Assets—Principally invested in United States bonds and New York city bonds and mortgages, December 1, 1870.......... $2,907,762 92
Deposits—Increased accrued interest to date, December 1, 1870.......... 2,714,000 00
Surplus over all liabilities.......... $193,762,92
HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—New York, Dec. 23, 1870.—The usual quarterly dividend of five per cent, free of all taxes, was this day declared out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable on and after the 30th day of December inst.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Agency, No. 17 Nassau street,
New York.
Commercial Credits
issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies and South America.
Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also Cable Transfers.
Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected and other banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON, ARCHIBALD McKINLAY, } Agents.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILroad Company, 26 Exchange place, New York, Dec. 16, 1870.
This company has declared a dividend of six per cent, payable on 31st December inst., in the stock of Morris and Essex Railroad Company. Transfer books will be closed until morning of January 3.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers street.
NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st inst., as follows:—On sums of $2,000 and under, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and on sums exceeding $2,000 at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable on and after Monday, January 16, 1871.
The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors under date of January 1, and will be entitled to interest for the next six months, if not withdrawn.
HENRY L. HOGUET, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
368 Sixth avenue (Booth's Theatre).
Interest at rate of seven per cent per annum will be paid on all sums remaining in bank January 1, 1871, that were deposited on or before July 20 and October 20. Payable on and after the second Monday in January.
Also an extra dividend of one per cent on all sums of $1,000 and under deposited before August 1, 1869, remaining in bank January 1, 1871.
Money deposited now will draw interest from January 1.
WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, } Vice Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.
N. B.—Parties living at a distance can send deposits and receive book by return mail.

MONEY REMITTANCES AND DRAFTS,
in sums from £1 upwards,
on all parts of
ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,
AT LOWEST RATES.
Exchange on all points, in sums to suit, for sale by HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall street.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUtion, No. 283 Bowery near Houston street.
Six per cent interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Deposits made now draw interest from January 1.
German spoken
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Eighth avenue and West Thirty-fourth street.
Dividend.—A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000 will be paid on and after January 16, 1871.
Money deposited on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from January 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE
RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1870.
The Coupons due January 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York, on and after the 2d day of January, 1871.
JOHN C. BRODHEAD, President.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—TREASURY DEPARTment, Columbia, S. C., December 2, 1870.
The interest maturing January 1, 1871, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after January 1, at the Banking House of H. H. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the Treasury Office, in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.
NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.
Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 27th inst.
H. H. KIMPTON,
Financial Agent State South Carolina.

SEVERAL LARGE AMOUNTS TO LOAN—ON BOND and Mortgage, in sums to suit applicants, without bonus. First and Second Mortgages promptly cashed.
POTTER BROS., No. 5½ Pine street.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third avenue and Twenty-sixth street.
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.
Interest.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in January.
Interest will be added to accounts January 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.
Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD—COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 13, 1870.
Coupons of the State, guaranteed bonds, certificates of indebtedness and second mortgage bonds of this Company, due January 1, 1871, will be paid at the banking house of H. H. Kempton, No. 6 Nassau street, or at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia, on and after the 1st day of January, 1871.
The interest on the outstanding first mortgage bonds and fractional certificates of indebtedness will be paid at the office of the Company.
REUBEN TOMLINSON, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1870.
Thirtieth dividend.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, payable on and after the 30th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3, 1871.
GEORGE M. HARD, Cashier.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1870.
The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due January 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, free of government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the company in Boston, and at the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in New York. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination on and after the 26th inst.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

$50,000.—WILL BUY OR LOAN ON DIAMONDS, Watches or articles of value. 571 Broadway.
JOHN CHAMBERLIN.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs, the highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT WOLF BROTHER'S, 559 BROADWAY.—MONEY loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry; more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential; same bought and sold. N. B.—Se habla Espanol bien.

AT HYMANS, 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE OFFICE IN the city any amount to loan on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. ISAACS,
57 Thirteenth street, near Wallack's theatre.

AT FIRUSKI & WOLF'S, 896 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, room No. 3, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Silks and Life Policies. Business strictly private.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERware bought and money loaned on them.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

MONEY ADVANCED—AT S. & M. MIGEL'S, NO. 9 Union square, next door to Tiffany's, on Diamonds, Jewelry and all sorts of Valuables.

MONEY LOANED ON JEWELRY, DRY GOODS, Groceries, and every description of merchandise; particularly on Pianos and Furniture. Storage taken at 11 and 13 Eighth avenue, in real estate office. JACOB.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building).—Business established 15 years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold.
HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

FINE ARTS.

FOR SALE—FOUR VALUABLE PAINTINGS, FROM Europe, by Munich masters, at SCHUBERTH & CO.'S 820 Broadway.

DENTISTRY

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN 14 YEARS; benumbing application; gas administered. Beautiful Teeth, $1; Set, $10. Plumpers for hollow cheeks. Sets purchased.
J. JAY VILLERS,
155 Grand street, near Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. T. P. THORPE,
56 West Twenty-fourth street.
His new system of treating all diseases, and especially Cancers, Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Paralysis and all Cutaneous Diseases, is working wonders. His Chemical Blood, which is composed of all the elements of real blood, is giving vigor and vitality to all his patients, and is pleasant to take. Consultation free. Office hours 9 to 5.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR
BREMEN.
The steamship HANSA, Captain E. Brickenstein, will sail on Saturday, December 31, from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.
To be followed by
The steamship RHEIN, Captain J. C. Meyer, on Saturday, January 31.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin.......... $120
Second cabin.......... 72
Steerage.......... 25
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Oceanic Steam Navigation Company's
Line of new Steamers between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork, Ireland.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND,
TAKING PASSENGERS FOR FRANCE.
British steamer CITY OF BUENOS AYRES,
Captain Stephen Jarman, R. N. R., having superior accommodations, will sail from
NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 31.
Cabin Passage.......... $80, United States currency.
Steerage.......... 30, United States currency.
For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
72 Broadway, New York.
The British steamer AVON, Captain James Young, will follow about January 15.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
THURINGIA,
Captain H. Ehlers, will sail on Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1870, at 2 P. M., for
HAMBURG,
taking passengers from New York to Hamburg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $25, gold; payable in United States gold.
The HOLSATIA will sail Jan. 10, 1871.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARDS & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday
to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
CALEDONIA	Sat., Dec. 31	TYRIAN	Wed., Dec. 28
ANGLIA	Sat., Jan. 7	BRITANNIA	Wed., Jan. 11
AUSTRALIA	Sat., Jan. 14	IOWA	Wed., Jan. 25
INDIA	Sat., Jan. 21	TYRIAN	Wed., Feb. 8
COLUMBIA	Sat., Jan. 28	BRITANNIA	Wed., Feb. 22
EUROPA	Sat., Feb. 8	IOWA	Wed. March 8

and every Saturday and alternate Wednesday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE—FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax).......... Tuesday, Dec. 27, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......... Saturday, Dec. 31, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......... Saturday, Jan. 7, 7 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK (via Halifax) Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
Rates of Passage.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

&c., at reduced rates.
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PENNSYLVANIA, Lawson.......... Saturday, Dec. 31, at 12 M
HELVETIA, Gray.......... Saturday, Jan. 7
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor

RUSSIA	Wedn'day, Dec. 28	CALABRIA	Thur'day, Jan. 12
PALMYRA	Thur'day, Dec. 29	ABYSSINIA (via Halifax)	Wedn'y, Jan. 18
PARTHIA	Wedn'day, Jan. 4	SIBERIA	Thursday, Jan. 19
SAMARIA	Thursday, Jan. 5	CUBA	Wednesday, Jan. 25
ALGERIA	Wed'day, Jan. 11	ALEPPO	Thursday, Jan. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin.......... $130, gold | Second Cabin.......... $80, gold
First Cabin to Paris.......... $145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin.......... $80, gold | Steerage.......... $30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Cunard Line.
PALMYRA sails.......... Thursday, 29th December
SAMARIA sails.......... Thursday, 5th January
Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
LAFAYETTE, Roussan.......... Saturday, Dec. 31
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.......... Saturday, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
NEVADA, Green.......... December 28, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Freeman.......... January 4, at 12 M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION 29 Broadway.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to
California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berth, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
on the 4th and 20th of each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
January 4, OCEAN QUEEN, Captain Conner, connecting with COLORADO, Captain Parker.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose, Guatamela.
Steamer AMERICA, will leave San Francisco February 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Tuesday January 3.
Freight for Central America and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, December 31, 1870, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, pier 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

GRAND ORIENTAL TRIP.—RARE OPPORTUNITY.
INTERESTING TO TOURISTS AND OTHERS CONTEMPLATING AN ESCAPE FROM THE RIGORS OF A NORTHERN WINTER.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will despatch, on or about the 18th of January, 1871, their new and splendid sidewheel steamer ALASKA, Captain Maury, for the following ports:—Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said and Suez Canal, Singapore and Hong Kong, there making connection with the company's steamers for the various ports of China, Japan and San Francisco.
For freight or passage or further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river, New York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAN DOMINGO LINE
For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.
The United States mail steamship
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. Delancy,
will leave pier No. 4 North river for the above ports on Saturday, December 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

BERMUDA MAIL.
The steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, or other steamer will, if possible, be despatched to Bermuda on Thursday, December 29. WM. H. WEBB, 54 Exchange place.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company.
Sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams (via Nassau).......... Dec. 29
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice.......... Jan. 5
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards (via Nassau).......... Jan 12
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—NEW YORK and Mexican Mail Steamship line, leaving pier 17 East river at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips.......... Thursday, Dec. 29
CITY OF MEXICO, Captain Timmerman.. Saturday, Jan. 7
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips.......... Wednesay, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA, Captain Deaken.......... Saturday, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.
CLEOPATRA goes to Havana only; takes no passengers

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS, TOUCHing at Key West.—The A1 steamship ARIADNE, Captain Pennington, carrying the United States mail, at pier 20 East river, will sail Saturday, Dec. 31.
A mail bag will be made up for this ship at this office.
All goods for Houston or the interior will be forwarded by our agents, Messrs. T. McMahon & Co., free of charge.
The steamer ——— will follow and sail direct.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

SOUTHERN LINE—FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—The A1 steamer VICTOR, Captain G. Gates, is now receiving freight at pier 21 East river, and will sail Saturday, December 31, at 3 P. M.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.
The steamer DE SOTO will follow from pier 36 North river. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER line for Charleston, S. C., the Florida ports and the
South and Southwest,
sailing from pier No. 5 North river, at 3 P. M., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The first class steamship
MEREDITA, Captain Robert H. Leonard,
will sail on Tuesday, Dec. 27.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 30 Broadway.
For through freight tariff and passage apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway,
entrance in Thomas street.
The steamship GEORGIA will follow, and sail on Thursday, Dec. 29.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Captain E. V. Gager, will leave pier No. 9 North river, on Saturday, December 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
CRESCENT CITY,
on Saturday, December 31.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street,
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rate to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President.
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

NOTICE.—STEAM TO SAVANNAH DIRECT.—A FIRST class steamship will sail on Tuesday, December 27, at 3 P. M. Passage to Savannah reduced. For passage apply to M. DOHERTY, 11 Broadway.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM YACHT JAMES, NOW lying at the first landing, Staten Island. For particulars apply to THOMAS ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, Whitehall slip, pier 1, East river, New York.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, THE FOLLOWING Sails from a schooner yacht:—Mainsail, Foresail, Jib, Flying Jib, Jib Topsail, Hemp Maintopsail, Maintopmast Staysail. Can be seen at WILSON'S sail loft, corner South and Rosevelt streets.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

CANAL STREET, NO. 259, NEAR BROADWAY.—STORE, Basement and 5 lofts, each 25x90, will be let together or separately; also No. 200 Canal street, store 25x90, with two Basements, each 50x90. Apply to A. TUSKA, No. 200 Canal street.

STEAM POWER, WITH SPLENDIDLY LIGHTED Floors, to let; best power and finest rooms in the city. Apply to the Engineer, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Baxter street.

TO LET—NO. 542 PEARL STREET, FIVE DOORS from Broadway, Store, Basement and Cellar, 100 by 25 feet; also Part of third Loft.
ALEXANDER KNOX, 542 Pearl street.

TO LET—STEAM POWER, SECOND FLOOR OF PREmises 125 Macdougal street, corner Amity, 70x23, well lighted. Rent moderate.

TO LEASE—THE FULTON IRON WORKS, CONSISTing of ten lots and buildings; or any Portion, with or without Steam Power. 26 Corlears street, corner Cherry.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN stone House to let, furnished, on Twenty-first street, near Fifth avenue; just been painted and frescoed throughout; immediate possession; $300 per month.
H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue.

BARGAINS—AT 820 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR FIFtieth street.—Completely furnished modern high stoop House, near Lexington avenue; Thirtieth street, 12 rooms, $130; beautiful brown stone, unfurnished, $8,500.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, A FOUR STORY brown stone House, in a good, central location; rent reasonable; or will rent unfurnished and sell the Furniture; only a part of the purchase money required. Apply to M. DOUGHTY, 79 Nassau street.

TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH 14 ROOMS, FURNISHED; also Rooms or floors. Inquire all the week at 107 West Twenty-fifth street.

3 STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE HOUSE, Fifty-first street, from January 15 to May, fully and elegantly furnished, with every requisite, will be rented low to a small private family only. Address box 5,346 New York Post office.

88 FOURTH AVENUE—UNTIL MAY 1, OR LONGER; partly furnished; a desirable location for physician, dentist, dressmaker, &c. Apply on the premises, near Stewart's store, or to JAMES BIRCHETT, 377 Sixth avenue.

Unfurnished.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE TO LET—ON Bank street; water and gas; rent $42. Apply at 11 and 17 Abingdon square, commencement Eighth avenue.

A HOUSE TO LET LOW—149 WEST TWENTY-SEVenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; for boarding house or any other purpose, or in part; all modern improvements. Open from 10 to 3.

A FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE FURNISHED House for the winter or longer, with immediate possession, can be obtained by applying at 120 West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A MAGNIFICENT LITTLE House between Fifth and Sixth avenues; rent $125 per month; none but a genteel party need apply, as the lady wishes to remain in the house. 64 West Twenty-second st.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS ENGLISH BASEMENT House 141 East Fifteenth street, between Third avenue and Irving place; in good order; rent moderate. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, 104 East Tenth street, New York.

TO RENT IMMEDIATELY—225 LEXINGTON AVENUE, House, having gas, water closet and 12 rooms; $900. Apply, between 10 and 4 o'clock, at 142 East Thirty-third street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

AT 118 EAST EIGHTY-THIRD STREET—FOUR NICELY furnished Rooms, complete for housekeeping, with gas and water and fire, and privilege of stationary tubs, for $45 per month.

A PARLOR FLOOR OF TWO OR THREE ROOMS, with new carpets, without board, at 128 East Twenty-second street, to gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. References exchanged.

A FLOOR, NICELY FURNISHED, WITH EVERY comfort for housekeeping; also two large Rooms and Hall Room; bath, gas and stoves; low rents. 59 Bleecker street, near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 77 BANK street, near Bleecker.

PLEASANT FRONT ROOM TO LET.—ALSO A SUIT of Rooms on the front; rent moderate. 811 Broadway, third floor.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, for housekeeping; gas, bath, &c.; rent moderate; handy to all west side cars. 202 West Forty-ninth street.

$7.—FIRST FLOOR, SITTING AND BEDROOM CONnecting, furnished, for housekeeping; water in rooms; closet on floor; stationary tubs; abundant pantries. 132 Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

$7.—SITTING AND BEDROOM, FURNISHED, FOR housekeeping; hot and cold water; use of bath; stationary tubs and every comfort. 222 Fifty-second street, two doors from Broadway.

30 EAST TENTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Suit of handsomely furnished Rooms on second floor for one or two gentlemen, private family. References exchanged.

50 IRVING PLACE, CORNER SEVENTEENTH street.—A handsomely furnished Parlor, with Bedroom adjoining, or with two Bedrooms if desired, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

182 SIXTH AVENUE.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, living alone, has an elegantly furnished Parlor; also a small Room to let, to a gentleman, where he can enjoy the comforts of a home. Call for one week. Ring the first bell.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A LADY JUST OPENING A LODGING HOUSE wishes to negotiate with a party having Furniture, who will exchange the same for rent of apartments. Address L. H., box 149 Herald office.

APARTMENTS IN A GENTEEL SHADED COTTAGE, with grounds, suitable for small genteel family; separate entrance; water and gas; $18 a month. 635 Fifty-second street, near Eleventh avenue. See TREADWELL, on premises.

A DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR TO LET—WITH IMmediate possession, 222 West Thirteenth street. Rent $30 a month.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENTS TO LET—NO. 345 East Forty-ninth street, with all its improvements. Inquire at No. 797 Second avenue, second floor. Mrs. BROWN.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, SIX rooms on each floor, bath and gas, use of kitchen, to a family of adults. 239 East Thirty-first street.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE THIRD FLOOR of private house 329 East Twenty-third street, consisting of 4 light rooms; rent $18. Inquire in the basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

21 1ST AV.—A PROFESSED FRENCH AND GERMAN cook, in a first class gentleman's family; understands her business perfectly; good reference.

21 PRINCE ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO DO plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small family in the city; good reference if required.

30 WEST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of housework.

38 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A competent woman as first class cook; meats, game, pastry and desserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker; no objection to boarding house; best city reference.

82 KING ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer; no objection to short distance in the country.

84 3D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., FIRST floor.—A German (Switzerland) French cook, speaking French and some English, in a respectable English family; neither washing nor ironing. Good recommendation.

104 7TH AV., NEAR 16TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS cook; thoroughly understands the cooking of soups, meats, pastries and creams; a good baker of bread and cake; good city reference. Can be seen for the week if not engaged.

109 WEST 15TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as good cook, washer and ironer; good baker; best city reference.

156 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., in the bakery.—A respectable young woman as first rate cook; understands her business thoroughly; will be found trustworthy; unexceptionable city reference.

162 WAVERLEY PLACE, IN THE REAR.—AS cook, washer and ironer; boarding house preferred; good city reference from last place.

209 WEST 26TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK AND baker; is also a good washer and ironer; best city references.

225 EAST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., next engine house.—A Presbyterian middle aged woman, who has kept house for a number of years, as plain cook or would do housework in a small family.

230 VARICK ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron; no objection to a short distance in the country; good city reference.

232 WEST 42D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable girl to do plain cooking, washing and ironing. Call for two days.

401 10TH AV., NEAR 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

428 WEST 52D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A French woman as cook in a French family; understands French, German and English cooking. Good reference.

443 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS order cook for a restaurant; thoroughly understands her business; no objections to Brooklyn or Jersey City.

490 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—Two Protestant girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; understands cooking and baking and would assist in washing. Reference.

Chambermaids, &c.

82 KING ST., NEAR VARICK ST.—A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress or general housework; city reference.

104 7TH AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.—As first class chambermaid or waitress in a private family, or as nurse or seamstress; good city reference. Call for two days.

202 WEST 17TH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress. Call on Mrs. GRIFFIN.

210 WEST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country.

218 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM NO. 9.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; will be found willing and obliging; good reference.

240 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing or sewing, or will go out by the day; best city reference.

303 EAST 60TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A COMPETENT young girl, just from England, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family.

305 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO chamberwork and assist in washing in a private family.

323 EAST 47TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID OR nurse.

333 EAST 59TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; would do general housework in a small private family; two years' city reference from last employers.

429 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid; would assist with the washing and ironing.

484 CANAL ST.—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK and assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best city reference.

521 BROOME ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children; best city reference. Call for two days.

610 2D AV., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A REspectable woman as chambermaid, waitress or nurse. Call for two days.

713 6TH AV., NEAR 40TH ST.—A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing or to do general housework in a small family.

1,091 3D AV., NEAR 64TH ST.—AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress or to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; has the best city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

59 HOUSTON ST., NEAR BOWERY, STORE.—A QUICK needle woman wants sewing by the day; terms $1 25 per day.

61 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—An excellent seamstress, during the winter months, by day, week or month; can cut and fit for ladies and children; understands all kinds of family sewing and shirt making, embroidery; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; reference.

109 WEST 33D ST.—SUISSE DRESSES, $4 AND $5; dressmaking and trimming in superior style; operators and hand sewers to go out by the day. Mrs. TRACY.

124 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—WORK BY the day or week by a first class seamstress to finish off ladies' dresses and trim in the neatest style; references.

152 6TH AV.—AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine on all kinds of fine tucking and dressmaking. Apply or address.

162 WEST 35TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes to go out by the day or week; can cut ladies' dresses; has her own machine.

208 6TH ST., FRIST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL as seamstress or chambermaid in a private family; no objection to taking care of children; good city reference.

235 WEST 17TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes a few more customers by the day or week; understands cutting and trimming; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address.

250 WEST 17TH ST.—AS COMPETENT SEAMstress and ladies' maid; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies and children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objections to work by the day; a permanent situation preferred.

271 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECtable young lady, having a machine of her own, desires sewing of any description to take home; is a neat hand sewer; would go out by the day or week to private families as dressmaker; can trim dresses and cloaks in the most fashionable style. Call on or address CLOAKMAKER.

337 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Winter and Spring Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $3 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

342 EAST 31ST ST., TOP FLOOR.—AN EXperienced dressmaker to go out by the day; first class cutter and fitter; can operate on different machines; best city references.

398 BLEECKER ST., IN THE STORE.—A COMPEtent dressmaker wishes a few more customers to go out by the day; understands making walking suits, evening and reception dresses; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson machine.

414 7TH AV., NEAR 33D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress to go out by the day or week; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address.

417 6TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.—A first class dressmaker wants a few more families to work for by the day; is a fashionable fitter and trimmer.

765 8TH AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS.—A first class dressmaker wishes engagements by the day or week; can furnish machine if required; best city reference. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

1,057 3D AV., FOURTH FLOOR, FRONT.—A REspectable Protestant girl, about two months in the country, to do plain sewing and help with the upstairs work, or to do general housework in a small private family.

MISS CLINCH, 54 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, corner Sixth avenue.—Ladies can rely on getting perfect fitting dresses, made and trimmed in the latest and most fashionable styles; Walking Suits and Evening Dresses made in eight hours' notice, at moderate prices. Garments cut and fitted.

General Housework, &c.

28 CARMINE ST., NEAR BLEECKER.—AN AMERIcan woman to do general housework in a small family; is a good plain cook; city or country. Good reference.

43 PERRY ST., REAR.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework in a private family; no objection to the country; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference. Call for two days.

45 CLARKSON ST., FIRST FLOOR, BETWEEN HUDson and Greenwich.—A respectable woman to do general housework or take care of children.

67 WEST 48TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman to do general housework in a small family. Call on or address at present employer's S. L.

218 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed from England, to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days.

216 WEST 30TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A young girl to do general housework; good plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

305 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family; best city reference.

358 HUDSON ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTAble woman to do housework, with or without a girl, 14 years old, as a good sewer.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework, &c.

417 EAST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A, first floor, rear.—A respectable widow woman, with a child three years old, to do general housework; will go for low wages on account of the child; best reference. Call for two days.

421 EAST 16TH ST., BETWEEN AVS. A AND 1ST, first floor, back.—A young woman to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

528 WEST 34TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A STRONG girl to do general housework in a private family; has good city reference. Call for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

4 COLUMBIA ST.—A YOUNG LADY OF REDUCED circumstances as housekeeper. Call or address Miss BELL.

114 7TH AV., BASEMENT DOOR.—A YOUNG AMErican widow as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; can take full charge.

223 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE LADY AS housekeeper or as lady's companion. None but respectable parties need apply.

621 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—AS HOUSEKEEPER in a hotel by an American woman, who has practical knowledge of the same. Address M. C.

651 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WOman as housekeeper; a widower's family, with children, preferred.

A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH A SMALL CHILD, AS housekeeper; no objection to the country; a good home more an object than wages. Call at the Home of the Friendless, 30th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED LADY desires a position as housekeeper; a competent seamstress. Satisfactory reference given and required. Address, for two days, Mrs. M. J. E., Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

34 GREENWICH AV., FIRST FLOOR, IN THE rear.—A woman wishes to go out by the day to wash, iron or to do housecleaning; best reference.

85 6TH AV., BACK STAIRS, FOURTH FLOOR.—A respectable woman to do ladies' or gentlemen's washing and ironing; puffing and fluting neatly done.

124 WEST 33D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; can make up ladies' muslins; best reference. Call for two days.

130 8TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes to get work by the day; is an excellent washer and ironer or housecleaner; will do the work of the kitchen if required.

207 EAST 20TH ST., BACK ROOM.—A YOUNG American woman to do gentlemen's or ladies' washing at her own house. Come all the week.

239 EAST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A woman wishes to go out two or three days in the week or to take washing at her own residence by the dozen.

463 WEST 42D ST.—AS GOOD COOK; NO OBJECtion to assist in washing or to do housework in a small family; best reference.

Nurses, &c.

41 WEST 24TH ST.—WET NURSE, WITH HEALTHY milk. Can be seen at her last place.

136 2D AV.—A LADY WISHES TO GET A SITUATION for a faithful nurse; every way competent to take care of an infant from its birth.

215 EAST 40TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS EXperienced nurse; seven and a half years' reference from last place. Call on or address ELIZA.

225 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., second floor.—A respectable young woman as infant's nurse; capable of bringing up a child from birth on the bottle; can also do plain sewing; best city reference.

234 6TH AV., NEAR 15TH ST., IN THE STORE.—An American woman as child's nurse; is competent and a neat sewer.

254 4TH ST.—A YOUNG COLORED GIRL AS child's nurse; good reference from last place.

423 EAST 18TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable woman to wet nurse a baby at her own house, having lost her own baby, two months old.

749 3D AV.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress, to go out by the week or month; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist in the chamberwork; city reference.

751 6TH AV., NEAR 43D ST., FOURTH FLOOR.—A good monthly nurse (an American woman), having seven years' experience, wishes to make a few engagements; can give the best city references. Can be seen for one week, from 2 to 4 P. M., at the drug store.

1,369 3D AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman as nurse either to an invalid lady or baby; good reference. Call or address for two days.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED LADY WISHES A baby to wet nurse at her own house. Inquire in Huntington st., between Court and Smith, South Brooklyn; small frame house, south side of street. Mrs. LONG.

Waitresses, &c.

40 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as waitress or to do chamberwork and washing. Good city reference.

640 GREENWICH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG girl as waitress and to assist in chamberwork.

Miscellaneous.

7 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT as lady's maid or first class seamstress; understands cutting and fitting perfectly; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; or would go out by the day; best city references.

20TH ST., BROADWAY.—A GERMAN MUSICAL lady, speaking French and English, as traveling companion. Address V. V., St. George's Hotel.

24 5TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS lady's maid to one or two ladies; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, millinery; can cut and fit; is a Protestant; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address B. B.

65 IRVING PLACE.—A FRENCH LADY, WELL educated, wants to enter a good family to educate one or two children not under five years, or to travel as companion. Address, from 10 to 2, C. F.

139 WEST 20TH ST.—AN AMERICAN LADY AS companion and assistant in an American family; without children preferred; can do all kinds of sewing and dressmaking; an agreeable and comfortable home more of an object than pay. Call on or address Mrs. HARPER.

159 WEST 22D ST.—A YOUNG MUSICAL LADY, who speaks French, German and English, as companion; the South or California preferred. Address L. V.

1,199 BROADWAY.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY ARrived from England, as seamstress; would take charge of and instruct young children or assist with light work; city references.

A FRENCH WIDOW LADY WISHES TO TAKE CARE of little children and instruct them in German and French and make herself useful. Address Mme. CHOAR, Herald office.

A FRENCH SWISS LADY WISHES TO GET AN ENgagement as daily governess from the 1st of January, teaching French, German, English and music; city reference. Address INSTITUTRICE, Herald office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY DEsires an engagement; English thoroughly, French, drawing, music and singing without the aid of masters. Address SIGMA, box 116 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DAILY GOVERNESS IN a good family; qualified to teach English, French and music thoroughly; would like the care of pupil's wardrobe. Address FRENCH, Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at German Bureau, 303 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK WANTED. Reference required. Call for two days at 116 West Eleventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

NURSE WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT PROTESTANT nurse for a child six months old, to leave for the South to pass the winter. None only those having the best reference need apply on board steamship Crescent City, pier 12 North river, between the hours of 12 and 1 to-day.

WANTED—A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST class cook; also a laundress who understands fluting and is willing to assist at chamberwork. Apply, with city references, between 9 and 11 o'clock, at 135 West 14th st.

WANTED—A VERY GOOD SEWER; $1 25 PER DAY. Apply at 2,060 3d av., between 112th and 113th sts., first floor.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, TO TAKE A BABY three months old to her home. Call at 414 1st av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS COMPETENT nurse, to take entire charge of an infant, and make herself otherwise useful; must be neat and intelligent; no less than one year's good city reference; the other a good plain cook, first rate washer and ironer. Apply at 39 Beekman place, corner of East 51st st. (Ring basement bell.)

WANTED—TWO GIRLS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; one to cook, wash and iron; one for chamberwork and sewing. Good wages. Apply at 76 West 47th st., basement door.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WITH A fresh breast of milk for a baby five weeks old. Apply at 208 6th st., for two days.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK; ALSO A WILLing, tidy girl as chambermaid; must come well recommended. Apply at 148 East 55th st., near Lexington av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ATTEND A FIRST CLASS bakery, who thoroughly understands the business and books. Apply at 922 6th av., corner 52d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

14 GRAND ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored man as first class waiter or to wait on a gentleman; understands the full charge of a dining room; best reference given. Call on or address C. M.

353 6TH AV.—SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN AS waiter in a private family; best city reference; city or country. Call on or address for two days W. B.

449 WEST 19TH ST.—A SMART MAN AS WAITER in a boarding house; is an excellent cook; best city reference.

A FIRST CLASS MAN, SPEAKING SEVERAL LANguages, used to the business, out of employment from the closing of a first class house, desires a situation as first or second head waiter in a hotel or restaurant. Address HEAD WAITER, Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN TO WORK ON A farm; understands horses; is a good milker. Call at 21 Roosevelt st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 17 YEARS of age, in a commission house or any business where he could make himself useful; is an American by birth; speaks and writes German fluently, French not so well, but enough to transact business. Address JOHN W. FERRIER, 157 East 14th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A shipping and commission house; expectations moderate; willing to make himself generally useful; excellent recommendations from his late employer. Address for three days, EXPECTANT, Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A MAN AS BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER, WITH $500, in the produce business; a good salary will be paid or an interest given in business. Address CASHIER, Herald office.

A TEA CLERK WANTED—ONE THAT UNDERstands the business thoroughly. None others need apply at 645 8th av., between 41st and 42d sts.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE of good standing and much experience in all branches of the banking business wishes a position in a respectable banking house, in any capacity where a liberal salary would be given; good references. Address W., box 3,550 Post office.

A YOUNG MAN, WITH A GOOD BUSINESS EDUCAtion, wishes a position as bookkeeper or assistant; is a rapid penman and good business correspondent; can give the best references; has no objection to go either South or West; salary no object. Address M. M. P., 338 East 54th st.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, WHO HAS FILLED EACH and every position, from errand boy to bookkeeper and partner, in a notion, fancy goods and stationery house (wholesale) about ten years, desires a situation; is competent, willing and obliging; good business habits, strictly temperate; has ample references and security; salary about $20 per week. Address PERSEVERANCE, Herald office.

A DRUGGIST WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH some experience in a drug store. Address J. N., Herald office.

TO BANKERS AND OTHERS.—AN ENGLISHMAN seeks employment in a banking establishment or insurance office. Address C., box 148 Herald office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A THOROUGH, COMPETENT DRUGgist will be free to accept an engagement after Jan. 1. The South preferred. Address DRUGGIST, box 217 Herald office.

TRAVELLING AGENTS OF ABILITY, LEAVING IN January, can transact some business for us, for cash, at important points.
E. H. GIBBS & CO., Financial Agents, 98 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A WHOLESALE DRUG house, by a young man of practical experience in filling drug orders; best reference given. Address for five days G. W. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A CLOTH OR GENTS' furnishing goods house, by a young man, resident of Cincinnati, who can influence a large trade in Ohio and Indiana; best reference given. Address EXCELSIOR, Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman and gardener; can milk and take care of a furnace and make himself generally useful; good city reference. Address H., box 219 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Apply for one week at his present employer's, 18 East 39th st. J. D. M.

A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN—THOROUGHLY EXperienced in his business; highest recommendations. Call on or address H. H., 57 West 33d st., harness store, for two days.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is sober and honest, a good driver and excellent groom; can drive four-in-hand if required, or would take care of a gentleman's place in country or city; best city references from his former and later employers. Call on or address for two days R. R. STORY, 25 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable single man, who thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Address J. H., 124 West 18th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOroughly competent man, of good, sober, steady habits; good groom and good city driver; best city references. Call at or address 45 West 30th st.

I WANT TO FIND A SITUATION FOR MY COACHman, whom I can highly recommend. For further particulars call on or address C. T. C. CROMWELL, 34 Liberty street.

SITUATION AS COACHMAN—SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH; one who has had long experience with horses and accustomed to the city; best references. Call on or address W. J., 201 Fulton st., seed store.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A PRACTICAL GARdener, culinary and exotic; if the above does not require his time can drive and take care of horses. Address A. F. G., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; no objection to the country; best references. Can be seen at 156 East 26th st., in the private stable.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MAN, a situation as coachman. Call on or address G. T. COLEMAN, harness store, 1,252 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; has two years' reference from his late employer; would like the country. Address COACHMAN, box 114 Herald office.

WANTED—A SMART PANTRYMAN; ONE WHO UNderstands the cleaning and care of silver; none other need apply. Call, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at PARKER'S, Broadway and 24th st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A NEW ARTICLE FOR family use: large profits; $2 50 required as capital. Apply at 545 West 24th st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

AGENTS.—100 MEN WANTED, TO SELL THE MOST attractive article ever offered in this city; no patent humbug. 23 Dey st., up stairs, front room.
PEABODY & CO.

AGENTS.—NOW IS YOUR CHANCE; KIRWAN'S NEW book, "Palace and Hovel, or Phases of London Life," just out and ready for delivery; a splendid holiday gift; sells rapidly. 51 Cortlandt st., room No. 5.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $20. THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening. Demand for operators.

A FEW INTELLIGENT MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS can hear of a very profitable position by calling at once, with references, on H. W. HUNT, 212 Broadway, room No. 2.

AT THE LEXINGTON AV. TURKISH BATHS, CORner of 25th st.—An honest, healthy, large sized, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate American, aged about 20; must be well recommended.

BOY WANTED—IN A COAL OFFICE; MUST READ and write decently. Apply at 35 South st.

COOK WANTED.—A STEADY, SOBER MAN, WITH A thorough knowledge of cutting up meats and accustomed to grilling chops and steaks. Apply to Mr. OSCAR FLORENCE, Olympic Hotel, 622 Broadway, this day.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 17 years old, to attend in a distillery store; one having some knowledge of the business. Apply at 10 o'clock at 129 Greenwich st.

WANTED—A FEW STRICTLY FIRST CLASS DIrectory canvassers to go West; those who can get advertisements only need apply, for one week, to WM. P. CLEARY & CO., 71 Broadway.

WANTED—A FEW INTELLIGENT CASH AND ERrand boys. E. D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITER, AT THE OYSter Bay, 1,144 Broadway, near 26th st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE BOY, OF 16 TO 18 YEARS, TO assist the waiter in a private family; good references required. Apply at 76 Beaver st., to-day, from 1 to 1½ o'clock.

WANTED—A MAN WHO CAN KEEP A HOTEL, TO conduct a small, first class establishment on the European plan. Address HOTEL, Herald office, stating address and references.

WANTED—A SMART BOY, FOR A LUNCH ROOM. Apply this morning at CONKLIN'S, 42 White st.

WANTED.—GENTLEMEN OF GENTEEL ADDRESS can find an easy, light and agreeable business, paying from $3 to $9 per day, by calling at room No. 1, 615 Broadway.

THE TRADES.

LITHOGRAPHIC LANDSCAPE ENGRAVER WANTED Apply to JACOB HAY, No. 5 College place.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD PLUMBERS, ACcustomed to use the blowpipe and build vitriol chambers; constant employment. Address, stating wages required, JACKSON SMELTING COMPANY, Jackson, Mich.

WOOD ENGRAVER WANTED—TO DESIGN AND ENgrave landscape work. Address, with samples and where may be seen, H. H. H., Herald office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER POUR prendre soin des enfants et coudre. S'adresser au 203 East 22me rue, pour deux jours.

UN STORE DE PATISSERIE ET CONFISERIES A VENdre pour cause de depart. On traitera a prix raisonable. Call for three days at 143 Fourth avenue, or address 173 Third avenue.

CLOTHING.

AT 274 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH street—M. ABRAHAMS will pay the best prices for cast-off Clothing, by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Abrahams.

A1.—AT M. MARKS', 93 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street, and also at our branch store, 33 Sixth avenue, opposite Amity street, ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices M. Marks pays for Cast-off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, &c. The best you can do is please to call at my establishment or send us a note; the number as above. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Marks True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

AT 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET.—H. HERZ pays highest cash price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

AT 297 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street.—M. LEON pays the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Leon.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE the greatest opportunity for disposing of their Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. I need them to fill orders of $60,000, which must be delivered in short notice. I also guarantee to pay more than any other dealer. Please call on or address Mr. or Mrs. ROSENBERG, 246 Seventh avenue, one door above Twenty-fourth street.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life, from the cradle to the grave. 472 Canal street, near Hudson. Fee, $1.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRVOYant, tells the past, present and future; shows likeness of husband. 159 West Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS EVENING (TUESDAY),
THE NINETY-SEVENTH PERFORMANCE
of
MR. GEO. L. FOX'S NEW
GRAND PANTOMIME
WEE WILLIE WINKIE.
Decidedly the best entertainment
EVER PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE, afterwards Clown. ......MR. GEO. L. FOX
Pantaloon........Mr. Geo. Beane
Harlequin........Mr. R. Honeywood
Columbine........Miss Fanny Beane
and the charming
LITTLE BLONDE, JENNY YEAMANS. EVERY EVENING, and WED'Y and SAT'Y MATINEES at 2.
Seats should be secured considerably in advance, as
CROWDS ARE UNABLE
TO OBTAIN SEATS AT THE DOOR.

GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY. XMAS WEEK.
GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY. XMAS WEEK.
GLOBE THEATRE, 728 BROADWAY.
GLOBE THEATRE, 728 BROADWAY.
NO INJUNCTION CAN STOP
NO INJUNCTION CAN STOP
NO INJUNCTION CAN STOP
OUR COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.
OUR COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS. A
MORNING WITH
MORNING WITH
JUDGE DOWLING,
JUDGE DOWLING,
JUDGE DOWLING,
EVERY EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
EVERY EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
IN SPITE OF WM. F. HOWE.
IN SPITE OF WM. F. HOWE.
JOSH HART........as........WM. F. HOWE
G. L. STOUTE........as........JUDGE DOWLING
Concluding every evening with the new piece, entitled
JIM CROW ALIVE.
JIM CROW ALIVE.
JIM CROW ALIVE.
JIM CROW ALIVE.
JOHN HART........Jim Crow
ADD RYMAN........as........Snuff and Tobacco
MASTER BARNEY,
MASTER BARNEY,
in his Dutch Songs, and Mrs. O'Harris.
HARRIGAN and RICKEY,
WILSON BROTHERS, JENNIE BENSON,
J. H. MILBURN.
COSTA'S GRAND BALLET—FIFTY YOUNG LADIES.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
GRAND HOLIDAY FESTIVAL.
BRILLIANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
of the
GRAND DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE AGE.
THE THEATRE CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME
by the
FASHION AND ELITE OF THE CITY.
This evening will be presented Charles Barras' celebrated drama of the
BLACK CROOK,
with entire NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND MUSIC, and the LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS
that ever appeared in America.

TIME TABLE OF THE GRAND FEATURES OF THE BLACK CROOK.
8 o'clock—Curtain rises.
8:5—Ballet de Sabot.
8:12—Ballet des Fleurs.
8:35—Grand Incantation Scene.
9:10—The Grotto of Stalacta, with Miss Pauline Markham's beautiful song.
9:18—Grand Ballet des Ferns, Marrietta Bonfanti and the full Corps de Ballet.
9:30—Grand Developing Scene from the Grotto to the Fern Lake of Silver Sheen, with the Crystal Cascade.
9:50—Illuminated Gold Terrace, with the Grand Candelabra Ballet.
9:53—The Pas de Deux, Bonfanti and Novissimo.
10—Pas de Follie.
10:5—Nautch Girls' Dance.
10:8—The Parisienne Matelot Dance.
10:11—The Wonderful Majiltons.
10:25—The Great Skaters, Moe and Goodrich.
10:35—The Amazonian March.
11 o'clock—The Dazzling Transformation Scene of the PALACE OF DEW DROPS.
Curtain falls at 5 minutes after 11 o'clock.
Saturday—THIRD BLACK CROOK MATINEE at 1½ P. M.
DOORS OPEN at 7¼; COMMENCE at 8 O'CLOCK.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27,
THREE GREAT PLAYS.
LOVE CHASE.
LOAN OF A LOVER.
THE SPITFIRE.

DAN BRYANT'S 23D ST.,
NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.,
23D ST., Between Sixth and Seventh avenues, 23D ST.,
23D ST., Nearly opposite Booth's theatre. 23D ST.,
23D ST. THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY. 23D ST.,
MERRY CHRISTMAS. HOLIDAY WEEK.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | 23D ST., | DAN BRYANT,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | 23D ST., | J. W. McANDREWS,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | 23D ST., | NELSE SEYMOUR,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | 23D ST., | DAVE REED,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | 23D ST., | TOMMY SULLY,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | 23D ST., | LITTLE MAC as the
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | 23D ST., | Monkey and Frog.
Dempster, Norman, Stanley, D'Alberte, Foster, Carter and Warren's
BRYANT'S BLACK BRIGANDS,
with the laughing, whispering and carbineers' choruses.
DAN BRYANT'S, TWENTY-THIRD STREET. DAN BRYANT'S.
On Saturday, Dec. 31, special Matinee at 2 o'clock.
SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK. BRYANT'S

IRELAND IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE.
APOLLO HALL, EVERY EVENING.
Miss JULIA ESMOND will sing "Killarney."
BRYAN O'LYNN in his great Songs and Dances.
Brilliant Descriptive Lecture by Barry Aylmer.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building.

PROPOSALS.

POST OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Dec. 15, 1870.
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. January 15, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting and putting in place the cast and wrought iron work exhibited in plans, specifications and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast iron columns, bedplates, &c., and wrought iron beams, girders, &c.

The work of the columns, iron beams and girders must be furnished, delivered, fitted and put in place complete within four months after date of written notice to commence the work, and the remainder as rapidly as required by the progress of the work, and as demanded by the Superintendent.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the department when required.

Scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece or by weight for the various castings and beams, as provided for in the schedules.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent, until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum $25,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court or District Attorney of the district where he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals will be endorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 DOCK BONDS OF THE City of New York.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Wednesday, December 28, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $250,000 of Dock Bonds of the city of New York, authorized by chapter 383 of Laws of 1870, and by a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, passed December 14, 1870.

Said bonds will bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of November, 1901.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposit the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Dock Bonds of the City of New York," and enclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, December 20, 1870.

FURNITURE.

A.—FURNITURE, FURNITURE,
Carpets and Oilcloth.
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
87 and 89 Bowery,
have the largest and best assorted stock in the city of
Parlor, Chamber
and
Dining Room Furniture,
which they will retail at wholesale prices for the next thirty days.

A.—DEGRAFF & TAYLOR,
81 Fourth avenue,
first block above A. T. Stewart & Co.,
are now opening an entire new stock of
Parlor, Chamber
and
Dining Room Furniture,
Bedding, Spring Beds, &c.,
which will be sold at
greatly reduced prices.

A MAGNIFICENT SATIN BROCATEL DOUBLE PARlor Suit, made to order for $650, for $250; one do., $150; two walnut reps Suits, rosewood Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, all kinds Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture; a sacrifice for cash. Residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SUITE, COVERED French brocatel, Pompadour style, cost $650, for $175; one do., $50; Paintings, Bronzes, Etageres, Bookcase, Carpets, Silverware, Chamber, Dining Furniture; property family leaving city. A sacrifice. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SUIT, 14 PIECES, MADE to order, cost $600, for $150; one do., 7 pieces, $100; 12 Bedroom Suits, 20 Carpets, at less than half original cost; general assortment of Household Furniture, in lots to suit purchasers, at residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street.

CARPETS, BEDDING AND FURNITURE—PAYMENTS weekly and monthly, at BENDALL'S old stand, 209 and 211 Hudson street, corner of Canal.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.
Housekeepers supplied with the above
on easy terms.
Payments weekly or monthly.
KELLY & CO.,
Corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPET AND BEDDING AT REDUCED prices.—Housekeepers supplied with above on easy terms. O'FARRELL'S Warerooms, 200 Eighth avenue. Monthly and weekly payments taken.

SOFA BEDS—NEWEST AND BEST STYLE OUT, combining elegance, comfort and moderate price. Weekly or monthly instalments. 207 Fourteenth street, four doors east of Third avenue.

AMUSEMENTS

514—THEATRE COMIQUE,
BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS.
DOUBLE IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS.
Christmas Festivities and Frolics in the olden time.
JOLLY SANTA CLAUS; OR, THE GOOD FAIRY.
SANTA CLAUS........Mr. J. C. STEWART
CRYSTALINE (the Fairy Queen of the Diamond Waters)........Mlle. AUGUSTA.
Peasants, Fairies, &c., by the Corps de Ballet.
ASHCROFT AND MORTON,
the great Versatile Artists.
THE WONDERFUL SIEGRIST FAMILY.
SIDNEY FRANKS, SIDNEY FRANKS,
The great London Mimic, in his original Songs.
MISS EMMA GRATTAN AND MISS EMMA ALFORD.
the peerless Burlesque Actresses.
WM. ARLINGTON, WM. ARLINGTON.
the great Star Negro Comedian.
LEW. RATTLER, GEO. H. COES, JAS. F. WAMBOLD,
PANKHURST, COLLINS AND COTTON.
The Grand Romantic Demoniacal Burlesque,
THE BLACK BOOK.
All the immense Troupe will appear in their brilliant and varied specialties.
See small bills. A constant change every evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
HOLIDAY WEEK.
SUPERB AMUSEMENTS.
THE GREATEST FLYING GYMNASTS IN THE WORLD,
BLANCHE
and
GEORGE LEOPOLD,
in their wondrous act entitled
AERIAL VOLITATION,
from the third tier of boxes across
PARQUET TO THE PROSCENIUM
at AN ALTITUDE OF FIFTY FEET and a parallel distance of one hundred feet, concluding with a
BRILLIANT CHALLENGE ACT ON THE TRAPEZE.
Robbers of the Heath. | GASPARDS;
New York Burglars; | or, the
or, A Marriage by Moonlight. | 3 Banished Men of Milan.
FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF MR. E. T. STETSON.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....MR. LESTER WALLACK
In compliance with the many applications at the box office for a few more representations of
LEGITIMATE COMEDY,
Mr. Wallack begs to announce the following programme:—
Tuesday, Dec. 27—First time this season, THE HEIR AT LAW.
Wednesday, Dec. 28—LAST TIME—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Thursday, Dec. 29—Last time this season, THE ROAD TO RUIN.
Friday, Dec. 30—Last time this season—THE HEIR AT LAW.
Saturday night, Dec. 31—Last time this season, THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
Monday, Jan. 2—Last time—THE RIVALS.
The above arrangement must be strictly adhered to, in consequence of the approaching production of a series of
NEW PLAYS,
commencing with Mr. F. W. Robertson's
WAR.
In consequence of the necessary rehearsals of Mr. F. W. Robertson's play, "WAR," the USUAL MATINEE on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, will not take place.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
135th to 142d time.
Mr.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as
"RIP VAN WINKLE."
LAST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE but TWO
on SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance,
at the theatre or at its Branch Ticket office, at Ditson & Co.'s Music Store, 711 Broadway.
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1871,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in Bulwer' historical play of
"RICHELIEU."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
585 Broadway.
IMMENSE HIT. GLORIOUS SUCCESS.
DON'T FAIL THE BURLESQUE OPERA OF TO SEE IT.
LES BRIGANDS.
LES BRIGANDS.
LES BRIGANDS.
THE LAUGHING AND WHISPERING CHORUSES.
THE CARBINEERS' MARCH TO HASH.
THE CARBINEERS' MARCH TO HASH.
DUEL ON HORSEBACK.
DELIGHTFUL SINGING. REAL FUN.
The Opera received with screams of laughter.
Get your seats. They are secured six days in advance.

MISS GLYN,
THE GREAT ENGLISH TRAGEDIENNE,
will make her second appearance in New York, at
STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY, December 28,
in her
GRAND DRAMATIC RENDERING
of
MACBETH.
Doors open at 7½. Performance to begin at 8 o'clock and end at about 10 P. M.
There will be an interval of ten minutes between the parts.
Tickets, $1 each. Reserved seats 50c. extra. For sale at Steinway Hall, Theatre Ticket Office, 114 Broadway, and at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK,
Sixty-third street and Third avenue,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SKATING SEASON.
ICE IN FINE CONDITION.
MUSIC AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
by the newly organized
EMPIRE CITY RINK BAND.
Admission—Ladies and children under 12, 25c.; gents, 50c.; Season Tickets, ladies $5, gents $8.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building.

PIANOFORTES.

AN ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, of Steinway & Sons' make, for sale cheap. Also a number of instruments from other first class makers. STEINWAY & SONS,
109 and 111 East Fourteenth street.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF PIANOFORTES, OUR OWN and other first class make, for cash or instalments, at very low prices; also Pianos to let and taken in exchange.
JOHN C. BARNES, 137 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT STEINWAY PIANO FOR $275; beautiful rosewood case, round corners, carved legs, good as new; great bargain for cash.
J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (155 Fourth avenue).

A MAGNIFICENT RICHLY CARVED FOUR ROUND corners rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, made to order, for $800; only seven months in use, will be sold for $275; also rich Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at half cost; property of private family. 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth av.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR sale, property family leaving city; made order; celebrated maker; fully guaranteed; used five months; cost $650, for $250; also Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture; Silverware. A sacrifice. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A LADY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING WILL DISpose of her magnificent 7¼ octave rosewood Pianoforte, in use six months, cost $700, for $250; Stool and Cover; complete assortment of Household Furniture, in lots to suit. Call at residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth av.

A LADY WILL DISPOSE OF AN ELEGANT NEW rosewood 7 octave Pianoforte, carved legs and case, worth $600, less than half; celebrated manufacturer's warrantee; box for shipment; second hand pianoforte taken in exchange. 28 Third street.

A RARE CHANCE—ONLY $140—7 OCTAVE ROSEwood Pianoforte, modern style and improvements; in perfect order; also mahogany Pianoforte, suitable for beginners, $35. 26 Fourth avenue.

MAGNIFICENT 7¼ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, $155; has carved legs, pearl keys, with latest improvements; greatest bargain; examine before purchasing elsewhere. JAMES GORDON,
196 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

PIANOS AND ORGANS—SELLING OFF—REMOVAL.—A 7 octave rosewood Piano, nearly new; fine tone; $200. Pianos from first class makers for sale or rent low. Prince & Co. Organs, new styles, prices reduced. Flutes, Violins, Guitars, Flutinas and Concertinas, twenty keys for $1; Melodeons for $35; Organs for $45.
S. T. GORDON, 706 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS FOR THE holidays, of different makers, including a Steinway Grand, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS', 431 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

STEINWAY PIANO—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, A splendid Piano, with all late improvements, for $180, at 47 University place, corner West Eleventh street.
N. P. B. CURTISS.

$12 PER MONTH.—A BEAUTIFUL NEW SEVEN octave carved rosewood Piano; Serpentine mouldings; overstrung bass; is fully warranted; cash, $280; must be removed. R. CABLE, 269 West Thirty-ninth street.

THE BALL SEASON.

BAL DE LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
National Assembly Rooms, Forty-fourth st., near Eighth avenue. THURSDAY EVENING, December 29, 1870.
A Lady's Hunting Watch, set with 10 diamonds, given away. Chances free to ladies attending.

FIREMEN'S BALL.
THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL,
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT,
will be given in
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30, 1871.
TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS,
admitting gentleman and ladies.
JAMES F. WENMAN, President,
146 Pearl street.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer,
120 Fulton street.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary,
No. 1 William street.
Dress Circle and Proscenium Boxes can be obtained on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

FINE FRENCH FLOWERS FOR TRIMMING
Ball and Evening Dresses.
Flowers and Ornaments for the Hair.
H. PINCHON, Importer, 21 Breevort place.

MACHINERY.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINES, PORTABLE ENGINES, Stationary Engines and Boilers, Saw Mills and Machinery generally. Plans furnished by Wood & Mann Steam Engine Company. Send for illustrated catalogue.
E. D. WOOD, President, 42 Cortlandt street.

HOADLEY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
Four to sixty horse power. Send for circulars.
J. C. HOADLEY & CO., 46 Cortlandt street.

IRRIGATING, DRAINING, WRECKING AND MINING Machinery, Hoisting Machinery for Coal Yards, Ships, Steamers, Masons, Builders, &c.; Hotel and Warehouse Elevators. ANDREWS, 414 Water street.

TWELVE HORSE POWER ENGINE AND BOILER—60 horse Locomotive Boiler, several Paint Mills, "Wothing," "Novelty" and other Steam Pumps, in good order.
ANDREWS, 414 Water street.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
CHRISTMAS WEEK.
CHRISTMAS WEEK.
GREAT HOLIDAY BILL. GREAT HOLIDAY BILL.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27,
BARBE BLEUE.
Boulotte........Mlle. AIMEE
Barbe Bleue........M. GAUSINS
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, and THURSDAY, Dec. 29,
LES BRIGANDS.
FIORELLA (her original role)........Mlle. AIMEE
FRAGOLETTO........Mlle. PERSINI
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 30 and 31, and
SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2,
BARBE BLEUE.
BOULOTTE........Mlle. AIMEE
BARBE BLEUE........M. GAUSINS
GRAND NEW YEAR MATINEE, MONDAY, Jan. 2.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The FIRST GRAND CONCERT of the NEW NINTH REGIMENT BAND will take place on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 1. This magnificent BAND will number 75 FIRST CLASS MUSICIANS, and will be under the direction of Sig. CARLO PATTI, D. L. Downing and J. Alexander, Leaders.
Seats now ready at the box office and at the branch ticket offices, G. Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway, and Erie office, corner Twenty-third and Fifth avenue.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Eleventh week of the successful engagement of
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF PARIS.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF PARIS.
LAST NIGHTS OF PARIS.
LAST NIGHTS OF PARIS.
Every evening during this week and Saturday Matinee,
PARIS. PARIS. PARIS.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES
TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
First appearance of the protean artist,
JOHNNY THOMPSON,
in the new sensational drama entitled
ON HAND; or, TRUE TO THE LAST.
MONDAY, JAN. 2 (by special request),
for one week only, the beautiful burlesque of
THE FORTY THIEVES.
MONDAY, JAN. 9, the new burlesque,
produced on a grand scale, entitled
ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON;
Or, THE SEVEN CHAMPIONS OF CHRISTENDOM.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
EXTRA MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.
TWO GLORIOUS BURLESQUES,
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD and FRA DIAVOLA.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD and FRA DIAVOLA.
The great comedians, HALL and LEFFINGWELL.
Miss LINA EDWIN, BELLE HOWITT, MARION TAYLOR, Mrs. J. L. HALL, BLANCHE GALTON, THOMAS WHIFFIN, EUGENE EBERLE, HARRY JOSEPHS, AGGIE WOOD, ELLEN LEWIS, DORA HERBERT and others.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager.......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
West Twenty-fourth street, next to Broadway. Begins at 8.
EVERY
NIGHT
AND
SATURDAY
MATINEE,
THE
NEW
LOCAL
COMEDY,
SARATOGA!
SARATOGA!!
THE COMIC SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
"The audience first tittered, then chuckled, then slipped gradually into cachinatory volleys, and finally abandoned itself to positive roars of laughter. SARATOGA is sumptuously produced."—Times.
SUPERB LOCAL SCENERY, ORIGINAL MUSIC, UNIQUE MECHANISM and COSTUMES in the height of summer fashions.
"The rich summer swoon seems to have come over the entire scene and to offer a thousand pleasant suggestions of its own."—World.
Every member of this vast comedy company in characters familiar to New York and to SARATOGA and habitues.
"Altogether SARATOGA is a great success. It is light, sparkling, smart and frothy, like real life at Saratoga in the season. It has made a decided hit, and crowds Mr. Daly's theatre nightly."—Post.
*_*SPECIAL SARATOGA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY, AT 2.
*_*In preparation a new, play of powerful effects, by Dion Boucicault, Esq., entitled JEZEBEL.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
THE GREAT CHRISTMAS PANTOMINE,
BA! BA! BLACK SHEEP.
BA! BA! BLACK SHEEP.
Fairy Ding Dong Bell and Harlequin Little Jack Horner.
THE WONDERFUL MIACO BROTHERS.
TONY PASTOR'S CHRISTMAS CAROLS.
ANNIE WOOD, LITTLE JOSIE, HELENE SMITH.
THOMAS MIACO, OF THE LION JAW. 30 STARS.
MATINEE TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY).

DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,
745 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE,
NEW YORK.
The finest in the world.
None to equal it.
SHOULD BE VISITED BY ALL.
"Instructive," Amusing, Scientific and Artistic,
Forming a complete Palace of Wonders. Open daily for gentlemen only. Admission 50 cents.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.
WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.
Willis Cobb's Troupe of Dogs, Goats and Monkeys.
"CARRY THE NEWS TO MARY"—Christmas Pantomime.
THE SHIPPING BOYS AND LIVELY POLICEMAN.
Christmas and New Year's Matinees Dec. 26 and Jan. 2.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' FAIR.
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY,
CORNER BROADWAY, 6TH AV. AND 35TH ST.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT!
TO-NIGHT—CONCERT BY 100 VOICES.
GREAT CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL!
MAGNIFICENT PICTURES!
LIVING ART GALLE
TOYS, CANDIES AND FANCY ARTICL
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES
AUCTION EVERY NIGHT AT 9 O'CLOC
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPERA BOUFFE SEASON.
CHRISTMAS WEEK.
GREAT HOLIDAY BILL.
Tuesday, December 27,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
LA DUCHESSE........Mlle. LEA SILLY
Wednesday, December 28,
LE PETIT FAUST.
MEPHISTO........Mlle. LEA SILLY
MARGUERITE........Mlle. CELINE MONTALAND
Thursday, December 29,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
LA DUCHESSE........Mlle. CELINE MONTALAND
Friday and Saturday, December 30 and 31,
LES BRIGANDS.
FIORELLA........Mlle. LEA SILLY
FRAGOLETTO........Mlle. ELISE PERSINI
Saturday, Matinee at 2,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
LA DUCHESSE........Mlle. CELINE MONTALAND
Box Office open from 8 to 5.

618 NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618
618 Broadway. 618
618 (Established 1818.) 618
618 We are fearfully and 618
618 wonderfully made. 618
618 The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of 618
618 the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at 618
618 one visit. 618

HARLEM MUSIC HALL—ROSE & HARRY WATKINS.
Brilliant Opening. People Enthusiastic. Everybody delighted. Beautiful Theatre. Charming Scenery. Splendid Plays.
TUESDAY EVENING THE EMINENT ARTISTS
ROSE AND HARRY WATKINS
Appear in one of the best domestic Dramas ever written,
KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN; Or, UNDER THE SPELL,
Supported by a
POWERFUL DRAMATIC COMPANY.

THE PAVILION, 688 BROADWAY, BETWEEN GREAT Jones and Fourth streets.—This popular place of amusement will give Vocal and Instrumental Concerts every night. Admission free. L. A. STEIN.

THEATRE AND RAILROAD TICKET OFFICE.—METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
TICKETS FOR ALL THEATRES.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE SCIENTIFIC LECTURE
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, December 27, at 7¾ o'clock.
SUBJECT—HOW WE STAND AND WALK.
Professor BURT G. WILDER, of Cornell University.
Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the door.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what to live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary 618 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE pianoforte, at pupil's residence, for $10 per quarter; best references given. Address, with residence, TEACHER, box 124 Herald office.

A TENOR, THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED WITH THE Episcopal service, desires a situation in a quartet or boy choir. Address C. CHORISTER, Herald office.

FOR SALE—A FINE OLD ITALIAN VIOLIN, PRICE $50; valued by repairer at $80. Can be seen at MILLET'S music store, 395 Broadway.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED—WITH USE OF INSTRUment an extra hour each day for practice; female preferred; must reside east side, between Eighteenth and Thirty-second streets. Address, with terms, W. S. C., box 121 Herald office.

WALLACK'S.—THOMAS BAKER'S NEW AND POPUlar Music from "Les Brigands."—The "Galop," 50c., introducing the whispering and laughing choruses, is performed nightly by the orchestra of Wallack's theatre with enthusiastic applause and encores; "Polka," 50c.; "Waltz," 50c.; also new edition of the original "Black Crook" Music, by the above celebrated composer—"Waltz," 40c.; "Galop," 40c.; "Transformation Polka," with beautiful colored likeness of Mlle. Bonfanti, 60c.
W. A. POND & CO., 547 and 896 Broadway.

WANTED—A COMPETENT INSTRUCTOR OF MUSIC, to lead a brass band. Apply to Colonel A. M. RANDOL, Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.—
LYRIC HALL, 723 Sixth avenue, Reservoir square.
MR. TRENOR'S classes meet on Tuesdays and Fridays, AFTERNOON at 4 and EVENING at 8 o'clock.
A MATINEE DANSANTE will be given on
FRIDAY EVENING, 30th inst., from 7 to 11 o'clock.
Open to former pupils and their friends.

A.—SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
Afternoon and evening classes at Masonic Hall, 114 East Thirteenth street and Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth st.
Private lessons at any hour day or evening.
Call for circular. Residence, 237 East Tenth street.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMIES, 361 BROOME street and 133 West Twenty-third street.
A new class for Tuesday, Broome street.
SOIREE EVERY FRIDAY EVENING

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
Salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets;
Leeds' Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
Auction Notice.

Messrs. ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER will give their personal attention, as customary for the past 24 years, to sales of Household Furniture, at the residence of families declining housekeeping, and at their spacious salesrooms, 95 Chambers street, extending through to 77 Reade street; also to stocks of Merchandise at owners' stores, and Works of Art, Libraries, &c., at their galleries as above.
ALLEN B. MINER.
HENRY D. MINER.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 29 and 30, AT 7½ O'CLOCK, AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, 817 and 819 BROADWAY, CORNER TWELFTH STREET, PEREMPTORY SALE of fine original modern Oil Paintings of the French, Flemish and Belgian schools, comprising the entire balance of invoices of Messrs. D. D'HUYVETTER, of ANTWERP, and P. A. VOGET, of AMSTERDAM, consigned to us direct, and fully equalling, if not excelling those sold in our last sale of the 21st and 22d inst. The collection embraces the latest and finest examples of the following distinguished and much esteemed artists, and are represented by highly finished and characteristic pictures, viz.,

HENDRIK F. SCHAEFELS, of ANTWERP.

The famous picture of the "Battle of the Walcherson," taken from Motley's "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic," unquestionably the most spirited and finest work of this eminent master in the country.

DAVID COL.

Interior and figures; painted in the happiest vein of this eminently humorous artist, and not excelled by any painting heretofore sold in this city.

EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN.

A large, superb Landscape, with cattle and sheep. Full of beautiful detail and elaboration.

Also works of
F. Roffiaen,
David de Noter,
L. Robbe,
Porteilje,
J. F. Kruseman,
H. De Vos,
Speldorn,
Damschroder,
Th. Gerard,
T. Carolus,
E. Bidan,
Laurent de Beul,
F. Von Seben,
La Porte,
Reykelhuysen,
J. Berlin,
G. Wintz,
Kuwasseg,
Koek Koek,
Plateel,
C. Leickert,
Henry De Beul,
Schelfont,
Eversen,
and many others of excellency.

Also a number of fine American Pictures, the productions of well known resident artists.

The Galleries will BE OPEN on and after Monday, 26th inst., day and evening, FREE until sale.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street.

Genteel Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, comprising in part as follows:—Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; Rosewood and Black Walnut Parlor Suits, in brocatel and fancy figures and striped reps; Blue and Crimson Silk Reps Curtains, gilt frame Pier Mirrors, Rosewood Centre and Side Tables; Rosewood Etageres, Black Walnut, Mahogany and Enamelled Bedroom Suits; Wardrobes, Bookcases, Lounges and Chairs, Hair Mattresses, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Hatstands, Oilcloths, Stair Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

THURSDAY, DEC. 29,
at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts., continuation sale of
Rare Old Wines, Brandies, &c.,
consisting of Pedro Domecq's Pale Sherry, Seven Star Sherry; Rutherford, Duery & Co.'s Star of Garter, Monsley, Nabob Jamaica Rum, Plantation Rum, Forest Lawn Bourbon, 1853; fine Sherries, Brandies, Whiskeys, &c., in casks and demijohns; also choice selected stock from the late firm of A. Bininger & Co., consisting of very old Madeiras, old Q Brandy, Bornano and Portillo Sherries, Roriz and Ducal Port, Malmsey "Wedding" Wine. Particular attention called to lots of very old Wines and Liquors, many years in bottles, all of the finest quality.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
FURS, ROBES, &C.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of fine Furs, Mink and Sable Sets, Cuffs, Collars; Wolf and Black Bear Robes, &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
FINE WINES, LIQUORS, &C.,
being the receiver's closing sale of
fine Wines, Liquors, Champagnes, &c., in cases.
On Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell as above the balance of fine Wines, &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE AND salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
SECOND DAY'S SALE OF BIRDS, ANIMALS, &C.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, Stuffed Birds, Animals, Cases of Birds, Groups of Animals, &c., &c.
ALSO 300 CANARY BIRDS,
Mocking Birds, Bullfinches, &c.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesroom 108 Liberty, 111 Cedar, corner New Church st.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
HOLIDAY GOODS,
CARPETS, &c.
WALDRON & COOKE will sell on Wednesday, December 28, at 10½ o'clock, a large amount of second hand and new Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Mirrors, Paintings, Engravings, fine Silver Plated Ware, Clock, Bronzes, Parians, Table Cutlery, Glassware, Tea and Dinner Sets, Toilet Goods, Toys and Dolls, Parlor Games.

AUGUSTUS A. SHULTZ, AUCTIONEER.—AUCTION sale Magnificent Household Furniture, on this day (Tuesday), at the elegant residence 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Drawing Room Suits, Pompadour style, covered brocatel of the richest description; marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Encoignures, Etageres, Secretary Bookcase, Canterbury, Jardinieres, Velvet Medallion Carpets, Bronzes, Ormolu Chandelier, Mirrors, Statuary, Clocks, Brocatel, Lace Curtains, Oil Paintings, by eminent artists; magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; rosewood, walnut Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Hair, Spring Mattresses, Blankets, Counterpanes, Extension Table, Sideboard, Sofas, Lounges, Reclining Chairs, Silverware, Linens, Chinaware, Glassware, Furniture Servants' Apartments, Basement, Kitchen Furniture—over 500 lots, valued $20,000.

A. M. CRISTALAR, AUCTIONEER, 598 BROADWAY, near Houston street, up stairs, offers at private sale, AT 25 PER CENT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES, on which he has made advances,
Parlor, Library and Chamber Sets,
Bedsteads and Bureaus, Desks, Sideboards,
Bookcases, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Mirrors, &c.
Call, examine and be convinced.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE.
This day (TUESDAY), December 27, commencing at 10½ o'clock,
over 400 lots and $10,000 worth of first class city made Household Furniture contained in brown stone mansion 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue—Rich rosewood 7½ Pianoforte, made to order, cost $700; four rich Parlor Suits, Centre Tables, Etageres, Bookcase, Mirrors, rich Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, &c.; Bedroom, Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale positive, in lots. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer. Office, 450 Sixth avenue.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION
EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers.
Over 500 lots magnificent and costly Household Furniture,
Works of Art, Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary,
beautiful Parlor Suits, latest styles;
Magnificent rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte,
this (Tuesday) morning December 27, at 10½ o'clock,
at the elegant residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between Fifth avenue and University place. Pompadour and other styles Parlor Suits, Cabinets bois de rose Etageres, Tables, Bookcases, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, spring and hair Mattresses, Extension Table, Buffet, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Cutlery, Servants' and Kitchen Furniture.

AUCTION SALE—PIANOFORTES, TO PAY CHARGES, advances, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell, Wednesday, December 28, at 10½ o'clock, at 598 Broadway, near Houston, one Chickering (grand), one Buttikoffer (grand), and three rosewood square Pianofortes, by Lindeman, Loud, Walker, Great Union and others, to pay storage, charges, advances, &c.; also one Parlor Hurdy Gurdy, 4 barrels, 40 tunes; sale positive.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS.—THE STOCK, Fixtures and Lease of a retail dry goods store in Fulton street, Brooklyn, doing an excellent business, will be disposed of much below the cost of the goods. The stock is well selected, location good and rent reasonable. Address, for particulars, ARTHUR SINCLAIR, Assignee, box 168 Post office, New York.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FANCY GOODS, CHINA, CROCKery, Yellow Ware, plated Table Cutlery, &c.—FARRINGTON & SEIXAS, Auctioneers, will sell this day, Tuesday, December 27, at 10 o'clock, at their salesrooms, 50 Barclay street, a general assortment of the above goods; to be sold from the shelves in lots to suit city and country retail trade. Goods packed for shipping.

BY I. J. SWARZKOPH, AUCTIONEER, SELLS, 10 o'clock, 403 Tenth avenue, large stock Groceries, Coffees, Sugars, fine Fixtures, &c.; positively, in lots; dealers invited.
I. J. SWARZKOPH, 273 Bowery.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, AUCTIONEER.
Administrator's sale.
On Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1870, at 10 A. M., at the harp store of J. F. Browne, Esq., 644 Broadway, over Manhattan Savings Bank, one splendid Erard Gothic double action Harp, No. 5,333, made by a celebrated English maker and in perfect order, having been used only in a private family.
By order of John Binsse, Esq., Administrator of A. Thiebault, deceased.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Mortgage sale of Household Furniture this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesrooms, 79 Nassau street, viz.:—Rosewood and walnut Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Suits; Mattresses, Beds and Bedding; China, Crockery and Glassware; Office Desks, and Bookcases, superb case Stuffed Birds, Extension Tables; Buffets, Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, Refrigerators, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets. All to be peremptorily sold. Dealers and others will do well to attend.
JOHN M. SALES, Attorney for Mortgage.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER—SALESROOM 521 BROADWAY.
SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY CLOSING OUT SALE
OF JAPANESE CURIOS, JEWELRY,
BRONZES, DAMIO MOSAIC WARE, &C.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 27, AND FOLLOWING
EVENINGS,
AT NO. 925 BROADWAY, BETWEEN TWENTY-FIRST
AND TWENTY-SECOND STREETS,
A large assortment of rare and beautiful Japanese Curios, elegant Jewelry for ladies and gentlemen, Jewelled Caskets, Silver Mounted Cabinets, Bronzes, very rare Damio Mosaic Ware, &c. The whole will be positively closed, without reserve. Catalogues will be ready on day and evening of sale. These goods are particularly suitable for
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER.—SALESROOM 521 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel Building,
GREAT AND EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF
DIAMONDS AND FINE WATCHES.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,
AT MATHEWS' AUCTION ROOMS, 521 BROADWAY,
the largest and richest stock of Diamonds and fine Watches ever offered in this city, viz.:—Superb Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Eardrops, Crosses, Finger Rings, Studs, Buttons, &c. Included in the sale are some very fine Solitaires. They are all set in the finest style and in new designs. ALSO LADIES' WATCHES, SET WITH DIAMONDS; Gents' Chronometers; Levers and Anchors, by the best makers. The attention of those seeking
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS
is particularly called to this sale, as every article will be guaranteed fully. Catalogues will be ready and the goods will be
ON EXHIBITION TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27.

GEORGE W. SIMMERS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL, ON Wednesday, December 28, at 10½ A. M., the entire Stock of Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, at the store 1,024 Fulton avenue, opposite Gates avenue, Brooklyn. Sale positive. Terms cash.

HENRY ECKERT, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL, ON Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock, corner Harrison avenue and Penn street, Brooklyn, E. D., Engine and Boiler, Still, Circular Saw, with Shafting and Belting, 1 Horse, 2 Wagons, 2 Trucks, 15 barrels Cider, &c.; also, at same time, the three story and brick Building, with two lots of Ground, situated as above.

ISAAC WOLF, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, the Stock and Fixtures of the large Grocery Store No. 217½ East Seventh street, between avenues B and C, consisting of Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Soap, Candles, [illegible] also first class Fixtures. Sale positive.

SALES AT AUCTION.

JOHN P. TRAVERS, AUCTIONEER.
JOHN DUNN & CO. will sell to-morrow (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock, the Contents of first class corner grocery, 935 Third avenue, corner Fifty-sixth street, for benefit of creditors. JOHN A. DUNN & CO., Attorneys for Mortgagee.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 135 Chatham street, will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, a large lot of Ready Made Clothing. By order of P. Feeney, City Marshal.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 135 Chatham street, will sell this day at 11 o'clock, 500 Lots of Men's and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Under Clothing, Quilts, Blankets, &c.; also Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. By order of H. Freel, 61 Rose street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE THIS DAY.—JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 59 New Bowery, 500 lots Dresses, Shawls, Sacques, Sheets, Spreads, Table Linen, Boots, Shoes, Pillows, Coats, Pants, Vests. By order D. G. Ferguson, 508 Broome street.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER—MACHINERY—Mortgage sale—Will sell this day (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock, at No. 539 West street, Steam Engine, Boiler and Wood Splitting Machine, &c.
PETER BOWE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONeer, will sell this day (Tuesday), at 12 o'clock M., at No. 67 avenue B, the Stock and Fixtures of a first class Tailoring Establishment. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
PETER BOWE, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—I WILL EXPOSE FOR SALE AT public auction this day, at 12 noon, at Pier No. 28 East river, all the right, title and interest of Joseph C. Plum in and to the schooner Jesse W. Knight, her tackle, apparel and furniture, which he had on the 14th December, 1870.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
WILLIAM H. SHIELDS, Deputy.

TO CONTRACTORS.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCtioneer, will sell at auction, on Thursday, December 29, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the yard of Colman, Fairchild & Co., corner Sixty-sixth street and Tenth avenue, a large stock of Tools, comprising Drills, Crowbars, Sledges, Striking Hammers, Chains, Blacksmith Tools, Derricks, both hand and horse power: four good work Horses, Carts, Harness, Trucks, Covered Wagon and Harness, and many other things, suitable for public works. No postponement on account of the weather.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place, will sell on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the large and first class grocery store 336 Third avenue, near Twenty-fifth street; a large stock of flour, soap, starch, teas, sugars, barrels of syrup, platform and brass scales; also walnut top counters, &c.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, WITH Board for two, in a first class brown stone house, at $18 per week. Apply at 316 West Fifty-second street.

1—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, with or without Board; table and attendance first class; prices moderate; at 35 West Sixteenth street, near Fifth av.

2D FLOOR—SPACIOUS AND HANDSOMELY FURnished, with or without private table; also large Room for two gentlemen, with superior Board. 53 West Thirty-third street; references required.

3D HOUSE EAST OF FIFTH AVENUE, 53 ELEVENTH street.—Extra large Extension Room, three windows, elegantly furnished, to let, with first class Board; brown stone house; location unexceptionable.

3 ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLY, ON THE SECOND floor, with Board; private table if desired; terms reasonable and house first class. 34 West Twelfth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

5TH AVENUE, 251, CORNER TWENTY-EIGHTH street.—One suite of four Rooms, together or separately; private table; French man cook.

5TH AVENUE, CORNER FORTY-FIRST STREET.—A suit of five furnished Rooms to rent to a family, with unexceptionable Board. Apply at No. 1 East Forty-first street, corner of Fifth avenue. References given and required.

5TH AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ENTIRE Floor, en suite or singly, with Board (private table if desired), in the first class house 16 Fifth avenue. References exchanged.

$6 AND UPWARDS FOR SINGLE ROOMS, WITH Board; Rooms to let with or without Board; Board per day, $1 50; lodgings, 50c.; at Dupont House, 166 Hudson street.

$7 TO $10 PER WEEK.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, at 174-176 Bleecker street. A literary society, composed of the boarders, has been established.

7 GRAMERCY PARK, CORNER TWENTIETH STREET. One Suit of Rooms, with private table, on second floor; French man cook.

12TH STREET, NO. 223 WEST—A HANDSOMELY furnished Room, with Board.

15 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—ONE LARGE ROOM on second floor, and one single Room on fourth floor, to let, with Board.

21 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—MRS. BRAINARD has a large Room, on parlor floor, to let, with Board; Rooms on fourth floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

23 EAST FOURTH STREET, ONE BLOCK EAST OF Broadway.—Very pleasant large Room and also single Room, nicely furnished; table unexceptionable; dinner 1 P. M.; terms reasonable.

23 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—To rent, with Board, a Suit of Rooms, on second floor; also large Room on fourth floor.

27 WAVERLEY PLACE.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Rooms, with first class Board, for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives.

34TH STREET (146), NEAR LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Large front Rooms, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house and location first class; convenient to cars and stages. Terms moderate.

48 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—NEWLY FURnished Rooms (second floor), singly or en suite; also a very desirable front Room, fourth floor, with or without private table; terms moderate; references exchanged.

50 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board; table and attendance first class. References exchanged.

54 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—A small private family will let nicely furnished Rooms or Entire Floor, with or without Board; also a handsome front Parlor, on first floor, suitable for a physician; house first class, including every convenience.

113 THIRD AVENUE.—A LADY, LIVING ALONE, will let a neatly furnished Parlor and Bedroom to a gentleman and wife, Board for lady only. No other boarders. Terms moderate.

115 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—THE ENtire Second Floor to let, with Board, in a private family. References exchanged.

164 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A SECOND Floor to let; also Rooms on third floor, for gentlemen, with or without private table; hot and cold water in rooms; house and table first class.

233 THIRTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN SECOND and Third avenues, about two blocks from Broadway.—A private family can accommodate a gentleman and wife or two or three gentlemen with Rooms and Board.

273 FOURTH AVENUE, NEARLY OPPOSITE CALvary church.—Bright, cheerful Suit of Rooms, in private family; comforts of a home; private table if desired. References.

285 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, two Parlors; piano, with privilege of taking pupils; also other Rooms.

311 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN EIGHTH and Ninth avenues.—A private family will let the Second Floor, southern exposure, with good Board, suits or singly; first class house; terms moderate.

318 FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR SECOND AVEnue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class table, in a private house taking only a few boarders, for families or gentlemen; terms moderate. References.

A SUIT OF ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHROOM, CLOsets, &c., to let to a family, with private table; references. Apply at 36 East Twentieth street.

A LADY DESIRING GOOD BOARD AND A PLEAsant home previous to and during confinement may call at 120 West Twenty-sixth street. Dr. H. D. GRINDLE.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Madame WEST, 141 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A FEW SELECT boarders have large Rooms to let, either single or en suite, with Board; house first class. Apply at 28 Lamartine place (357 West Twenty-ninth street).

A SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE OR SINGLY; HOT AND cold water, closets, gas and fire, with use of parlor and piano; excellent table; best reference. 124 West Twenty-ninth street, near Sixth avenue. J. M. CHAPMAN.

A CLAIRVOYANT WISHES A ROOM ON FIRST floor, with Board and privilege of parlor; house heated with furnace. Address 114 Seventh avenue, basement door, stating price, &c.

A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR A SINgle gentleman; German or French cooking required; location between Sixth and Sixteenth streets and Second and Sixth avenues. Address R. O., box 119 Herald office.

A1.—ROOMS AND BOARD FOR LADIES BEFORE and during confinement.
Dr. and Mme. WILLETT, 34 West Forty-fourth street.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A HANDSOMELY FURnished Back Parlor on first floor, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also a hall Bedroom; terms very moderate. 304 West Thirty-first street, near Eighth av.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A LARGE ROOM WANTED—(UNFURNISHED PREferred, with Board, by a gentleman and wife, in a respectable neighborhood; price not to exceed $15 per week; references exchanged. Address C. C., box 141 Herald office.

A SMALL FAMILY WISH TWO OR THREE FURnished Rooms, in a private family, with or without Board. Address W. E. W., box 108 Herald office.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS WANT A SECOND Floor, with Board, for the winter; private family preferred and between Madison and Sixth avenues, below Thirty-fourth street. Address NEWELL, Herald office.

FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN AN AMERICAN family, between Fourth and Twelfth streets, west of Broadway. Terms must be moderate. Address HARRIS, box 103 Herald office.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH DOUBLE ROOM AND Board with a first class private family, $20. No boarding house keepers need answer this. Address COMFORT, Herald office.

WANTED—BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, A SITting Room and Bedroom, with Board, in a first class private Protestant Scotch family in the city, where a home may be enjoyed when not at business. N. B.—None need answer except the above named. Address, stating terms, M. J., Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt street, New York.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

A.—FINE BOURBON OR RYE WHISKEY, AT $2 50 A gallon; pure juice Port and Sherry Wines, $2 50 a gallon; Irish and Scotch Whiskeys, $5 a gallon; all of the best quality and warranted pure. Orders sent by mail will be promptly attended to. WM. M. GILES, 189 Sixth avenue, corner Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE STOCK OF SECOND HAND SAFES FOR sale—At very low prices. Please call before purchasing elsewhere.
AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 300 Bowery.

A.—FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES—BROADWAY SAMple Rooms, Cigar Stores, down town Sample Rooms, Lunch Rooms, Country Hotels, Grocery Stores, Meat Markets, Bakeries, splendid Restaurants, Confectioneries, Saloons, corner Liquor Stores, Sewing Machine Business, Wood Yard, Stores to let.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT FOR SALE CHEAP—On a leading street, down town, cheap rent; long Lease, &c. Apply to WILLIAM ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place.

A JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—$250 REQUIRed; best location in city; owner has other business.
SUTTON, 237 Grand street, corner Bowery.

ANY FIRST CLASS TAILOR DESIRING A FIRST class Sewing Machine in part pay for a fine suit of clothes can address SEWING MACHINE, Herald office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE YEARS' lease. Apply to Dr. A. H. BRANDNER, 505 Pearl street, corner Park.

EXCELLENT CORNER LIQUOR ESTABLISHMENT, 51 West Broadway; proprietor changing trade. Applications at store, or to THOMAS BEVERIDGE, Esq., Hartshorne & Co.'s, Brewers, Sullivan street, New York.

FOR SALE—THREE VERY LARGE SECOND HAND Safes, and a great variety of smaller sizes for sale low to close them out. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—TO GROCERY SEEKERS—ONE OF THE finest Retail Groceries, on the best avenue in the city, will be sold at auction, in one or more lots, on Wednesday, December 28, at 10½ o'clock, unless privately bought previous to the sale. Apply to WILLIAM ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS MEAT, VEGETABLE, Fish and Oyster Market, doing a good business; will be sold cheap for cash; satisfactory reasons given. Apply at 220 Ninth avenue.

FOR SALE—THE BEST GROCERY AND LIQUOR Store in the Fourth ward; must be sold immediately. Apply to J. CASSIN, 143 Spring street.

FOR SALE—DOWN TOWN RESTAURANT; FIRST class locality; Moneuse & Duparquet patent range and boiler; good run of trade; owner sick five weeks; must sell at once; terms easy.
PORTER BROTHERS, No. 5 Dey street.

FOR SALE—A CORNER LIQUOR STORE IN THE Seventh ward; cheap rent and a good business stand; must be sold. Inquire of WALTER DURACK, No. 9 Chambers street, room No. 5.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A HANDSOMELY FURnished, well stocked corner Liquor Store; good lease; cheap rent. Price $1,000 cash.
CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—DOING A GOOD BUSIness. The owner is in another business, and cannot attend to it. Will sell cheap. Call at 348 East Twenty-third street.

OPPORTUNITY FOR A BUSINESS MAN.—A FIRST class down town Bar and Chop House for sale cheap for cash. Apply at 69 Gold street.

HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE.—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Rooms, $1 and upwards.
C. N. STETSON'S SONS.

A.—PARK AVENUE HOTEL, AMERICAN AND EUropean plan; Park avenue, Forty-first and Forty second streets; superior accommodation; the only economical first class hotel for transient parties.
J. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

CLINTON PLACE HOUSE—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, 755 Broadway and No. 2 Clinton place, corner of Eighth street. Rooms in suits for families and single gentlemen at moderate rates. OWENS & HERBERT.

DEVOS HOTEL, 114 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR Broadway—The cheapest and most comfortable in New York; Lodging 50 cents; Rooms by the week, $2 to $8. Restaurant, Bar, &c.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 30 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 50c. and 60c. per night, $3 and $4 per week. For gentlemen only.

BILLIARDS.

N. B.—WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF the standard size Billiard Table (5½x11 feet, which we have determined to sell off at cost, to make room for other stock.
KAVANAGH & DECKER,
corner Canal and Centre streets.

MATRIMONIAL.

A WIDOWER OF FORTY, OF THE HIGHEST REspectability, desires to make the acquaintance of a widow or maiden lady of refinement, between 25 and 40. Address in confidence M. W. HENRY, Herald office.

MEDICAL.

A 20 YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE.—Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street, cures successfully private diseases inside 48 hours, without mercury.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIate relief, sure and safe. Notice—No pay until perfectly cured. Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, Laurens street. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE (20 YEARS' PRACTICE) guarantees speedy relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; elegant rooms for nursing. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. COBBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY without mercury; manhood restored; office very private. DR. HARRISON, 179 Bleecker street.

A.—MME VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

DR. LEWIS, AUTHOR OF MEDICAL COMPANION and Guide to Health offers restoration to the debilitated and diseased. Forty years' private practice. No. 7 Beach street, New York.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases; 34 years' practice enables him to make perfect cures or no charges made.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantees certain relief to married ladies; female restorative, $5; electricity applied. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview. Their French Pills never fail. Rooms provided before and during confinement. 141 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

PHILLIPS, THE UNRIVALLED INDIAN MEDICAL and Business Clairvoyant, reveals past, present and future. 102 West Thirty-second street, near Sixth avenue.

35 YEARS' OFFICE PRACTICE ENABLES DR. HARRISON, 179 Bleecker street, to cure all private diseases immediately; manhood restored, &c.

INDIAN RAIDS IN TEXAS.

The San Antonio *Express* narrates the particulars of a new Indian foray on the Western frontier settlements:—

About the 12th of December a party of Indians, numbering about forty, and dressed in Mexican costume, made their appearance at Speers' ranche, at the Eagle Pass, crossing Turkey creek in broad daylight. Old man Speers came near losing his life, he not identifying them as Indians until they were close upon him. He managed to escape to shelter, and the Indians contented themselves with taking all the horses they could find.

Leaving Speers' house, they attacked a Mexican train encamped near by, killed one Mexican, and carried off as a captive a young boy. They then proceeded southerly, visited Finley's ranche, on the Chapperoso, stealing, but not killing, from whence they passed to the Pendencia settlement in the broad daylight of the next day. They surrounded the houses and drove the people indoors and took every horse they could lay hands on. Here also a boy was taken by them and carried off.

Their next visit was to the Carisa, and it was here that David Adams was killed in sight of his house. A party of six Americans and two Mexicans gave fight to the Indians near this place, but the odds of forty to eight were too heavy, and they were force to retire. Both Mexicans were killed. Soon after Dr. Woodbridge, of the frontier forces, with a party of a dozen rangers, came up with the Indians and gave battle. The fight raged at intervals all day. This gallant little band managed to kill eight of the red devils, while they lost one man killed and two wounded. At last accounts the Indians were pressed hard; their horses were in an exhausted state, and the whole country in a state of excitement that brought out every man armed to the teeth. Scouts were out from all the neighboring forts, and the rangers were hastening to head the fiends off.

Twenty-five of the Indians passed up between the Blanco and Frio. Meeting two rangers *en route* to Fort Inge, they waylaid and killed them both. The country is horrified. This alarm has spread in every direction. Fathers and brothers look into the blanched faces of each other, and silently wonder how much longer the strong arm of a government is to allow its people to be ruthlessly massacred. How will our Congressman act in the emergency? We demand that he lay before the assembled Representatives of every State the picture of desolation and fear that haunts and infests our border. Human patience exhausted itself with this last bloody foray of these fiends incarnate.

MURDER IN ILLINOIS.—The Golconda (Ill.) *Herald* gives the following account of a most brutal murder committed twelve miles southwest of that place. The particulars are about as follows:—Old Bart Lynn and Monroe Spence, two notorious scoundrels of Massac county, were engaged in a game of cards for money with Thomas Jones, a well-to-do farmer, living near Honley's grocery, which had probably been protracted during the night, as the difficulty, which resulted in the killing of Thomas Jones, occurred at about five o'clock in the morning. The difficulty, which is supposed to have been premeditated for the purpose of robbing Jones of a sum of money he was thought to possess, was begun about the game, and Jones was knocked down with some heavy substance, supposed to be either a weight or the barrel of a pistol, in the hands of one of the parties, and when he fell they drew their knives and cut his throat and stabbed him a number of times in the left breast and side, and the parties who saw the body state that the left side and breast were literally cut to pieces. It is supposed that the murderers fled into the State of Missouri.

ZEB VANCE.

Interview with the New Senator Elect from North Carolina.

The Circumstances of Vance's Election—His View About Admission to the Senate—Effect of a Refusal to Seat Him—Ben Butler's Amnesty Bill Not Liked—His Ideas of the Justice or Policy of Impeachment Conflict.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 24, 1870.

So many and widespread conflicting statements have been published regarding the political views and sentiments of ex-Governor Vance, the newly elected United States Senator from North Carolina, that it seemed peculiarly appropriate the public should be set right on this head through the HERALD. Accordingly, with this purpose, I paid a special visit to this city, where the ex-Governor resides. Vance was elected in justice to the great western section of the State, the two Senators now representing it being eastern men. The west demanded a Senator, and in all that wide mountainous domain there was no man whose feelings and sentiments were so fully in accord with the Union people and former whigs as Vance. If he had been obnoxious to this class his claims as a candidate for the senatorship would never have been put forward; and, besides this, there was no other representative man of public note in that section who was not equally under the ban of political disabilities. His election consequently became a matter rather of necessity than choice with the Legislature, which body would, in all probability have preferred to send some leading democrat to the Senate—such as ex-Governor Bragg, General Mat Ransom, or men of that stamp. It is a mistaken idea that Vance was elected because of his war record or because of anything he did or said during the war; on the contrary his anti-war record had a more decided influence in that direction; but his election is chiefly due to his character as a representative man.

I found the new Senator in his office busily engaged with several of his clients and very much fatigued, as he had just returned from the neighboring county of Cabbanas, where he had been for the past week conducting the defence in a complicated murder trial. He was jovial, candid, cracked jokes every few moments or told a side-splitting anecdote, and paid a compliment to the enterprise of the HERALD. Owing to his extreme fatigue our interview had necessarily to be brief, though at the same time general.

CORRESPONDENT—Governor, do you think you will be admitted to the Senate when you make application?

GOVERNOR—I do not know. I thought I would be admitted or I would not have asked my friends in the Legislature to vote for me. I look at it in this way: Congress has relieved many of the most obnoxious men who had for years been teaching secession and working up the Southern mind, and firing the Southern heart for separation and war; and I did not see why they should not relieve one whose only crime consisted in fighting for his State when forced into it by the action of others.

CORRESPONDENT—Have you any assurances from leading republicans in the Senate that you will be admitted?

GOVERNOR—I have some pretty strong assurances from Senators and Representatives who seem anxious to quiet the South and restore harmony by acts of kindness of this sort, but from none that I can remember except such as are known to favor general amnesty.

CORRESPONDENT—What do you suppose would be the effect nationally and here in the State of a refusal to seat you?

GOVERNOR—I cannot think that a refusal to seat me will have any effect nationally; certainly not so far as I am personally concerned, though it might be regarded as of importance looked upon in the light of snubbing a State fully in the Union. In this State it would have an influence—rather an unfortunate influence on the republican party. For since we have accepted the results of the war so completely, and complied so fully with all the requirements of reconstruction, much of the bitterness between parties here had given away, and there being nothing left to quarrel about our people were fast getting together. In fact the battle fought here last summer was on purely local issues, and thousands of republicans in the West helped us to break up the corrupt rings that were eating us up. Scarcely a word of national politics was uttered. It was somewhat in this feeling that the Legislature elected me Senator; not in defiance of the law which made me ineligible, as has been said by some of the republican papers, but in the hope and belief that Congress would relieve me, and not limit the choice of the State in any respect, provided she selected a law-abiding citizen. If Congress refuses to do so it will revive much of that bitterness, and will cause our people to despair of ever being represented in Congress by the men of their choice, no matter how complete their submission. On the contrary, I think my admission would do more to reconcile our people towards the North and to secure the permanency of reconstruction than anything else that Congress could do, except pass a general amnesty bill.

CORRESPONDENT—What do you think is the prospect of general amnesty from the discussions recently in Congress?

GOVERNOR—I have not read the reports with regularity, and am not posted on the merits of the discussion now going on in regard to general amnesty. Of course we don't like Butler's bill, but, as the old Presbyterian said to his antagonist, who in arguing against eternal punishment admitted that sinners might burn for ten thousand years or so, "it is better than nothing." As an indication of a change of opinion North and a return of good feeling towards us, it is very gratifying, and the sentiments uttered by many of the speakers have sensibly touched the hearts of many of our people.

CORRESPONDENT—If you are not admitted at an early day will you resign in time to allow this Legislature to elect your successor?

GOVERNOR—If not admitted soon, and I find the sense of Congress decidedly opposed to me, I shall, of course, resign. I want my State represented, and there are many first rate men among us who have been relieved. I shall be guided by circumstances of course.

CORRESPONDENT—What do you think about the impeachment of Governor Holden, and how do you think it will affect you?

GOVERNOR—I have had little or nothing to say about the impeachment of Governor Holden. I have advised neither way in regard to it, my ideas in regard to its justice and its policy being somewhat in conflict. Were I to interfere in it either way it would be charged upon me either as an act of personal revenge toward a personal enemy or as done to effect my admission to the Senate. I don't know how Congress looks at it. I desire to sink or swim on my own hook, and I have so many of my own sins to answer for that I think it would be exceedingly uncharitable to put those of other people on me.

CORRESPONDENT—You have no doubt observed the publication, in journals unfavorable to your admission, of extracts from speeches made by you of an extreme character. What have you to say in relation to those expressions?

GOVERNOR—I have not much to say about the newspaper attacks upon me. My epidermis is pretty thick, and I can stand as much thrashing as the next man. None of them, I believe, have accused me of being a fool or dishonest or corrupt, and some strong republican papers have spoken of me very kindly on the whole. I cared more for a charge that Forney made against me, of treating Union prisoners with inhumanity, than for any other. This was absolutely and cruelly false, as everybody in this country and the records of my administration will testify. Greeley says enough to keep anybody from voting for me, and then winds up by urging that I be admitted—I suppose for the same reason that made the temperance lecturer take a drunken man around with him—to serve as a frightful example. Many of the violent things attributed to me I never said. Much of what I did say, which is reported as addressed to Union men, was simply said to and of deserters and skulkers. So it goes. I am too old to try to fight newspapers. A small crossreads weekly could run a man distracted if he fought it, and of course you'd better let the big ones alone.

CORRESPONDENT—What is your opinion of Gratz Brown, in Missouri?

GOVERNOR—I don't know anything of Gratz Brown in a national point of view. I only know that I was glad to hear of his election, because he was for amnesty and general forgiveness of political sins.

CORRESPONDENT—How do you regard the revenue reform movement?

GOVERNOR—I know less about the revenue reformers. As a general rule reformers don't amount to much in the way of reform. When public opinion has been outraged by abuses so long that it can't be endured any longer, one party reforms about as well as another. Nobody reforms in this country until he is obliged to.

CORRESPONDENT—As a last question, Governor (I see you are in a hurry), how about Hoffman, of New York, and Walker, of Virginia, as the next democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency?

GOVERNOR—I have not considered the Presidential question at all yet. Hoffman and Walker will do as well to talk about two years beforehand as anybody. Bread baked so long before the meal is scarcely ever good. Hold back your horses.

Thus ended an interview which was exceedingly pleasant and often quite amusing. I bade adieu to the Senator elect and started at once for Raleigh, to observe the course of impeachment.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Withdrawal of Hoffman—Tammany's "Little Game."

[From the Chicago Post (republican) Dec. 19.]

The New York *Leader*, organ of Tammany Hall democracy, announces the withdrawal of John T. Hoffman as candidate for the Presidency in 1872. The article admits the right of the West to the nomination and virtually accords the honor to ex-Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, who, it presumes, is generally acceptable to all sections.

The question of the nomination of a democratic candidate for the Presidency is one of curiosity. Whoever he may be, he will meet with discomfiture, and that for the plain reason that the generation which saved this republic from the assaults of slaveholding traitors cannot be induced to place in power a party which took the wrong side in that vital contest. By no honest means can that party succeed for many years.

The nomination of Mr. Hendricks, however, by the organ of Tammany at this time—so long before the convention can be called—is putting in operation an old trick whereby his chances may be utterly destroyed. There is a feud in the democratic camp of the West. The Pendleton wing of the party is enthusiastically devoted to "Gentleman George," and it will not permit Tammany to dictate its candidate. This is, perhaps, the larger wing of the party in this section, not even excepting Indiana, where Mr. Hendricks would be endorsed only in a complimentary way. If he should seriously undertake it, Gentleman George could beat Mr. Hendricks even in Indiana. He could, we judge, certainly beat him in every other Northwestern State, except Illinois, and, perhaps, Ohio. We thus except Ohio, because in that State there is a feud between the friends of Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Vallandigham, which divides the party not far from the middle.

The object of Tammany, when we consider the situation in the West, is apparent. Mr. Hoffman is put out of the contest. He magnanimously gives way to the West. He thereby earns the good opinion of this section, and prevents assaults upon him. But this magnanimous course on his part necessarily results in putting different fractions of his party in the West by the ears. It will not be very long till such result will have been brought about. The West will be divided or it will have a preponderance of strength for a man who will not be acceptable to the East and cannot be nominated. Then Mr. Hoffman, by whom, with the help of the most atrocious frauds, New York was transferred to democratic control, will come in and win. This is the little game that Tammany is playing, and Mr. Peter B. Sweeney, having stocked the cards, is dealing them out so as to make success a certainty. If Tammany goes on for the next six months as well as it has begun the nomination of Mr. Hoffman may then be set down as among the certainties of the future.

ROMANCE OF THE GRAVEYARD.

A Resurrectionist Captured, but Outwits His Captors.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 24.]

It will be remembered that a short time ago we gave an account of the *modus operandi* practised by body snatchers in the pursuit of their repulsive occupation, and how the burying grounds of the city and county infirmaries and of Longview Asylum were depopulated of the dead paupers. We have now to record an incident of Wednesday night in the history of Cunningham, familiarly called "Old Cunny," in which he was sadly interrupted while engaged with two black experts in elevating a couple of subjects interred in the graveyard used by the City Infirmary, just in the rear of that institution.

It seems that this notorious veteran in the business, accompanied by his two stalwart assistants, started out Wednesday night on the avenue in his open spring wagon. The objective point was the burying place of paupers above mentioned. The night was cold and the air bracing. In order to keep the cold out and the animal heat in "Cunny" stopped at the Avenue House in Carthage to "wet his whistle," between the hours of eleven and twelve. He was also seen at eight o'clock, when a party of eight persons, divining his movements, was at once formed, who followed him and his assistants to the graveyard. Here, to the joy of the aged resurrectionist, he discovered two freshly made graves of two paupers who had been buried the day before. The party in pursuit surrounded the graveyard and commenced firing promiscuously at the ghouls just as they were in the act of raising the subjects from their last resting place. The colored assistants at once dropped their tools and escaped through the adjoining woods. Several shots were fired after them, none taking effect.

The party then advanced toward "Cunny" and told him to give himself up. He was told to hold up his hands to show that he had no weapons in his pockets. But he was very obstinate, and refused to hold up both hands, resolutely keeping one of them in his pocket. An athletic fellow immediately brought a loaded rifle to bear upon him, but the cap snapped, and another was put on with like result. This little accident no doubt saved Cunny from becoming food for the dissecting room, and seeing the determination of his captors to summarily dispose of him he reluctantly gave himself up after sliding down a steep hill of 500 feet. He handed over a seven shooter and begged them "for God's sake" to spare his life. He was then taken back to the graveyard, where his horse and wagon were standing. It was then ascertained that the bodies had been uncovered but had not been taken out of the graves. "Old Cunny" with his shovels, picks and spades, was piled into the wagon, and the whole party got in and accompanied him back to Carthage. He said he did not expect such a load of "bodies" to bring back. If he "could get twenty dollars apiece for the party he would do well." On the return to Carthage he stopped at the six mile house, the "Black Bear," and another public house, and treated his captors profusely to the drinks, which cost him four or five dollars. He was then released and started to the city with an empty wagon, while his doughty captors dispersed to their homes in the serene consciousness that they had done their duty. But while Cunny was away from the graveyard with his captors at Carthage, the negroes, who undoubtedly have been trained up in the detestable business by Old Cunny to the point of absolute perfection, returned to the graves, hooked the subjects out, put them in sacks and awaited the return of the evil genius. He not long afterward made his appearance with his wagon, having thrown his captors off the scent by going back in the direction of the city. After they had dispersed he cautiously returned to the burial ground and secured his load after all. It is fair to presume that he made the medical fraternity pay an ample amount of interest on the investment he made in drinks for the Carthage extemporized police.

GRANT AND LEE.

General Grant's Account of the Surrender of General Lee.

[Washington (Dec. 25) Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.]

Mr. Clark Mills visited General Grant lately for the purpose of getting from him an authentic account of the particulars attending the surrender of General Lee, to aid him in his proposed work of representation of the event in bass relief for his monument. On this point the President said:—

"Lee came in with a flag of truce to see on what terms I would receive his surrender. I stated the terms, and Lee said, 'Please reduce that to writing.' I took some manifold paper and made several copies and handed one to him, saying, 'There, I believe that is about as I talked.' Lee read it, signed it, then passed it back to me and I signed it. The manifold copies were then distributed to the several generals. The transaction took place in front of my tent, under the tree, and with a little pine table between us."

To the remark of Mr. Mills that he had seen a picture representing the surrender as having taken place in a room, with a carpeted floor, and in the midst of the staff officers of both armies, General Grant replies that "that picture was got up to show off the aids." The real surrender took place as above stated.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

The publication of a new weekly paper has been commenced at Manchester, Tenn., in Coffee county, under the name of the Manchester *Conservative*, by Hulish Brothers, editors and proprietors. The editors announce that in politics the paper will be democratic.

W. W. Bean has disposed of his interest in the El Paso (Ill.) *Journal* to Gersham Martin.

The firm of Harper & Barlow, in the publication of the Hinds County (Miss.) *Gazette*, is dissolved; Mr. Barlow disposing of his interest to George W. Harper.

Georgia boasts of ninety-one periodicals, fourteen dailies, seven tri-weeklies, five semi-weeklies, seventy-seven weeklies, one semi-monthly, ten monthlies, and one bi-monthly.

The South Bend *Union* says:—We have in our office a lady compositor who cannot be excelled in the State for rapid "composition" and "clean proof." Her name is Mrs. Augusta A. Miner, and her home is in Angola. She learned to set type in her father's office, in Angola, when only thirteen years of age, and a proof taken the other day of 9,000 ems, having but two typographical errors, proves that the "coming woman" may be a compositor without stepping out of her sphere.

A few weeks ago Messrs. Kimball & Taylor, proprietors of the Belleville (Ill.) *Advocate*, purchased the office of the *Journal* newspaper at Nashville. The same firm have also within a day or two purchased the office of the *Plaindealer*, located in Sparta.

The Lehigh (Pa.) *Daily News* says that Lehigh county has nine German publications—newspapers and periodicals, religious and secular—with an aggregate circulation of 50,000, and that there are five English publications—two daily—with an aggregate circulation of 4,000 weekly and 1,600 daily.

Major Edwin Rynner, formerly connected with the Massachusetts press, and a gentleman of wit and culture, has just met with a sudden death from a railroad accident. He was much esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances, both among members of the press as in railroad circles, having been latterly connected with the transportation business in New York and Boston.

Mrs. Eliza Leason, aged 111 years and 10 months, died at the Hartford Almshouse Wednesday. The old lady was born in Canada, of French Canadian ancestry, in February, 1760. She removed from Canada to the United States in 1817.

SKATING.

The Season Opened in Full Blast.

The Park Ponds and All Other Ponds Crowded with Skaters—A Splendid Day and Splendid Sport.

Dame Nature does not often put herself out of the way at any time of the year to oblige Gothamites any more than any other particular portion of this terrestrial sphere of ours; but she certainly must have exerted herself a little yesterday to please the majority of New Yorkers, who have an idea that a Christmas without skating is no Christmas at all. In fact, skaters could not have obtained a finer day than was yesterday in point of weather, or a more slippery surface for every pond for miles around had they for a month before gone down on their marrow bones every day for two hours successively to beg of the "authorities that be" over our freezing destinies to grant the icy boon each so long wished for. Dame Nature, therefore, deserves well of the skating community, no matter how she may see fit to act before the present week has run its length. It is not often that the ponds in this vicinity are in a fit condition for skating as early as Christmas. In fact,

THE SKATING SEASON

was never opened before the 26th day of December, with but one exception, previous to this year, since the Park ponds were the property of the public; but somehow or other skaters always get it into their noddle that somebody who is an official body is to blame whenever they are not allowed on the ponds just as soon as the first cold snap puts a transparent platform over the waters. The Park Commissioners, however, have most wondrous ways their works to perform, and although people do find fault with them whenever they do not do exactly as the aforesaid people want them to do, their ways, as a general thing, always turn out to be the right ways in the long run. The Park ponds were covered with an excellent layer of ice four or five days ago, and a large number of the employés, who are accustomed to risk a ducking every winter, that the general public may not get its nice clothes wet when the "season" sets in, were able to walk over it from shore to shore in a crowd as early as Thursday last. During one of the essays a portion of the layer cracked bodily, and this fact was sufficient of itself to make Judge Hilton and his *confrères* refrain from hoisting the ball to the top of the Arsenal pole. It was in vain that adventuresome urchins, who don't believe in the Park Commissioners as much as good boys should, skulked into the groves near the pond and then glided out upon the glassy surface with skates tightly strapped, for they were always nabbed by those terrible gray coats, commanded by Captain Mills. But the sight of

"THE BALL UP"

on the Arsenal yesterday put an end to juvenile as well as senile anxiety on the skating subject, and long before many a breakfast had been prepared the cars leading to the Park were crowded to repletion by the devotees of the "irons." Indeed, up to three and as late as five o'clock in the afternoon there was an incessant flow through the avenues of men, women and children, all bound to the winter Mecca of Gotham—the Park ponds. At noon the lake was so crowded that locomotion was almost an impossibility, and had the ice on the large lake especially not been over a foot thick, as it was, the pressure would assuredly have given occasion for a lively time in the wet clothes line, and probably in the coughing line also. The ice was not only thick enough to bear up the thirty thousand or more persons who during the day cut up their iron-ical shines with their patents, but it was so slippery that the unlucky wights who attempted to walk across the lakes with the coolness they would have displayed in stepping from one side of a parlor to another, and who were not scientific enough to know

HOW TO SKATE,

came to untimely grief many times before they were able to reach *terra firma*. It is safe to say that there never was a finer field of ice in the Park since it was opened, and this fact may no doubt account for the blood-stained handkerchiefs that were wound about so many foreheads before evening had well set in, as well as for the canes that were in demand all day long by the skateless portion of the many thousands present. So great was the eagerness displayed by old and young alike to get to the ponds as early as possible after the mystic ball had been descried dangling an invitation to every one, that hundreds reached the lake houses only to discover that they had left their skates at home. Others who do not care to trust to sham Nature's fantasies and run the chance of a profit on the "loss" side of their ledger by investing in a pair of skates every year, arrived at the ponds as gleefully as the jolliest skater owner on the ice and made the most of their poverty by hiring a pair just for the occasion. To say that the Park Commissioners did not make a

GOODLY PILE OF GREENBACKS

for the benefit of the Park by this, although the ubiquitous Braun, sweltered as ordinary men do in the dog days, in his vain efforts to make even nonskaters add to the general fund, would be a hazardous assertion. The ladies did not turn out in very great force, having evidently been compelled to stay at home to sleep off the tiresome effects of a Sunday Christmas, but in their stead there was a goodly supply of the beginners, who, thanks to their sprawlings, their fallings and their graspings for a hold when they felt their underpinning giving way, managed to secure a very clear space for themselves in whatever part of the lake they saw fit to stumble and tumble. The large lake afforded

THE BEST SPORT,

as the ice was much more glassy than upon the others. As a consequence the crowding was immense. The fancy skaters who love to have elbow room enough to display themselves before the gaping multitudes who follow them from place to place, in hope no doubt of seeing them fall and break their necks as they dash about at all sorts of angles, were at a loss to know how to avoid furnishing the coroner with a few accidental cases selected from the beginners, who were sure to stumble in the way just as Mr. Fancy Skater was performing a music baton's movement in midair with his feet. On the upper or small lake, which joins the large one beneath the great bridge, the ice was excellent, but the northern portion of it was reserved exclusively for a number of

"CANNY SCOTS,"

who enjoyed themselves hugely in a "curling" game. Many of the old curlers were on hand, prominent among whom was Willie Houston, who tried to make more points than any one else, but did not succeed by a good many odds. There was a large number of spectators of the game, one of whom was an adventuresome Englishman who got excited, and in making an effort to skate across the curling line was profoundly impressed with the skilfulness of the play when he found himself sprawling on the broad of his back, because of an unruly "stane" slung by one of the Scots—of course very accidently. One of the best jokes of the day on this lake was a big sign of "Danger," which was placed on a beam stretched from shore to shore in such a way that he who ran, or rather skated, in its direction was certain to read it, if he could read at all. What the danger really was the skaters were unable to find out from the policeman who stood guard at the beam and warned all intruders away with a majestic gesture of the hand that put to flight every urchin that came within hailing distance. There was a little pool of open water near the boat steps which the gray coat occasionally eyed with a sort of contemptuous regard, as though in his heart and soul he were wishing it to be

S. O. P.

"Danger, eh!" exclaimed a burly skater who was scarcely able to keep his knees from touching the ice every time he attempted to put one foot before the other. He looked very much like a raw countryman in town to enjoy the holidays.

"Great danger," growled the gray coat.

"Water deep?"

"About twenty-eight feet!"

"You don't say so!"

"Fact, 'pon my soul; a man fell in there to-day."

"Bless my soul! How'd they get 'im out?"

"They didn't get him out. He's there yet. We never take anybody out who gets in where it's marked 'Danger.' We let's 'em drown and scoops 'em up in the summer."

The countryman became more shaky than ever in the knees, and he put for the shore at once, while the crowd of small boys turned about and went away from the danger spot. It is needless to state that all the "Danger" sign meant was to warn stray folks away from the "curling."

The skating went on merrily to very late in the evening on all the lakes, and should the weather continue as cold as it was yesterday it may be, after all, that the skating season of 1870 will be a right jolly one. It should be mentioned that there were large crowds at the Fifth Avenue pond and at the Third Avenue Rink during the day.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Before Judge Cardozo. Opens at half-past ten o'clock A. M. No Circuit calendar. Criminal causes—The People vs. John Thomas, murder; Same vs. Patrick Maloney, Thomas Murray et al., robbery; Same vs. Joseph Walsh, grand larceny; Same vs. John Wilson, grand larceny.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Ingraham.—Opens at ten o'clock A. M.—Calendar called at twelve M.—Nos. 47, 77, 78, 80, 83, 85, 89, 91, 97, 111, 112, 113, 148, 151, 152, 165, 166, 168.

COMMON PLEAS—Part 1.—Before Judge Daly.—Nos. 105, 139, 130, 460, 461, 241, 465½, 161, 397, 316, 320, 68, 207, 249, 355, 300, 295, 87, 319, 221, 403, 453, 245, 163, 426, 278, 49, 60½, 136, 35, 204, 459, 125, 274.

MARINE COURT.—Part 1.—Before Judge Gross.—Nos. 4744, 5209½, 4464, 5172, 4597, 5218½, 4668, 4728, 4729, 4732, 4733, 4735, 4737, 4738, 4740, 4741.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Before Recorder Hackett.—The People vs. Henry Vasquez, murder; Same vs. Thomas McCarthy, manslaughter; Same vs. George Byrne, rape; Same vs. William Keller, burglary; Same vs. Philip Fitzgerald, grand larceny; Same vs. Louis Frucherz and others, grand larceny.

FRANCE.

PARIS STILL DEFIANT.

The Bombardment of the City to Begin New Year's Day.

Bishops and Priests Hunted Down by the Prussians.

THE BATTLE OF THE VILLAGES.

Magnificent Bayonet Charge by the French Troops.

THE FRENCH SLEEP ON THE BATTLE FIELD

Formidable Expedition Preparing to Embark from Brest.

English Ships in the Seine Scuttled by the Germans.

The Expulsion of the Invaders from French Soil Resolved On.

THE BOMBARDMENT AT HAND.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Paris to be Bombarded on New Year's Day—Everything in Readiness.

LONDON, Dec. 27—Morning.

I learn from private and reliable sources that the bombardment of three of the Paris forts will begin on the first day of January. These forts are situated on the south side of the city. Everything is ready and all the details arranged.

The attack and bombardment would have commenced sooner but for the considerations of the festival of Christmas entertained by the German soldiers. On the night of the New Year shells will be thrown into different parts of Paris for the purpose of establishing the range of the German guns, after which the bombardment will continue incessantly until the capitulation.

THE BESIEGED CAPITAL.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Later from Paris—The People Still Defiant—No Surrender—German Delusions Dispelled.

LONDON, Dec. 25, 1870.

The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Paris, writing under date of December 19, says:—

STILL DEFIANT.

The condition of the city is much better than could have been expected a month ago. The manner in which the inhabitants sustain themselves is marvellous. I should say, however, that as a rule the people are paler and thinner than formerly, and some respectable looking persons have been seen to beg in the streets. Nevertheless there is no talk of surrender, and the outcry for sorties is general. The inhabitants are determined to resist till the last grain of food is consumed.

GERMAN DELUSIONS DISPELLED.

It is believed that the Germans have become so exasperated by the resistance of Paris that after the fall of the city they will make terrible reprisals. The eyes of the world are now fixed upon Paris. The Germans can no longer boast of that superiority over the French which they have enjoyed for months, and now that the heroism of the enemy has put an end to the delusion, they have become more rational, serious and revengeful. Meanwhile the French outworks are now so far in advance of the city that you may shortly hear of the destruction of Versailles.

French Loss in the Present Sorties—Confidence of the Inhabitants Still Undiminished.

LONDON, Dec. 25, 1870.

Balloon advices from Paris to the 22d are at hand. There had been no more fighting. The French loss in the sortie of the 21st was reported at about 800. The confidence of the inhabitants is undiminished.

CLOSING UP THE SEINE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

English Vessels Scuttled in the Seine—Their Crews Robbed.

LONDON, Dec. 27—Morning.

The Havre correspondent of the London *Times* forwards the following intelligence from that city under date of yesterday, which I transmit specially for the NEW YORK HERALD:—

The Prussians have scutted six English vessels at Duclair, a small town situated on the Seine, a few miles from Rouen. This was done for the purpose of impeding the navigation of the river. The crews were turned adrift to sleep on the ground after they had been robbed of their money and other property.

THE GERMANS AT ORLEANS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

French Reports of German Excesses in Orleans—Inhumanity and Sacrilege—Priests Ill-Treated—State of Affairs at Bordeaux.

LONDON, Dec. 25, 1870.

I have received a despatch from the Bordeaux correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD, dated December 21, from which I extract the following intelligence:—

GERMAN EXCESSES IN ORLEANS.

The newspapers here (Bordeaux) state that the condition of the armies in the field is daily improving. Great excitement exists in Bordeaux in consequence of the conduct of the Germans at Orleans. Bishop Dupanloup has been subjected to the greatest indignities. It is reported that he has addressed a pastoral to the French clergy invoking the vengeance of Heaven on the "barbarians."

INHUMANITY AND SACRILEGE.

It is stated that the Cathedral of Orleans was filled with thousands of French prisoners, who were left without bread or fuel, while the Germans played the organ in derision of their sufferings.

ILL-TREATMENT OF PRIESTS.

A priest, dressed in his clerical robes and wearing the badge of the International Aid Society for the Wounded, while attending a dying soldier had his head laid open by a sabre cut. Another clergyman was shot for refusing to give information relative to to the French army camped between St. Nandre and St. Regation and Dampierre.

ACTIVITY IN BORDEAUX.

Great activity is displayed in Bordeaux in instructing the troops, and the best spirit prevails throughout the country. Men of all grades of society are ready to assist in the national defence.

THE BATTLE NEAR AMIENS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

French Official Report—The Prussians Give Battle Between Daours and Coutay—Brave Resistance of the French—A Grand Bayonet Charge—The Battle Field at Night Occupied by the French.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 25, 1870.

General Faidherbe, commanding the Army of the North, reports as follows to the Minister of War:—

The Prussians gave us battle on the 23d instant. We were well posted, between Daours and Coutay. Our troops fought admirably during the entire day.

VILLAGES TAKEN AND RETAKEN.

Villages were taken and retaken. At five in the afternoon our success was complete. We drove the enemy before us with the bayonet. During the night the Prussians entered some villages in the valley, but they did not try to attack our positions.

THE FRENCH SLEEP ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

Other reports say General Faidherbe was successful on his right and left wings, and his army slept on the field of battle, but the result was indecisive. The next day, the enemy showing no disposition to renew the fight, General Faidherbe returned to Albert.

German Official Report of the Battle.

BERLIN, Dec. 25, 1870.

King William telegraphs to the Queen that General Manteuffel won a victory on the 23d near Amiens, taking 1,000 prisoners, and commenced to pursue the French in the direction of Arras to-day.

THE BATTLE AT NUITS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Fighting All Day—Orderly French Retreat—The New Levies Fighting Like Veterans—Losses on Both Sides.

LONDON, Dec. 25, 1870.

An account of the battle of the 18th at Nuits from French sources says the force opposed to the Prussians numbered 19,000 men and had three batteries of artillery. The combat lasted all day. At evening the French retreated in an orderly manner about a thousand yards.

THE NEW LEVIES FOUGHT LIKE VETERANS.

The Prussians abandoned Nuits on the morning of the 19th, but subsequently returned and reoccupied the place. The French put their loss at 1,200 killed and wounded, and claim that the enemy lost some 5,000 men.

FRANCE AWAKENED.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Bordeaux and the North in Communication—Bourbaki Confident—On to Paris—An Expedition from Brest—The Organization of the New Levies Hastened—The Invaders Must Be Expelled.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 25, 1870.

Telegraphic communication between this city and the north of France has been restored.

WORD FROM BOURBAKI.

General Bourbaki sends the government a favorable account of the army under his command.

ON TO PARIS.

An official despatch from Le Mans, of December 24, announces that the Prussians have withdrawn from Nogent le Rotrou. Seventy-five thousand men passed through the town going in the direction of Paris.

A FORCE FROM BREST.

A fleet of transports is preparing to leave Brest, with a considerable force, for an unknown destination.

THE NEW LEVIES.

The French government is hastening the organization of district camps for new levies.

THE INVADERS TO BE EXPELLED.

The people of Lyons are confident that the invaders will be expelled from France.

THE GERMAN ARMIES.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The German Armies in France—Numbers and Location—Garrison Duty at Home.

LONDON, Dec. 25, 1870.

The total effective force of the German armies now in France is set down in round numbers at 600,000, half of which is now before Paris. In addition to this number 100,000 men are reported on the sick list. It is estimated that 300,000 Germans have been killed or disabled since the beginning of the war.

GARRISON DUTY IN PRUSSIA

is to be entrusted to volunteers who, by reason of being under or over age, or of having served their terms, are not liable to military service.

NIGHT RIDE WITH GAMBETTA.

A Train Stopped by the Uhlans—Subsequent Escape and Pursuit.

Visit to the Army of the Loire—On the Road—The Prussians Hold the Line—Gambetta's Resolve—Uhlans Ahead—Beating a Retreat—Fired On—Trying It Again—Bad News.

TOURS, Dec. 5, 1870.

I must hasten to send you a description of my yesterday's adventures, although the fatigue they have occasioned me makes me feel hardly capable of holding my pen. Yesterday morning I was sipping my coffee and glancing at a pile of newspapers, with a boding sensation that, sooner or later, I should have to read them, when a rapid foot, or, to speak more correctly, two rapid feet, ascended my stairs, and a knock came at my door.

AN EARLY VISITOR.

"A letter," thought I, for the hour was almost too precocious for a visitor. "Come in," and in walked, or rather bounced, a familiar spirit of mine, and also of M. Gambetta—an individual unknown to fame, but exceedingly useful, both to the exalted Minister and my humble self.

"Why, Henri! I did not expect to see you arriving with this lark-like earliness."

"No, *mon cher*, but I have great news for you, for the communication of which I shall expect you to be eternally grateful. We have just had a despatch from De Paladines saying he means, after all, to concentrate his troops on Orleans, and so Gambetta means to fly over to Orleans and see the deed accomplished."

"When?"

"In about half an hour."

"How?"

"By special train."

"My dear fellow, you must arrange me a place in his suite."

After a swarm of troubles as numerous and as tiresome as a swarm of gnats this arrangement was made, and I followed the Minister to the station.

ON THE WAY.

We did not get into the same carriage with Gambetta, whom I observed at the station, looking fierce and talking a good deal. We felt very much excited about the end of our journey, as we could not but feel that it was a toss-up whether we found Prussians or French at the end of it. The train was signalled to stop at a small station we should otherwise have passed, and one of the officials was seen speaking to Gambetta at his carriage windows. Henri sprang out to hear what was going on. He presently came back, looking disturbed. "This is pleasant," said he. "They report here that the Prussians are in possession of the line near Orleans, and that we shall not get there to-night."

"Pleasant," I remarked, but once more the train moved off. We went on very slowly, several times stopping and receiving reports of the presence of the Prussians higher up.

Still Gambetta persevered till the brief wintry day was drawing to a close, and through the dull gray light and desolate cold landscape we pursued our way.

UHLANS AHEAD.

But now we approached the village of La Chapelle and suddenly came to a dead stop. What had happened? Out went our heads and up went our glasses; then we soon saw what was the matter. Uhlans were the matter. There, in advance of us, was a mass of gray and white—of horses. "A detachment of Prussian cavalry," we exclaimed simultaneously. At the same moment came a flash—a crash. They were saluting us; were firing at the train. A moment afterwards a railway official sprang out and tore madly down to Gambetta's carriage. Ere he reached it the Minister's head appeared.

"BACK TO BEAUGENCY,

it is all right," he shouted; "back to Beaugency." Flash, crash, went the rifles once more. It seemed as if they must make a clean sweep of the train. The railway official stooped and looked scared, but in a moment he recovered himself, and ran towards the engine; one moment more and he sprang into a carriage and the retrograde movement began. It was time, for the horsemen were galloping towards us and we were favored with a fine "salvo shot" as we steamed off. "All right," repeated Henri, as we went on, "all right. If he calls that all right I wonder what he calls all wrong."

BEATING A RETREAT.

On our return to Beaugency all the railway officials and several unofficial persons came rushing up to the train. I saw Gambetta alight. He was instantly surrounded by a small knot of the curious, to whom we immediately joined ourselves. "We were unable to proceed," said the Minister to all and sundry; "but my mind is relieved, my doubts are set at rest. Our countrymen are defending Orleans as becomes Frenchmen. At La Chapelle I heard distinctly the sound of the cannon from Orleans. I must now get a carriage and push on as quickly as possible to Econis; there I trust good news awaits me. Take courage, my friends. France shall yet be saved." So saying, he lifted his hat to them, and we left the station and descended into the town. We went to the first hotel, and he took a carriage, with his immediate companions. Henri and I, after some little trouble, possessed ourselves of a horse apiece, tolerably good still, though somewhat the worse for wear.

PUSHING ON AGAIN.

By the time we were mounted the carriage was a good way ahead; but we pushed on after it. It was by this time very dark and very cold, and the roads were very slippery—in that uncomfortable state described by Dickens, when

> There's frost upon the pathway and there's mud upon the track,
> And the ice it isn't water and the water isn't free,
> And you couldn't say that anything is what it ought to be.

However, we went on. No news was to be picked up through the villages that we passed. We stopped and inquired at various auberges, where our sudden appearance seemed to occasion great astonishment. In one, where a man came out and recognized the Minister, there was a great rush of the whole household and all the visitors to gaze upon him. But there was no news, and I do not think I was ever colder, crosser or hungrier in my life than when we at last came to our halting and dining place at Blois. I think Gambetta shared my feelings, he spoke so snappishly on the subject of food.

BAD NEWS.

Henri and I were trying to warm ourselves with some very bad brandy over the coffee room fire—Gambetta being up stairs in a private room—when we were interrupted by the soft approach of an awe-struck garçon, introducing a panting messenger, sent on from the Prefecture with a despatch for the Minister; he had left word there as he went by. Henri carried the message up stairs. He remained some time, then down he came.

"It's all lost," he said; "it was a message from Freycinet, that D'Aurelle had surrendered Orleans."

"Poor Gambetta! what does he say?"

"Swears like a trooper; says the General must be brought before a court martial; that he has thrown away the best position, the finest opportunity in the world. I left him breathing only wrath. But come along; he is off to the Prefecture, whence he will despatch his messages about the retreat of the army."

Gambetta and his friends came down at the moment, his eyes gleaming and his looks menacing. "You have heard that an unhappy message has arrived," he said. I expressed my concern. "It is grievous," he said, "but the Army of the Loire is still there; the republic has yet 200,000 soldiers, well provided with the material of war. No one shall doubt—we will save the country yet." With that out he went and we followed. Till a late hour he was occupied despatching orders, and it was not till three o'clock in the morning that, jaded and half frozen, we welcomed the walls of Tours again.

BATTLE FIELD OF BEAUNE-LA-ROLANDE.

Campaigning With the Army of the Red Prince.

The Village of Beaune-la-Rolande—Bravery of the French—Not Believe in Defeat—No More Surrenders—Prussian Testimony of French Valor—The Germans Opposed to Fighting Too Far From Their Base.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES' HEADQUARTERS,
PITHIVIERS, Dec. 2, 1870.

Leaving Versailles three days ago amid a roar of artillery such as I had never heard before in the neighborhood of the beleagured city—in fact, I was told that the bombardment had actually commenced—I made the quickest route by way of Lonjumeau and Etampes to this place. No obstacle to the journey was interposed by the Francs-tireurs, for the whole country is now scoured by cavalry and footmen in a zone of fifty miles south of Paris, in which we met very few soldiers, only ambulance and provision trains leading to the base on the railway either at Lagny or Bar-le-Duc.

THE JOURNEY

was made as rapidly as possible, in the expectation that a great battle could reasonably be regarded as imminent after the engagement between the Prince and General Paladines on the 28th ult. But on arriving here yesterday evening all was found quiet, and, after a hurried visit to headquarters, the only thing feasible in the way of news was to make a visit to the village of

BEAUNE-LA-ROLANDE,

where the fight took place on the 28th, and afterward to ride on down to the lines beyond. I had a letter of recommendation from Count Bernstoff, which, after much wandering in search, I took the opportunity to give to General Von Stiehle, the chief of staff of Prince Frederick and the directing head of this army. The general was very busy, but, on reading the letter gave me a most cordial reception and proffered me the courtesies of his lines and quarters. On approaching Beaune the usual signs of a battle field were visible; batteries parked or in position; camping grounds, débris of arms, cannon balls, clothing, uniform caps, helmets, dead horses, dead bodies, &c.

SCENES ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

Several poor Frenchmen of the line were lying stiff in the cold, with eyes wide opened up to heaven; their gaiters, red pants and gray overcoats looked so familiar to sight that it could almost be imagined that they were only resting or sleeping on the ground. But they were quite dead, being in the same attitude in which they fell wounded or killed. Over a thousand were found among the dead and wounded, and of the latter the improvised hospitals in the village are filled. They are attended to by the Prussians and the doctors of the English ambulance, who have just arrived.

THE FIGHTING

was in a measure for the possession of the little village of Beaune (a place of 400 or 500 inhabitants), and the inhabitants seem to have been rendered quite dumbfounded and despairing by the shower of shells and balls which was lately rained down over their heads. They wander about their houses and streets pale and agitated, not knowing what is to come to them next, and evidently expecting that the village will be burned over their heads yet. On the 28th the French army in great force attacked the advanced brigade of the Prussians, consisting, all told, of about 3,000 men. The latter took refuge in the village and were ordered to

HOLD IT TO THE LAST MAN.

They immediately commenced hurriedly to loophole the houses, throw up a few small breastworks and pile up planks and logs to connect the bits of stone walls together, and so obtain a cover for themselves. At about nine o'clock in the morning the French drove in the advanced posts and shoved right around in the splendid open fields to the immediate left and right of the threatened garrison. They came up very near in overpowering numbers, surrounding the place, and yet the Prussians replied to their assaults of shot and shell until

THE PRUSSIAN CORPS CAME UP

on the ground to their relief, when, of course, Prince Frederick Charles had the better, and compelled the French to retreat to their starting point, after they had fought, however, most obstinately and bravely. They inflicted considerable punishment on the Prussians, killing and wounding over one thousand (officially recognized), and taking one gun, after cutting up an entire battery—drivers and horses killed outright. A Prussian officer told me "we had to abandon this one gun to them; for, the battery being used up, we could not withdraw all the guns."

NOT KNOWING WHEN THEY ARE BEATEN.

The French lost about 2,000 prisoners, and 1,500 in killed and wounded; but no cannon or eagles were taken from them in this the second battle under the republic. The people hereabouts call it a downright French victory, and are anxiously looking for their patriot army to come marching forward any fine day to their relief and to the relief of Paris. It was

A CURIOUS SIGHT

o view this tiny village, with its one sharp steeple itting out in relief among the broad, beautiful plains urrounding; to see the dead bodies and débris trewed immediately around it and the Prussian batteries and soldiers swarming in the streets, with the market carts very much overtaxed by customers; with the uncontented inhabitants flitting about like sneaking cats from door to door as if afraid some more shot and shell would pounce upon them. A beautiful, but a cold day; a lovely country, a frightened and suffering people, a nauseous sight of dead horses, skinned cattle and dead men made up the picture of the battle field of Beaune-la-Rolande, a small affair, probably, but a forerunner of more horrible sights to come—a specimen of

BARBAROUS, SENSELESS WAR

which all should see in reality to be made to clamor for its end. Really it is time that the public opinion of every civilized country should cry out in the name of humanity that France has suffered enough, that enough soldiers on both sides have been butchered. What is very clear the spirit of the French people is higher, more determined and fiercer. It rises daily, it would seem, just as it is palpable that their soldiers are fighting better and better as they increase in numbers and organization.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE FRENCH SOLDIERS.

Down here at Beaune they are said by the Prussians to have fought better than ever before. They could not take the village nor drive the Prussians, and had to retire to their original morning positions; still that they were not routed nor driven to Orleans, that Orleans was not captured in consequence of the fight, shows plainly that

THE DAYS OF WOERTH AND SEDAN OR OF PANIC ARE OVER.

The French army stand to-day drawn up to the number of 150,000 men under General Paladines, within Chassepot range of the Prussian sentinels, who are only a mile or a mile and a half out of the fought for village.

The Prussians number over one hundred thousand regulars, having three full corps, besides other detachments. However, they intend to stand on the defensive, wishing to wait for events at Paris, and not to risk anything so far from their base. Every day of delay is a gain to the French side; except that Paladines is expected, both by his own troops and by Trochu to come to the relief of Paris, and he can only get to the relief of the capital by running over the army of Prince Frederick.

"FRENCH HONOR."

Count Bismarck's Accusations Against French Military Honor.

National Reply on Behalf of the French—The Breaches of Parole Charged and Their Refutation—Appeal to King William from the "Calumnies" of the Premier.

[Translated for the NEW YORK HERALD from the French Courrier (New York), Dec. 26.]

We are well accustomed to the insolence of M. de Bismarck; but he has crowned his former acts of impertinence by endeavoring officially to pollute the honor of France. He has sent to all representatives of Prussia abroad a circular, in which he tries to heap dishonor upon our officers and our government. Unable to justify his own acts of perfidy and to elude the odium heaped upon his head through pursuing with unexampled cruelty an unreasonable and unmerciful war; unable to wash off the shame with which he soils his name in endeavoring to ruin and exterminate a country and a nation who only desire peace, he casts upon those whom he wishes to destroy the condemnation which he himself deserves, and seeks to justify his own infamy in calumniating those against whom he exercises it.

The Chancellor of the North German Confederation accuses several officers, and especially General Ducrot, of having escaped when prisoners under parole. He reproaches the French government with having upheld this breach of good faith in having given him a military command, and, finally, he declares it to be impossible to place any confidence in an army which has not protested against admitting a perjurer within its ranks, or in a government which has made itself his accomplice.

The whole of this declamation and defamation is founded upon falsehood. The conduct of General Ducrot has been both explained and justified. It is not true that he escaped from the Prussian lines while a prisoner on parole. Having refused to sign the capitulation of Sedan he simply engaged to go from that city to Pont-a-Mousson. This he did. He gave himself up into the hands of the Prussian authorities, and it was not until after having thus entered into the common rights of all prisoners of war that he made his escape. The accusation named brought against General Ducrot by M. de Bismarck is but a repetition of that which has before received a victorious reply when brought forward for the first time.

Its only effect is to place another act of perfidy to M. de Bismarck's account, for perfidy it surely is to reproduce an accusation when it is supposed that sufficient time has elapsed since its first appearance for its justification to be forgotten. Happily, a page of history cannot be erased, and General Ducrot's noble protestation remains to us, as well as the no less noble reply of General Trochu, approving, in the highest terms, the conduct of his fellow officer.

"The German press," said General Ducrot, inspired no doubt by competent authority, "accuses me of having made my escape while under parole; of having lost my honor and thus placed myself outside of the law, which would give the enemy the right to have me shot in case of my again falling into their hands. I care little for threats. To be shot by Prussian balls upon the field of battle or outside of a prison door the result would be the same. I should have in either case the consolation of having fulfilled to the end my duty as a soldier and a citizen, and if I leave my children no other inheritance I shall leave them a memory honored by all worthy people, friends or enemies."

The Governor of Paris replied:—

MY DEAR GENERAL—Your conduct, both before and after the battle of Sedan, gives another proof of the energy and firmness which marked your career throughout. In the midst of a disaster which overcame the bravest hearts you have refused to have any transaction with the enemy which could be construed with a treaty. You gave you parole to surrender yourself as prisoner of war at Pont-a-Mousson and this was all. And there, having officially made yourself a prisoner, thus redeeming your parole, you conceived and executed, in the face of great danger, a bold escape, by which you hoped to assist Paris without loss of time. Well does the enemy know the value of your help, and this, in truth, is the only cause of complaint that public opinion of Germany has against you. Be sure that he of the Prussian army, whose royal witness I am about to invoke by forwarding your letter to the King himself, will render you justice. For ourselves we do not even require your affirmations in order to give it you. Receive this assurance, although it is equally superfluous to you, from the oldest and most affectionate of your companions in arms.

GENERAL TROCHU, Governor of Paris.

With M. de Bismarck's permission we consider General Trochu as good a judge as himself in matters of honor. The facts, however, speak for themselves and leave no ground for discussion, and it is self-evident that the Prussian Minister's circular is purely and simply an imposture and a calumny. It is he who is guilty of breaches of faith and honor; it is he whose word is undeserving of trust; it is from him that further guarantee than his signature must be required in all treaties and negotiations.

As we have already said M. de Bismarck has argued, up to the present time, that he could not treat with the government of the National Defence, as this government has no legal powers, and his present act of diplomacy has no other end but to add to this poor argument another more miserable yet; and with what object? In order to justify war *à loutrance* through the pretext that there are no proper authorities with whom to make peace. But this cavilling can deceive no one. That which renders peace impossible is neither the pretended irregularity of the government nor the pretended unworthiness of our officials, but because the conditions offered are such as cannot be accepted, and M. de Bismarck knows well that so long as he proposes to the French government an impossible submission, that is to say humiliation, dismemberment and ruin, it is ridiculous to complain of the want of proper authorities to sanction his pretensions. In one sense he is right. Were it possible to find a government which would accept such a national abdication the treaty which would stipulate it would be torn into fragments by the nation. Let him offer France an honorable peace; let him show an honest wish for the end of hostilities, and accord us the respect due to our dignity and our lawful interests. He will then find with whom to negotiate. It will then be time to call meetings and to ask the wishes of the nation, and the nation will hasten to declare itself. But, till then, let him cease talking of negotiations and parading peaceful intentions, which are but snares and falsehoods. He wishes, no doubt, that we should ask or accept an armistice—and we, too, desire one—but the difference between him and ourselves is this: he requires impossible conditions, to accept which would be an act of dishonesty upon our part; while our conditions are such as might well be allowed.

Thus, all our hope is in our courage and our arms. What Prussia desires (we have already said so many times), is the ruin of France, the destruction of our power and our nationality, and all the excuses, all the calumnies, and all the subterfuges invented by M. de Bismarck have no other object but to deceive the world in regard to this atrocity and disgrace.

But we find also in the circular in question a threat which, if followed up, is of a nature to call upon its author the execration of the whole civilized world. It says that the "breach of faith of these French officers has raised the question in the minds of the German authorities whether it may not be necessary to subject to greater rigor those who are among them as prisoners of war."

The translation of this careful phraseology is simply a threat addressed to France to suppress the consideration which has hitherto been shown to our prisoners in Germany, and to render their lives intolerable if we still refuse to submit. This is exactly what it means. It is acknowledged that our prisoners have, up to the present time, been treated according to the laws of civilized nations; but if we prolong our resistance our fellow countrymen who have fallen into the hands of our enemies will be subjected to all the rigors of captivity. And in order to excuse this horrible idea they endeavor to degrade those whom they threaten to martyr. We cannot believe in this extreme barbarism. There is, however, reason to fear that it may be more serious than we at first supposed, for it is spoken of further in a despatch from Berlin.

We shall see whether they will dare to carry out this threat. And why should they not? Our peasants are forced at the point of the bayonet to labor upon the works for besieging our cities. This is almost as horrible as it would be to put prisoners to torture in order to intimidate their countrymen through dread of, and pity for their sufferings.

EUROPE.

"No Place Like Home" for the King Elect of Spain.

The Mount Cenis Tunnel and the Modern "De Profundis."

England Most Anxious to Pay the Alabama Claims.

FENIAN REDEMPTION AT CHRISTMAS.

The London Times in Mourning Through a Melancholy Accident.

ITALY AND SPAIN.

The King Elect Spends His Christmas in Florence.

LONDON, Dec. 25, 1870.

Prince Amadeus, of Italy, King elect of Spain, was to leave Florence for Madrid at eleven o'clock this morning; but despatches sent thence as late as half-past four this afternoon make no mention of his departure.

The Mount Cenis Tunnel—The Work at Point of Completion.

LONDON, Dec. 26, 1870.

The working parties in the opposite headings of the Mount Cenis tunnel are within hearing distance of each other. Greetings and hurrahs were exchanged through the dividing wall of rock for the first time at a quarter past four o'clock Christmas afternoon.

ENGLAND.

Anxious to Pay the Alabama Claims—Fenian Liberation—Sad Accident by Drowning—A Mail from the Antipodes.

LONDON, Dec. 26, 1870.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is anxious that "Americans should know that England is heartily tired of the Alabama controversy, and is ready to pay any impartial money award if an adjustment can be confined thereto."

The Fenian convicts were discharged from Portland prison on Friday last.

John Walter, Jr., son of the chief editor of the London *Times*, broke through the ice while skating and was drowned.

The colonists of New Zealand are dissatisfied at the delay of the mails sent via California.

THE DISASTER TO THE ARIES.

The Steamer Aries Runs Aground Near the Delaware Capes—The First Officer and Four Men Lost While Sounding—Arrival of the Steamer at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1870.

The steamship Aries arrived at this port at four o'clock this morning, safe and sound. A HERALD reporter boarded her and received the following statement from Captain Wylie:—

We were coming up the coast on the morning of December 23, tracking the beach, same as we always do, when we got caught inside Hereford bar. This occurred at seven o'clock A. M. At ten o'clock A. M., Jephtha Sears, first mate, and four colored deck hands, Enoch Jones, Robert Currie, William Carty and Charles Hall, were sent out to make soundings. They returned in about an hour. When within a boat's length of the ship one of the men cramped his oar and the boat upset. Sears, Carty and Currie were washed away and lost. Jones and Hall kept on the bottom of the boat. Captain Wylie, second mate, chief engineer and pilot manned a second boat and went to their assistance. They were rescued, but died in one hour from excessive cold. The second boat was carried out to sea and was rescued by the pilot boat Weldon, of Cape May. Jones and Hall were taken to Cape May and buried. It was impossible to save them, although a surgeon from Cape May came in the pilot boat. Carty's and Currie's bodies were washed ashore. Sears' body was not recovered. Sears leaves a wife and child at Cape Cod. The negroes were natives of Delaware and Pennsylvania. The steamer Aries lost none of her freight; neither was she at all damaged.

The HERALD reporter asked the Captain why he run inside the lightship? The Captain laid it to vapor. The reporter suggested that the compass needle might have varied. The Captain positively declined to say whether it had, but said he was going on the same course as he always had. He intimated that the needle did vary, but as it was indicative of carelessness on his part he would not admit it point blank.

GEORGIA.

Senator Cameron Looking After the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad—The Senatorial Complication.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26, 1870.

Atlanta papers of the 22d announce the arrival of Secretary Delano and Senator Cameron. A private letter says:—Their business is with reference to the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad, which is 136 miles in length, the Legislature of Georgia at the last session having passed a bill to lease this road for twenty years.

Although not less than seven United States Senators have, from time to time, been elected by the respective Legislatures of that State, the Legislature to assemble on the first Monday in January will elect another Senator for the vacancy which will occur on the 3d of March next. Thus the United States Senate will then, as now, have seven persons from whom to select two to represent Georgia in that body for the short term.

FIRE ON SHIPBOARD.

The Steamship Roman Damaged by Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1870.

The steamship Roman, of the Boston line, which arrived this afternoon, caught fire in some bedding in the forecastle and was damaged about nine hundred dollars. She now lies alongside the steamer Aries, at Pine street wharf.

FIRE IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1870.

A fire broke out in Connor's saloon, on Main street, this evening, and before the flames were suppressed the following stores were burned:—E. R. Pease, boots and shoes; Schwartz, clothier; Lambert, cigars; Van Wyck, hats and caps; Myers, photograph; Melrose, fancy goods; Farnum, drugs; Wilson, books and stationery; Hyde, shoes. These stores were all on Main street. On Garden street the stores of the following named persons were burned:—Kimball, engraver; Hyatt, umbrellas; also another engraving establishment. The contents were nearly all saved of Farnum's drug store, Wilson's book store and Hyde's shoe store. The loss cannot be ascertained to-night.

MORE RAILROAD SPARKS.

A fire occurred last evening in the woods of the Potter Brothers, at Washington Heights, caused by a spark from a passing locomotive. The fire was fortunately extinguished before any considerable damage had been done.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Dec. 25.—United States five-twenty bonds closed Saturday at 94½ for the issue of 1862.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Nevada will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at eight o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past seven o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

THE RICHMOND CALAMITY.

The Burning of the Spottswood House—A Survivor's Account of the Disaster—Fearful Struggles for Life—A Woman Burned to Death.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1870.

Mr. A. R. Leib, a special agent of the Treasury Department, was a guest at the Spottswood House, Richmond, at the time of the fire. He states that soon after two A. M. yesterday, while in bed in the third story, he heard a sound below as if some one was breaking kindling wood. He rose and looked out of the window, but saw nothing unusual. The noise continuing, however, he commenced dressing himself leisurely, as he intended to take the next railroad train. Before leaving his room he turned off the gas, and glancing toward the window saw a light from the outside, which he soon discovered proceeded from flames bursting from the story directly under him. He then heard a woman, whom he supposed to be the housekeeper, cry in wild alarm, "My God, the house is on fire!" He called to her to dress herself, and with the view of calming her excitement said to her that there was no danger on her side, but that it was on his. He then proceeded to knock at all the doors in the third story, to awaken the occupants of the rooms and urge them to dress themselves quickly, as the house was on fire.

Mr. Leib then descended to the second story, where he found Mr. Shure knocking at the doors, waking the guests, who were soon all up and alive to their danger. The utmost alarm now naturally prevailed, and in the general eagerness to escape the passage way of the private entrance was in a short time crowded, and owing to the pressure the doors could not be opened until, by extraordinary force, the crowd was pushed back and room was made for that purpose. The housekeeper, Mrs. Kinnerly, was the second person who awoke that morning, but perished by being cut off by the flames, having delayed in order to look after her trunk. The man having it in his possession preceded her and barely got beyond her when the flames impeded her progress and the stairway fell. The fire, Mr. Leib says, originated in the wine room, adjoining the dining room, in the second story. Mr. Luck, one of the proprietors of the hotel, was severely burned. He rushed through the flames for his family, who, however, at that time were safe, though this fact was unknown to him. Mr. Leib says that Messrs. George and Andrews, of Syracuse, N. Y., and Mr. Shure, wife and child, reported missing, are all safe. Mr. Leib's wife was lost on the steamer Evening Star, off the coast of Florida, in a gale on the 22d of February.

Eight Persons Known to be Burned in the Spottswood House—Seven Others Still Missing.

RICHMOND, Dec. 26, 1870.

John H. Holman, Jr., of Jackson, Tenn., is now known to have been burned at the Spottswood Hotel, making the eighth victim. Nathan Burnstein, of Washington, turned up safe this morning. Wilcox, of Lynchburg, and Vaden, of Chesterfield, reported missing, have turned up safe. This leaves several still missing of whose safety there is little hope.

The James river is frozen over this morning.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE IN VIRGINIA.

The Business Portion of Harrisonburg Destroyed—Loss $100,000.

HARRISONBURG, Dec. 25, 1870.

A very destructive fire occurred here this morning, between four and five o'clock, which consumed a large number of the principal business houses in the town. The fire originated in Wall's store, and consumed a whole square before the flames were subdued. The following establishments were totally destroyed, with nearly all their contents:—The First National Bank, the semi-weekly *Enterprise* office, Wall's liquor store, Kelley's workshop, Heller's liquor store, Smith's store and dwelling, Mrs. S. J. Coffonan's dwelling, Maud A. Heller's dry goods store, Tupton's clothing store; Messrs. Silbert & Long's clothing store; Willman's barber shop, Switzer's clothing store, Andrew's livery stable, Wortman's book store. The American Hotel, on the opposite side of Main street, was considerably damaged; all the glass in the windows was broken by the intense heat. Mr. Switzer and son were badly hurt, but not seriously. The destruction of property will amount to $100,000, half of which is not insured.

SUICIDE OF A WEALTHY JERSEYMAN.

Mr. Dunn, an old resident of Deckertown, N. J., committed suicide on Saturday evening by hanging himself. He was a weathy and highly respected citizen of the place, and his sudden self-destruction has caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood. He leaves a wife and one adult son, and was reputed worth about $150,000. The cause of his suicide is unknown.

A.—The Most Tasty and Graceful Holiday Hat is manufactured and sold by ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street, for $7.

A.—Ladies Furs.
Now is the time to get bargains,
at WARNOCK & CO'S., 519 Broadway.

A.—A.—A.—The Best Holiday Gift,
A FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.
505 Broadway

A.— * * * * * * * *
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright
PIANOFORTES,
invite the attention of the public to their splendid assortment of Pianofortes at moderate prices. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Every Pianoforte warranted for five years. Illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.
WAREROOMS, STEINWAY HALL,
109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, New York.

A Holiday Gift of Real Value—
One of Smith's American Organs.
By far the best made.
DEGRAY & ELLISON, Agents, 37 Union square.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES.
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—A.—Royal Havana Supplementary.— Determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address McINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., 316 Canal street and 154 Chatham street.

A.—Rheumatism.—It has been estimated by an intelligent physician that at least 1,000,000 persons in the United States are afflicted with this most painful of all diseases. HUDNUT'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY, if properly used, would cure them all. It is warranted to cure in every case. Wholesale and retail at HUDNUT'S Pharmacy, Herald Building.

A.—Club and Rink Skates Wholesale and retail. Depot at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A.—Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes and warm OVERSHOES, cheap, at BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

Buy Warnock & Co.'s
Seven Dollar Holiday Hat.
Get a Gentleman's Hat.
519 Broadway.

Bleaching, Cleaning and Dyeing.—Lord's offices, 924 Broadway, corner Twenty-first street; 439 Broome street, corner Broadway.

Diamonds Bought and Sold.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry,
selling at lowest prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Electrical Treatment of all Appropriate disease at the Galvano Faradic Institute. Baths combining the recent discoveries, &c. Call or send for circular. 161 East Thirty-fourth street, corner Third avenue.

Eureka Mineral Water—Saratoga Springs.— Superior to all others in Dyspepsia and diseases of liver and kidneys. B. J. LEVY, Agent, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad depot, Varick street.

Furs! Furs! Furs!
"The Fur that warms a monarch warmed a bear."
"Now is the Winter of our discontent
Made glorious Summer" by the Furs of KNOX.
[Shakspeare improved.
Muffs, Sleigh Robes, Buffalo Overcoats, &c.—A large and cheap assortment for sale by KNOX, the Hatter, 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street.

Holiday Presents for Ladies.—A Good Sewing machine lightens the labor and promotes the health and happiness of those at home. The GROVER & BAKER is generally acknowledged to be the best sewing machine for family use. Salesrooms, 495 Broadway.

Holiday Gems.—Magnificent and Beautiful— Will all appear who use CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR—this elegant and indispensable toilet article; neglect not a day. You will appear charmingly bewitching through the Holidays. Sold by all druggists.

Mailed Free for 25 cents.—Dr. Kahn's Lectures on Nervous Debility; Marriage, its obligations and impediments, and diseases arising from imprudence, with cases from actual practice. Address Secretary Dr. Kahn's Museum, 745 Broadway, New York.

Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary.— For information address LUTHY & CO., 240 Greenwich street, New York.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Soldiers' Orphans' Fair,
Seventy-first Regiment Armory,
Broadway, Sixth avenue and Thirty-fifth streets.
The members of the First division, N. G. S. N. Y., are invited to visit the fair on
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
when
GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
GOVERNOR JOHN T. HOFFMAN and
MAYOR OAKEY HALL
are expected to be present.
DOUGLAS TAYLOR,
CHARLES P. DALY, } Special
ALEXANDER SHALER. } Committee.

ANNEXATION.

Agitation on the Subject in Westchester County.

How the People Feel—How the Leaders Talk—What the Towns Need and May Gain by Joining the Metropolis—Report Against the Project—Scheme for a New City.

In order to ascertain the popular feeling throughout the southern portion of Westchester county on the at present all-absorbing subject of annexation to New York, a HERALD representative has within the past few days made a tour of the several towns which it has been proposed to annex, and during interviews with some of the leading property owners in those latter obtained the following information, from which may be gathered a tolerably accurate reflex of the desires, hopes and fears now commencing to animate the taxpaying population in the section named:—

Commencing with Yonkers, which ranks first in wealth, population and progressiveness, the writer called upon Ethan Flagg, a gentleman largely identified with the interests of that town, and who from an extended official connection with county affairs, is regarded as one of the chief representative men in his vicinity. On being asked what was thought of the annexation project Mr. Flagg replied, "It is a new subject, sir, and the people hardly know how to regard it until they learn what advantages the government of New York intends to give them.

WHAT YONKERS WANTS.

The citizens of Yonkers want public water works. We have an abundance of water, but it is not available for either domestic or public use. If we had a proper system of water works, such as supply New York, it would not only administer to a want now almost universally felt in our domestic life, but also, by furnishing steam power and water for manufacturing purposes, would contribute materially to the prosperity of this rapidly growing village. An adequate supply of water is our chief want, and it proves a serious obstacle to our progress. The sewers now being built in some of our streets often prove quite offensive, owing to the absence of this important element. Again, the people desire an efficient police force, similar to that in the city. I believe if we could have as reliable a body of men as those now doing duty here, under a competent and comprehensive head, the citizens would be perfectly satisfied. The people also want a compendious and uniform method of laying out, opening and working streets in the town; they are eager to see inaugurated a united and comprehensive system, managed and directed by a competent head. At present we have no system, the matter of streets and highways being under the divided control of village authorities, trustees, commissioners of highways and special commissioners appointed by the Legislature, and, as a consequence, the people look in vain for agreement of action or uniformity of design. I believe I have now stated the three principal wants of our people. Last year there was a bill introduced in the Legislature to incorporate the whole town of Yonkers into a city, but on account of objections raised by parties living outside of the village it was not pressed."

THE FEELING IN YONKERS.

REPORTER—As far as you have been able to ascertain, what is the general feeling of the people of Yonkers on the subject of annexation to New York?

Mr. FLAGG—They do not know what to think of it, not knowing the nature or designs of the proposed scheme. All the information they possess in regard to the matter is that a bill has been drawn up for presentation to the Legislature looking to the consummation of the project indicated. Many of them are opposed to the idea of allowing the control over their local affairs to pass into the hands of the New York city government, having but little faith in the integrity of those who compose it. Several of the property holders south of the village and in proximity to New York, on the contrary, say that if they are to be brought into a city at all they would prefer entrusting their interests to the city of New York rather than to the "City of Yonkers," but I think at present their desire is to be left as they are. The citizens of Yonkers are a progressive and enterprising people; they cannot—nor do they wish to—close their gates against the overcrowded inhabitants of New York;

THEY ARE IN FAVOR OF IMPROVEMENTS,

and will cheerfully pay for them; but they want the worth of their money, and this desideratum can only be attained through a municipal government, energetically, honestly and economically administered. Those who openly oppose annexation dread the thought of being, as it were, completely swallowed—interests, influence, identity and all—by the city of New York. They also seem to think that their taxes will be increased enormously. Perhaps the desire on the part of many to remain as they are may be accounted for by the circumstance that a large number of wealthy business men have settled down in quiet suburban homes, and while conscious of having all the domestic comforts that taste may suggest and affluence provide, do not like the thought of being in any way disturbed.

REPORTER—Do you not think that annexation to New York would supply those wants which you have already stated are chiefly felt by this community?

Mr. FLAGG—For my own part I believe it would; but I think a majority of the people would prefer to have them independent of New York if they could obtain them. Indeed, I do not believe that there is any considerable number of our people who would favor annexation *per se*.

REPORTER—Is not the ultimate absorption of this town by the metropolis regarded by many of the property owners as inevitable?

ULTIMATE ANNEXATION INEVITABLE.

Mr. FLAGG—Such is my belief. We can no more prevent the absorption of this territory by New York than we could arrest the current of the Niagara. In fact, it might be said that the process of absorption has already commenced, as the population in the lower part of our town has, within the past few years, increased to a greater extent than in any other portion of the metropolitan suburbs excepting Brooklyn and Jersey City. Since it is evident that the principal avenues in New York will be continued across the Harlem river and Spuyten Duyvil creek it is highly essential that the laying out of streets in the lower portion of the town should be effected in conformity therewith, and if there is not some comprehensive system adopted now the result must entail a vast amount of expense in the future. Already that section of our town comprising Riverdale, Spuyten Duyvil and Mosholu, is controlled by the Central Park Commissioners, under whose direction streets are being laid out, general improvements effected and a topographical survey made of the district. In order to meet the cost of these improvements the last Legislature authorized the raising of a tax of $50,000 on property in the section controlled by the Commissioners. $10,000 of which was raised during the last year, and a tax of $20,000 is levied for the present year, leaving $20,000 yet uncalled for.

REPORTER—How do you, individually, regard the question of annexation?

Mr. FLAGG—Although not committed against the measure, if I was called upon to vote on the question this morning I would probably vote against it; but I cannot say how I would act if the project was intelligently and fairly brought before me.

It should here be stated that subsequent to the above interview the writer, during a conversation with a gentleman residing in the vicinity of Kingsbridge, was assured by him that, with scarcely an exception, the property owners in his section were heartily in favor of annexation to New York. One of the principal reasons he assigned for the desired change was that the value of real estate on the north side of the Harlem river, and contiguous to New York, would at once be doubled by the act of annexation. The somewhat utopian project of incorporating the town of Yonkers into a separate city, in order to escape the rapacious designs of the "Tammany leaders," does not meet with much encouragement, especially among the influential class of citizens. How some of the latter regard the measure may be inferred from a remark lately made by a wealthy resident of Riverdale, who, in denouncing the scheme, stated among other objections that should Yonkers be incorporated into a city he would, in all probability, "awake some morning to find himself represented in the Board of Aldermen by his coachman."

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

The views of Lewis G. Morris, an influential citizen of the town of West Farms, were next sought for by the writer, who, on making known the object of his visit, elicited the following information:—To the question as to what his townspeople thought of being annexed to New York, Mr. Morris said, "There is a diversity of opinion about the matter, but a strong majority are in favor of it, provided the project can be carried out in an equitable manner. I think the time has arrived when our section of the county will have to be embraced within the limits of New York; therefore, as that result appears to be inevitable, the lands had better be taken possession of at once by the city authorities and laid out topographically to receive the metropolis when it extends to this place.

WOULD INTERESTS SUFFER?

As a taxpayer in the city and also here in West Farms, I do not think my interests in the former place would suffer by New York taking in a portion of this county, while at the same time I believe that my concerns here would be materially benefited thereby. There is a large section of the lower portion of this county nearer to the City Hall than is the upper part of Manhattan Island, and that is one of the reasons why this territory should be constituted a part of the city. The Harlem river, now forming the boundary line between the upper end of the island and the county of Westchester, should be, I think, subject to the control of one government.

REPORTER—What is your opinion of the scheme to incorporate the three lower towns into a distinct city?

Mr. MORRIS—I am not in favor of any new city being incorporated in this county, but would rather prefer that all of the seven towns originally mentioned should go in for annexation to New York; for, although I may perhaps consider that the towns of Morrisania, West Farms and Westchester would be sufficient to attach to the city at present, yet, if the inhabitants of the more northerly towns want to be annexed we have no right to exclude them. Among the principal advantages we should gain by becoming a part of the city are Croton water, municipal police, an effective fire organization and a more general public school system. Suppose we organized into a new city the reverse of those would be (in the matter of water alone) the requirement of a series of years and an enormous amount of money to construct suitable water works, and even then they could not be as perfect as those now supplying the city. We can obtain water infinitely sooner and at less expense by annexing ourselves to New York than we could ever hope for in a new city. If we were living in a section remote from New York I should favor the project of incorporating a new city, for the purpose of obtaining a good supply of water, an efficient fire organization and other requirements necessitated by our extent and property; but as we are in immediate proximity to New York, where all these wants are already at hand, I do not see why—if the people of New York want us—this territory should not be a portion of the city. There is hue and cry made about

"FRAUD AND CORRUPTION"

in connection with the administration of the city government; but I believe that the city of New York has now got as good a government as any city in the world ever had. It is composed of able men, who leave the of stamp master minds on all they perform.

REPORTER—In what light is the annexation project regarded by the mass of taxpayers in your town?

Mr. MORRIS—I believe two to one of them are in favor of it, especially on this (west) side of the Harlem Railroad. Since I learn, however, that a number of taxpayers on the opposite side of the railroad do not want to be annexed, I think, to make an eastern boundary of the present line of the Harlem Railroad to the Yonkers line, this portion, including about half of the town of West Farms, together with the small section of Morrisania lying south of us, would in themselves form a valuable addition to the city. In the territory alluded to large expenditures have already been made for preliminary surveys and other improvements directed by the Central Park Commissioners, and the ground has been laid out conformably with the foregone conclusion that the city must absorb this section at no distant day. Looking to the better protection of life and property I think it vastly important that we should become a part of New York, that we might be enabled to have a sufficient force of police. Here we are subjected to the constant incursions of criminals from New York, who often escape the consequences of their crimes committed in our midst owing to the numerically weak condition of our present police force. Our neighbors in East Chester or in Morrisania may exercise their discretion in deciding whether or no they favor annexation; but we do not wish them to play the part of the "dog in the manger," or seek to throw obstacles in the way of our interests being identified with New York.

WHAT IS SAID IN MORRISANIA.

James L. Parshall, a prominent citizen of Morrisania, was next interviewed and having been interrogated on the subject of annexation, responded as follows:—"I think the matter altogether premature, although I have not seen the bill reported to be drawn for presentation to the Legislature. My belief, however, is, that the question of annexation to New York is only one of time. We are travelling too fast in this town. Our taxes, which are at present far greater than they should be, are becoming more and more so every year. For my part I do not see the necessity of Croton water at present, and the parties who are disposed to have a full supply of water can obtain it by building cisterns sufficiently large instead of depending upon wells, as many of them do now. Some of the people contend that we should have Croton water here in case of fire, from the fact that most of our village is composed of frame buildings, and if fire should occur it might prove disastrous in some localities; but I think that by building a few more good, central public cisterns, available in case of fire, the existing difficulty might be removed."

REPORTER—Do you think the present system of police in this town proves satisfactory to the property owners?

Mr. PARSHALL—As regards the police organization, it seems to me that the force, numerically considered, is abundant, provided it could be organized with a view to efficiency; the great trouble appears to be that men are appointed to the force who are wholly incompetent and unfit for the position. I do not think we are at present in need of municipal police protection; but perhaps we may be in the course of a couple of years, if not sooner.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD CONNECTION.

REPORTER—You are said to be opposed to the annexation scheme?

Mr. PARSHALL—The only form of annexation I am in favor of is to be joined to New York by means of an underground railroad or some other mode of connection that would furnish rapid transit. When that is achieved our prosperity may be fairly said to have commenced.

REPORTER—With your knowledge of real estate, you can, doubtless, inform me what effect annexation would have upon the value of property in Morrisania?

Mr. PARSHALL—I think it could not fail to prove a decided injury, as it would prevent people from taking up their residence with us or coming out here, when, by doing so, they would not escape from the onerous system of taxation now felt by property holders in the city. The effect annexation to New York would have upon our taxes would be, I believe, to double them in less than two years. In short, the "ring" already established in this town is as much as we can possibly manage, and if we should transfer our local affairs to William M. Tweed & Co. I think it would be altogether beyond our control.

REPORTER—Can you form any idea of the prevailing sentiment entertained by the people of this town in regard to the proposed measure?

Mr. PARSHALL—Those with whom I have conversed on the subject appear to be about equally divided; it depends altogether on where and how they are located. For instance, people owning property on the East river front—say at Port Morris—do not see but what they would be benefited by annexation. Parties owning property fronting on the Harlem river would also be benefited by the project; but some of these latter say they are indifferent as to whether they are annexed or not, and consequently will neither advocate nor oppose the scheme. For the most part, however, the people are now only awaking to a consciousness of what is proposed, and are not sufficiently familiar with the nature of the project to arrive at any definite conclusion in regard to it. That, also, may be stated to be my position to a certain extent. There are some of our property owners who assert that we could not be much worse off if we sold out to William M. Tweed & Co.; but for my part I cannot take such a deplorable view of our situation.

REASONS FOR IMMEDIATE ANNEXATION.

Among the reasons given by some of our taxpayers in Morrisania who favor immediate annexation to New York are the following:—The heavy taxes, amounting to eight per cent on the assessed valuation of the town, with a material increase on the 1st of January, and also the onerous assessments; that the area of assessment is not large enough to pay the expenses necessary in carrying out the boulevards and other gigantic schemes; that no more than four per cent can be realized at the present time on almost any kind of improved property in the town; that there has been little or no demand for property in the town for nearly two years past; that if annexed there will be an immediate reaction in real estate throughout the county; that it will give the people a stronger and more efficient government; that it will afford necessary and permanent street improvements at a lower rate of assessment; that Croton water will be introduced for domestic and public use, which is much required; that they can obtain a thoroughly disciplined police force under a competent board of commissioners; that it will give them a metropolitan fire department, with more protection from fire, and consequently a reduction in the rates of insurance, and that it will encourage capitalists to invest in property north of Harlem bridge and construct a quick line of travel to the lower part of the city. In addition to the foregoing advantages it is also predicted by the advocates of annexation that manufactories will spring up in their midst, and a large portion of the resident working classes will find employment at home without losing time and money, as now, in going daily to and from New York.

THE PROJECT DOES NOT MEET WITH FAVOR.

It cannot be said that the proposition to consolidate the towns of Morrisania, West Farms and Westchester into a separate city meets with much support in the former town, where many of the taxpayers have a wholesome dread of escaping "from the frying pan into the fire." In this connection they allude to the circumstance that during the last session of the Legislature bills were introduced to establish a civil and police court in Morrisania and other towns, at a probable expense of $30,000 per annum for each town. These bills having been condemned by the people, and the originators of the same repudiated, it is asserted that the taxpayers will not now listen to a proposition to consolidate the three towns into a city, with a mayor, comptroller, registrar, clerk, street commissioner, district attorney, corporation counsel and all the other officials necessary, at an annual cost of, say, $1,000,000, when, by being annexed to New York, all these officials are already paid from the revenues of that city, and consequently when called upon for their proportion of the expense it would be comparatively light.

In the towns of Westchester, Pelham and New Rochelle, the feeling at present existing among a majority of the property owners appears to be decidedly averse to the project of annexation, owing to the extreme sparseness of population, heavy taxation and other causes. Among the taxpayers in East Chester opinions on the subject are about equally divided.

PROPOSED SCHEME FOR A NEW CITY.

At a meeting of property owners, held in Fordham, Westchester county, on the 13th inst., a committee of five was appointed to consider the proposed annexation of seven of the lower towns of that county to New York, and prepare another bill for legislative action at the approaching session having in view the organization of a new form of government for three of the lower towns of the county. The committee accordingly prepared the following report, which was presented at an adjourned meeting, held in the above named village last Saturday.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

is as follows:—

That the committee have had under consideration the subject referred to them and have given it that attention which its public importance demanded.

In considering the subject embraced within the resolution your committee have necessarily had also to consider the question of the proposed annexation to the city of New York of the greater part of the county of Westchester—nearly two-thirds of it in population and wealth is proposed to be annexed. The bill on this subject, which has been prepared and printed, is understood to have emanated from Mr. Cornelius Corson, President of the New York Printing Association. The bill to which he has given paternity includes for annexation seven of the most populous and wealthy towns of the county of Westchester, containing a population of about 75,000 people out of 132,200, which is about the population of the whole county. The towns which he proposes to annex compose the heart and the

MOST WEALTHY PART OF THIS COUNTY.

A very natural inquiry suggested by so radical a measure of change as is proposed by this bill is, whether the people to be affected by its provisions have asked for or desire its passage; and, if they do, whether the terms and provisions of the proposed act are such as will mete out equal and exact justice to all of its citizens in the way of representation, assessment and taxation, and in connection with prospective benefits which are claimed to flow from the adoption of this measure. Certainly no democratic Legislature should be guilty of annexing to the imperial city of New York so large a territory, with a population of 75,000 people, against their will. It is a cardinal principle of the democratic party that no people should be governed without their consent, constitutionally expressed and obtained, which suggests that this bill, if it should be considered at all by the Legislature, should first be submitted to the people who are to be affected by the radical changes proposed; and, if a majority of them should desire its passage, then, if there be no constitutional obstacles in the way, it might be passed with propriety.

Your committee unanimously report

AGAINST THE PASSAGE OF THIS BILL

by the Legislature, because the area of territory proposed to be annexed is treble in extent that of the present territory of the county of New York. A diffusion, therefore, of municipal regulation and government over so large a territory would result probably in expensive and inadequate improvement, while, if annexation is to be desired at all, a concentration of improvement produced by additional political power conferred by a municipal government might with propriety be considered in reference to that portion of Westchester county which lies immediately easterly and southerly of the northern point of the present county of New York—namely, a line drawn in an easterly direction from Spuyten Duyvil creek at Kingsbridge to the Sound, just above Fort Schuyler. An annexation of this territory, containing now a population of nearly 40,000 people, provided it were made upon fair and just terms, would be one that the people of this section, if it were submitted to them for their vote, might approve. But

THE RADICAL CHANGES PROPOSED

by Mr. Corson's bill in the creation of four wards out of the seven towns of Westchester county, and having those four wards represented in the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York by two additional Aldermen, making seventeen in all (why not the old Hasserach and Ali Baba number?), to be elected by a general ticket, and having these four wards each with representatives in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, with the most unequal population in each ward, 20,000 in the Twenty-third ward, 30,000 in the Twentieth ward, 10,500 in the Twenty-fifth ward and 11,000 in the Twenty-sixth ward, is so radically unjust and anti-democratic that no fair-minded citizen could support it.

The change of the entire school and of the judicial systems now existing in this portion of Westchester county to that of the present Police Justice and District Justice and Court of Sessions jurisdiction of the city of New York, all of which is to occur in 1872 if this bill becomes a law, and the additional change proposed of making this portion of Westchester after the next census in 1875 part of a New York city Senatorial and Congressional district, and of a New York city Supreme Court Judicial district, and the other additional change of removing by "a great big

RECORD COMMISSION JOB,"

proposed by the bill, all the county records of titles and judgments from the county seat at White Plains to the city of New York, thus uprooting and overturning the existing titles of more than one half of the citizens of the county to their real and personal property, would result in creating chaos where order, system and good government now exist.

It is for this and other reasons, which would occupy too much space to be embodied in this report, that your committee have unanimously reported against Mr. Corson's bill as unworthy of serious consideration by any intelligent Legislature.

The resolution, under which your committee act, provides for the preparation by them of a new form of government for the lower towns of Westchester county, and in pursuance of this portion of the resolution they have the honor to submit for your consideration their unanimous views in favor of the incorporation of the old township of Westchester, now constituting the towns of Morrisania, West Farms and Westchester, under one form of municipal government, similar to that which was given to the city of Brooklyn in the year 1834. The time has arrived when the population of this old township of Westchester, amounting to about 40,000—nearly 20,000 more than the number which Brooklyn had when she received the benefits of a city charter—should receive the

ADVANTAGES AND POWER OF A GOOD CITY GOVERNMENT.

The growth of Brooklyn, marvellous in extent and greater, perhaps, than that of any other city in the United States, if not in the world, may have been mainly attributable to the fact that her own people received from the Legislature a charter which conferred upon them the power of making all the internal improvements which were necessary for her development and progress, and which have since she became a city made her within the last ten years the third city in the Union and in her improvements one of the most beautiful.

The benefits of a city government are exemplified not only in the growth and prosperity of Brooklyn, but also in the growth and prosperity of Jersey City, which has more than quadrupled in population within the last ten years.

No good reason can be assigned why the lower part of Westchester county, with its natural facilities for great development and improvement, should not grow as rapidly within the next twenty years as Brooklyn and Jersey City have grown within the past. She is bounded on the south by the Harlem river, with a proposed canal connecting it with the North river, and which will probably be speedily constructed, the two farming

A NATURAL CANAL BASIN

for the laying up of vessels in winter superior to that of the Atlantic Dock at South Brooklyn, and the bank of the river affording greater facilities for commodious stores and warehouses.

On the east it is bounded by the East river and by Long Island Sound.

On the East river, just north of Harlem, we have Port Morris, unsurpassed for the anchorage of large vessels by any port in the world.

The Great Eastern, with her immense size and capacity, formerly laid safely at one of her docks. And just above Port Morris and opposite Riker's Island, fronting the property of the late B. M. Whitlock, is a bay affording the best place for a navy yard in any of the States, inasmuch as here, alongside of the East river salt water frontage, might be constructed a large fresh water basin, to be supplied by water about a mile distant from the Bronx river, in the village of West Farms, large enough to float all the iron-clads of the world, and the corroding of the iron of these vessels when not in actual service, lying in salt water, requires their anchorage in such a fresh water basin.

THE CONCENTRATION OF THE HUDSON RIVER,

the Harlem and New Haven Railroads in their freighting and passenger business at their proposed new grand depot, near Melrose, and at Mott Haven, indicate that their immense freight and passenger traffic from the Pacific coast, and from the West and the East, all must, within a few years, centre near the Harlem river, within the present town of Morrisania. The land contained within this old township of West Chester, topographically considered, is more easily and better adapted to drainage than any piece of territory of like extent in the State of New York. Sewers, streets and avenues may be thereon constructed, so that for health and comfort no city could, in this respect, be better improved.

In the centre of these towns we have a valley which is indicated by Millbrook, through which a grand sewer (like the old Canal street in New York) might be constructed from the northern boundary line of West Farms to the southerly boundary line of Morrisania on the Harlem river.

The ridge of land west of this Millbrook, and bounded on the west by Harlem river and the large easterly plateau extending toward the East river and the Sound, is unsurpassed for natural beauty of scenery, for eligibility of building sites and for elegant houses, by any other in the State; while the Harlem river, the Bronx river and the East river, lying in the centre of east and west and on the sides of this territory, form the

NATURAL AND COMPLETE OUTLETS

for thorough drainage and sewerage. To illustrate that the time has come when every citizen will admit that the government now existing in West Chester, West Farms and Morrisania should be abolished—that this portion of Westchester county is in a transition state, and is in many of its features a semi-city. That a government lacking proper checks and balances and power and responsibility of officers, which is the fact as to these rural town governments, is now totally inadequate for the march of improvements, which can only be legitimately produced by a city government having proper power to make

NECESSARY PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS,

now so greatly desired by those who now are and who are to become citizens of the lower part of the county. The wonderful increase of population in Brooklyn and in New Jersey, contiguous to the great city of New York, prove that the time has arrived when a city government should be conferred upon this portion of Westchester county. The following enumeration of population demonstrates this:—

IN NEW YORK STATE.

Counties.	1870.	1850.	*Increase.*
New York	926,341	515,547	410,794
Richmond	33,044	15,061	17,983
Kings	490,202	138,8[illegible]	281,410
Queens	73,847	36,[illegible]3	37,014
Westchester	132,288	58,263	74,025
Orange	81,503	57,145	24,358
Rockland	25,103	16,902	8,201
Totals	1,692,468	838,663	853,785

IN NEW JERSEY.

Counties.	1870.	1850.	*Increase.*
Bergen	30,124	14,725	15,399
Hudson	128,275	21,822	105,453
Essex	143,850	73,950	69,900
Passaic	48,423	22,509	23,854
Totals	350,672	133,066	214,606

PLAN FOR THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

The plan for a new city government which the committee have reported is nearly identical with that of the City of Brooklyn, differing only in its having a Board of Assistant Aldermen in addition to the Board of Aldermen. This was deemed proper because of its being more in accordance with the upper and lower House of the Senate and Assembly of the State and of the two legislative branches of the New York city government.

A brief synopsis of this plan shows that the proposed new city government would be composed of a Mayor and Common Council, with nine wards, four of which are now the existing wards of the town of Morrisania, three of which are created in the town of West Farms and two of which in the town of Westchester. These wards will each have an alderman, constituting the Board of Aldermen of nine members, and from each of these wards two assistant aldermen are to be elected, making eighteen, constituting the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen are to serve, as was formerly the case in the better days of New York city government with the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, without pay.

A SMALL SALARY

for the first few years of the existence of the new city government would be paid to the Mayor and a fair salary to the different heads of the departments created by this bill—the different departments contemplated by the change, consisting of the Finance Department, with its head, the Comptroller, and the Department of Public Works, included within which would be jurisdiction over the streets, the water, gas and other local improvements, as now conferred upon the Commissioner of Public Works, in the city of New York. The Law Department would consist of a Corporation Counsel and Corporation Attorney, to whom during the earlier existence of this government small salaries would be paid. There will be a grand Tax Department, containing two bureaus—one to look after the assessments of property upon fair and equal terms and to be known as the Board of Assessors, and the other bureau to consist of a tax receiver and necessary deputies.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

would consist of a city judge, to be elected, and who should have, for the territory embraced within the new city limits, the same jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases that the county judge now has. In addition, one justice of the peace is provided, to be elected, for each of the wards within the proposed city, whose jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases should be the same as is now conferred upon the justices of the peace in the towns comprising the proposed new city. In other respects the County Court and the Supreme Court and their jurisdiction are to remain the same as at present. The police, with a Board of Police Commissioners and a Superintendent, would be in such numbers and in compensation as the Common Council in their wisdom would see fit to designate and appoint.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM,

with the different Boards of Education, school houses, apparatus and property, would remain and continue as now existing and constituted, subject only to such changes for increase of scholars and better accommodations as might be provided by the new government.

The existing debts of each town are to be assumed and paid by the property and the taxation thereon in the new city; but each of the towns of that city is to be assessed and to pay therefor in taxation in proportion to the indebtedness of each town at the time of the charter taking effect. In connection with the indebtedness it would be well to state that the present debt of the town of Morrisania amounts to over $400,000, West Farms to over $700,000, of Westchester over $400,000, making a total, say, of about $1,500,000.

Your committee believe that the work which has been done in the way of public improvement, and for which this indebtedness was created, did not exceed sixty-six and two-thirds per cent of its actual value. This was caused by the

INCONGRUOUS SYSTEM

of a number of special commissions appointed by different acts of the Legislature and known as boulevard commissions, who have power conferred upon them of issuing bonds, and which bonds, owing to the lack of confidence of capitalists and banking institutions, have been negotiated and sold at sums varying from seventy-five per cent up to, in a few cases, of their par value.

The contractors doing the work and receiving these bonds in payment for the work instead of money, always in their estimates discounted the bonds at enormous rates.

Under the proposed new system one of the main benefits which the community affected by it would receive would be in the credit of the bonds of the new government, being as in the case of Brooklyn and Jersey City bonds, put at par in the market among capitalists, and a saving of at least thirty-three and one-third per cent would be effected in the value of the work which would actually be thereafter done in the way of public improvements within the proposed new city territory.

The rights of property owners by the proposed change of government will be protected from special State legislation, from

SCHEMING AND SPECULATIVE BOULEVARDS

made at general expense, and where those immediately benefited should bear their just proportion of the expense of construction, and should pay for the improvement where they are largely benefited thereby. In no case would any improvement of a street or avenue be made unless two-thirds of the property owners fronting upon such street or avenue petitioned and desired the same.

A general system of drainage and lamp districts and of sidewalks and other legitimate improvements would be made upon similar requisitions of the property owners. By this plan would also be preserved intact the present boundaries of the county, the Senatorial, Congressional and Judicial districts and the existing system of recording titles and judgments will be recognized. The only

STRONG RECOMMENDATION OF THE PLAN

proposed for annexation to the city of New York is that by it privileges of the Croton water would be derived by the people living in the lower part of Westchester county.

Considering that the city of New York now has no more reservoirs than are necessary for the sufficient supply of that city with water, under the plan of annexation new reservoirs would have to be constructed in the lower part of Westchester county, the cost of which would have to be borne by its people.

Your committee can see no good reason why they may not, through their representatives and agents in the proposed new city governments, construct works for the use of the waters of the Bronx river and other fresh water streams flowing into the lower part of Westchester county, for the erection of necessary reservoirs and works, and to give the citizens the same facilities and comforts of water which are now had in the city from the Croton Department, and this done, too, under the immediate supervision and direction of our people's representatives, and at a much less cost than would result from annexation.

THE AREA OF LAND

contained in the seven towns proposed to be annexed by the Corson bill is 46,617 acres, more than treble the area of land contained in the county of New York. One of the objections which have been made to the plan of a new city government is that the expenses will be large and burdensome. This is erroneous. The present Town Halls and other public buildings would answer the purpose for years to come of transacting the executive, legislative and judicial business therein, and no new public buildings would be built until the increased population and wealth of the new city warranted and demanded their erection. Your committee, taking into consideration the

EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT

of the present towns of Morrisania, West Farms and Westchester for the past three years and for the present one, do not hesitate to say that the entire expenses of a new city government under the plan proposed would be much less than is now paid in by these incongruous governments, where proper responsibility and checks and balances do not exist, but which would be insured by the adoption of the new plan.

The well recognized fact that the city of New York is now governed by a "Tammany ring," consisting of not more than five prominent members, should induce the people of Westchester, from motives of personal respect, from their intelligence and integrity and in protection of their interests, to long hesitate before consenting to confer additional power of assessment and taxation, already too much concentrated in and upon this "ring."

THE RIGHT OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

is one which under our system has hitherto commanded the respect of all communities, and they have been especially jealous of having this right destroyed, either by the centralization of the government in the Legislature at Albany, or in the legislation of the federal government at Washington.

An appeal to the intelligence and sense of right of the people of the lower part of Westchester county, whose history has hitherto been patriotic and honorable, should induce them to unanimously oppose the Corson scheme of annexation. When William the Conqueror invaded and conquered Britain the Normans called it conquest; the Britains robbery. When King William of Prussia obtains, if he does, Alsace and Lorraine, it will also be claimed under the right of conquest. But this is in a case where a war was unnecessarily commenced and waged against him and his people, and where he may be justified by way of "indemnity for the past and security for the future" in taking and exercising governmental control over those territories. When

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR,

of New York city, and his friends seek to take the lower part of Westchester county for an extension of their domain of spoliation and taxation without the consent of the people of Westchester county they may think, as the ancient Britons, that this too is robbery. A territory may be annexed by treaty, as was the case in the annexation of Texas; but there, as in the case of marriage, which is a civil contract, there must be the consent of the bride, as well as the groom, to consummate it.

If the New York politicians who are looking with rapacious eyes upon the lower part of Westchester county have the true welfare of the city of New York, as well as of the people of the lower part of Westchester county, in view, they will never attempt to make their conquest by legislative enactment without first submitting the question to the people to be affected by it for their approval or rejection.

The true mode of increasing the growth, wealth and prosperity of the lower part of Westchester county, beside having a better local government of their own, is to afford to it

GREATER FACILITIES OF TRAVEL;

to have the various railroads running through it imitating the example set by the railroads of New Jersey, which have been the means of increasing the population of Hudson and other counties in that State at a greater ratio within the last twenty years than any of the suburban parts of the city of New York. The frequent trains, fifty-four per day, with the cheap cost of commutation to Elizabeth (fourteen miles from the city of New York), have quadrupled that place in population within the last ten years. The want of hourly and half-hourly trains between Williamsbridge, intermediate stations and New York, with rates of commutation largely exceeding those of New Jersey, has kept all the lower part of Westchester county from

RECEIVING AN ACCESSION TO ITS POPULATION

even greater than Elizabeth and growing places in New Jersey have received during that time. With three trunk lines of railroad, the most extensive in their operations in the country, the Hudson River, the Harlem and the New Haven running through Westchester failing to give to it that accommodation which naturally it should have received, induces your committee to urge upon the representatives in the Senate and Assembly from this county the necessity of compelling these railroads, by suitable legislation at the next session, to afford to the residents of Westchester equal facilities of quick and cheap transit now given by the New Jersey railroads to those doing business in New York city and who are now living in that State.

In conclusion your committee suggests the appointment, by the meeting of a committee of three, one from each of the towns of Morrisania, West Farms and Westchester, to watch the proceedings of the next Legislature in relation to any and all proposed bills for the annexation or spoliation affecting the lower part of this county, and to adopt and take all necessary measures for the growth and prosperity of the old township of Westchester. Respectfully submitted.

JOHN B. HASKIN.
SAMUEL M. PURDY.
JOHN HUNTER.
JOHN FLANIGAN.

FORDHAM, Dec. 24, 1870.

The unavoidable absence of G. Hilton Scribner, member of Assembly elect, prevented that gentleman from signing the report as one of the committee.

THE WARDS OF THE NEW CITY

and their respective boundaries are as follows:—The first four wards shall consist as at present the four wards in the town of Morrisania exist and are bounded and described therein.

The three wards in the town of West Farms shall consist of the land and territory and be bounded and described as follows, and be known as the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards:—

The Fifth ward to consist of all the land and territory lying between the northerly boundary line of the town of Morrisania and the centre line of Locust avenue and Morris street, in the town of West Farms, running from the easterly boundary line of the Harlem Railroad to the end of Locust avenue, in the village of West Farms, and in a straight line from the end of the terminus of said avenue, in the said village, to the Bronx river (the boundary line between West Farms and Westchester), said ward to contain all the land and territory south and southeast of said last mentioned line and the boundary line between the towns of Morrisania and West Farms, and also easterly of the easterly boundary line of said Harlem Railroad and the extreme easterly boundary line of said town of West Farms.

The Sixth ward to contain all the territory of the town of West Farms, northerly of the northerly boundary line of Ward Five aforesaid, and all the land easterly from the easterly boundary line of the Harlem Railroad up to Williamsbridge, and from thence to the easterly boundary line between the towns of West Farms and Westchester.

The Seventh ward to contain all the land and territory of the present town of West Farms west of the eastern boundary line of the Harlem Railroad, from the southerly line between West Farms and Morrisania and the boundary line between West Farms and Yonkers.

The Eighth ward to contain all the land and territory in the present town of West Chester lying easterly and southerly of the highway leading from the iron bridge on the Bronx river, and running thence along said highway, passing the Methodist church in West Chester, and thence until it comes to the highway leading from West Chester to East Chester, thence along the East Chester road until it comes to Pelham avenue, thence running easterly along Pelham avenue to the old road leading to Pelham bridge, and thence along said old road to East Chester creek or bay.

The Ninth ward to contain all the land and territory in the present town of West Chester lying westerly and northerly of the Eighth ward and the boundary line between West Farms, Yonkers and East Chester.

THE HERALD WAR MAPS.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Dec. 23.]

The map of Paris and vicinity, which we publish this morning, is the most intelligible that we have seen, and will be found of great value by the readers of the history of the wonderful siege of the great city. This map was prepared originally for the NEW YORK HERALD, and we reproduce it because it is much the best that we have seen.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The City Surveyor of Montreal has issued a notice in accordance with the bylaws that all wheeled vehicles are prohibited within the city limits.

The Nevada City Lottery that was to have been drawn on the 22d of February has given up the ghost.

There are only four distilleries in operation in Covington (Ky.) district. This time last year there were forty.

One of the radical members of the Florida Legislature was elected while in jail, awaiting trial for murder.

A sale of ready made coffins at auction took place at Lincoln, Neb., recently. A black walnut article, with silver trimmings, brought twenty-five dollars; the purchaser being a man whose wife was very sick.

It is claimed by friends of the old management of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, that the road will be back in the hands of the Ohio capitalists within two months.

It is said that Mr. Jefferson Davis has accepted an invitation to deliver a lecture in Cincinnati this winter.

A divorce suit in Trumbull county, Ohio, elicits as the origin of the domestic difficulty, a difference of opinion on the subject of baptism—one maintaining the necessity of immersion to salvation, the other, the sufficiency of sprinkling.

The Springfield *Republican* says that 30,000 breech-loaders of the model of 1866 have been brought to the Armory for repairs, a job that will keep the present force of workmen busy for three months or over.

A Peekskill (N. Y.) paper speaks of a recent corpse "who was struck down by the hand of Providence, and not permitted to finish the French roof he had begun on his house."

THE LAPINE FAMILY MURDER.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, December 23.]

Our readers will doubtless remember the horrible murder of David Lapine, his wife and child, his sister-in-law and her child, near the town of Potosi, on the night of Saturday, November 19.

Full particulars of the shocking affair, together with the arrest of the boy Leon Jolly, who turned State's evidence and informed the officers that the murder was committed by Charles Jolly, his brother, and John Armstrong, his cousin, have already been published.

The enraged citizens, after the arrest of the murderers, attacked the jail, and with an armed mob endeavored to capture and lynch them. In the assault one man was killed and three wounded. The mob was, for the time, driven away; but as it appeared certain that the attack would be renewed, the prisoners were smuggled out of town and brought to this city for safe keeping.

Last week they were taken back to Potosi under the escort of a strong guard of militia for trial. Yesterday afternoon the trial closed, and the jury, after an absence of three minutes, returned with a verdict of guilty in the first degree, and the murderers were sentenced to be hung on the 27th of January next.

As it was deemed unsafe to leave them at Potosi until the day of execution they were again brought here for safe keeping by Captain Lehman and his men. The party arrived here at one o'clock this morning, and the jail being closed the murderers were placed in the calaboose. Both are heavily ironed. When sentenced they showed no emotion, their faces wearing the same expression of stolid indifference habitual with them.

Great difficulty was found in empanelling a jury, as nearly one hundred men declared themselves prejudiced against the prisoners and refused to serve. The condemned are both young men, and one of them, Armstrong, is married and has one child. They are miners by occupation, and of a very low order of intelligence.

HOW A CIRCUS BEAT A TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.—Some five weeks since a message was sent by Joseph H. Cone, of this city, to some attorneys in Meridian, Miss., via the Western Union wires. The message directed, or at least would have directed, if it had reached its proper address, the lawyers to hold on to De Haven's circus, which was at the time in Meridian, and on which Mr. Cone had a mortgage. The electric dots and dashes conveyed the telegram to the "knight of the key" who presides at the Meridian office just as Mr. de Haven stepped in, and, with that curiosity natural to circus men, that gentleman asked if the message was in regard to circus matters. Being answered in the affirmative by the unsuspecting lightning slinger the showman very kindly agreed to deliver it, and fulfilled his promise four days afterwards, having in the meantime so arranged his affairs that his circus was not holdable. On learning this, Mr. Cone, through his attorneys, brought suit against the telegraph company a few days since for $5,000 damages, and the trial will take place next week.—*Cincinnati Inquirer, Dec. 24.*

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Popular Education—Views of a Veteran Friend of the Young Idea.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

My letters hitherto have treated of educational reform. Allow me to-day to show in how far it will compass social reform.

Society is diseased to the core. The plague spots are seen in all grades. The problem of reform has long awaited solution. The pulpit has tried it; political economy has ventured upon it; education has grappled with the difficulties. The result is failure. The evil still exist; they increase; they spread contagion wider and wider. Self-preservation demands that the remedy be applied. But where and how? I trust that my answer will prove satisfactory.

The child is the vehicle of demoralization. The tenement house is the nursery of crime. The infant eye opens upon misery; blasphemy first strikes upon the ear; the early associates are squalor and brutality. Penury presses upon the parent; the child must supply his own necessity. The street becomes his refuge, the matured in crime his companions. Society shuns him. He retaliates. He steals, corrupts, becomes in time a flagrant violator of the law. Society is shocked, appalled. The law must be vindicated. The penitentiary opens its doors; they close upon the culprit. The majesty of the law is satisfied; the dignity of society is restored. What of reform? Has it been met? Experience points to existing facts.

We deal with the matured fruit; we ignore the germ. We punish the man; we neglect the child. Take from the infectious neighborhood this candidate for the penitentiary, anticipate his wants, clothe him, feed him, sympathize with him, take from him the brand of caste, educate him, make him a peer among peers. The deadly atmosphere breathed by his parents will be oppressive to him; he will seek the pure air of the school. A mother's love will follow him there; it will expand; it will receive new life; it will be purified. Reform will have commenced. There is a mawkish sentimentality abroad—a condolence with misery, but a shrinking from contact with squalor. We would relieve, but delicacy forbids that we touch; we minister to the evil when we would apply the remedy.

Some years ago I purchased the Rutger Mansion and twenty lots, intending to set the whole apart as a free school, in which the children were to be educated in accordance with the scheme here proposed. General prostration of business rendered the undertaking impracticable. I have, however, decided to carry out the idea on a more limited scale at 58 Rutgers street. Here a school of 250 children will be cared for as above stated. My views on education will be utilized, my theory of reform tested. Chief among the instrumentalities will be provision for the moral and religious development, simultaneously with the physical and intellectual training. A chapel is now in preparation, and will be ready for divine service on Wednesday, 28th inst.—Holy Innocents' Day—at half-past ten, morning. Appropriate dedicatory services will be performed. The inauguration of our endeavor will be sanctified by invoking the blessing of Omniscience upon our efforts. Here children of all creeds and nationalities are united. Here will be found true catholicity.

Should the Board of Commissioners wish to strengthen my hands by their co-operation, the Rutgers property is at their disposal. Let them put the grounds in order and appoint teachers whose training for the peculiar work shall be under my direction, together with a supervisionary power over the establishment. Reform, social, political and educational, will soon give evidence that my most sanguine anticipations are based upon reality. The poor, the deserted, the unwashed, the uneducated, those children of penury for some inscrutable purpose of Providence, those victims of crime by the austerities of society and the weakness of their own fallen nature, ask of us bread and we give them a stone; they ask our sympathy and we mete out to them the severities of the law. Their necessities pressing upon them and society holding them under a ban, they array themselves against their oppressor in a war of opposition. Made to feel that there are no ties in common between them and the favored sons of wealth, they question the sincerity of all direct efforts at reconciliation. By indirect means we must reach them. Love for their children is as strong as that which sways the heart of the noble. Gain the love of the child, and every throb in the parent's bosom will be a plea for the sympathizer. That plea will draw together the conflicting elements in the harmony of reform.

Were my views on education favorably entertained, and my scheme for its diffusion taken up in its entirety, not many years would elapse before the schools would be removed from the unhealthy air of our city and cluster around the Park. Daily, under a city ordinance, would the street cars take the children of our poor to the pleasant scenery and pure air of our recreative centre. Health, happiness, moral deportment and respectful demeanor would thus be brought daily into the abodes of the unfortunate. Morning and evening would the parent's gratified heart beat in unison with the aspiration of the child. Visions of honor, of ease and respectability would cluster around the head of the mother's loved one, and no effort on her part would remain unemployed for the advancement of a cause so auspiciously inaugurated by the State. Reform would commence. This is the where and the how. It can be compassed by no other means.

JOHN HECKER.

The Recent Arrests at Macy's.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

My attention has been called to various articles in the daily papers in relation to the recent arrest made at my store corner of Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street. Some of these articles are calculated, I doubt not unintentionally, to do me great wrong and injustice. I regret as much as any one can that any innocent person should be wrongly charged directly or indirectly by me. My business within a few years has extended until my store now occupies the space of about seven city lots, and so great has been the throng of visitors and customers there, especially before and during the holidays, that I was compelled several years since, for the protection of my customers no less than myself, to secure the services of a skilled police detective at my store. During some days of the last week there were at times more than 5,000 people in the store. Thieves and pickpockets are always drawn by such crowds. I wish only for the arrest and punishment of those common enemies of our kind. Of over 100 who have been arrested at my store for stealing the case of Mrs. Phelps is the first to which any exception has been taken. I try to keep only honest, truthful, capable and civil clerks, and in all things have tried and shall continue to try to do everything in my power not only for the convenience and comfort of my customers, but for their protection both from insult and rudeness on the part of my employés, and from the designs of evil-disposed persons not in my employ. Should a mistake occur at any time no person can regret it more than myself. Respectfully,

R. H. MACY.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Foundering of the Schooner Georgia Todd—The Captain's Wife and Three Seamen Drowned—Terrible Sufferings of the Survivors.

[From the Boston Journal, Dec. 26.]

The British ship Euxine, Captain Owens, from Liverpool, reached this port on Sunday, having on board a portion of the crew of schooner Georgia Todd, of Calais, Me. We learn the following particulars from the captain of the unfortunate vessel:—The schooner Georgia Todd, of Calais, Captain W. T. Hill, sailed from St. Stephens, N. B., December 15, with a cargo of white pine boards, bound to Havana, and at five P. M. on that day she was nearly up with Machias, Seal Islands bearing about south. The wind was northwest and increasing, with a very heavy head sea. At six P. M., the vessel pitching heavily, it was found necessary to take in more sail, which was done, and the vessel was kept off south-southwest. It was noticed that the schooner acted strangely and would not steer well even under all head sail, but as she was a little out of trim it was attributed to that cause. At half-past eight P. M., Seal Islands bearing north-northeast fifteen miles, it was suddenly found that the vessel was nearly full of water and filling so quickly that the captain had barely time to get his wife out of the cabin in her night clothes, not being able to save a single article of wearing apparel. The wind at this time had changed to north-northwest, blowing a gale. The vessel's course was turned to the southward. She went on very well for three hours, or until about midnight, when she broached to, and turning over on her side, threw all hands into the sea. The first and second mates, the steward and the captain's wife were all drowned. The remainder regained the wreck, and, after much trouble, succeeded in cutting the weather main rigging, when the vessel righted and the survivors took refuge on the quarter, and remained there, suffering terribly from the cold until Sunday afternoon, the 18th.

Fortunately, during the day the British schooner Victoria hove in sight, and at once made an effort to save the lives of the perishing men, although this vessel was also disabled and in a very leaky condition. They succeeded, however, in getting two of them off the wreck, but in coming alongside the vessel their boat was stove in and rendered useless, which accident prevented their return for the other two men still remaining on the wreck. Being determined to save them if possible they lay by all night, hoping to get the seamen safely off in the morning. But at daylight on the 19th, a ship was discovered to leeward, which proved to be the Euxine, from Liverpool for Boston, and as the Victoria was in such a poor condition as to be considered hardly seaworthy, the two rescued seamen were transferred to her. Captain Owens, of the Euxine, after hearing the story of the shipwreck, immediately made sail and stood for the Georgia Todd, trusting to be in time to save the rest of the crew. On coming up with the wreck the men were found to be still alive. They were promptly removed to the ship, where their wants were kindly attended to, and with their other companions were brought to this port. They express the warmest gratitude to the officers of the Euxine for the kind treatment received at their hands.

The following are the names of the lost:—Mrs. Hill, captain's wife; Alfred Price, of St. Stephens, mate; John Knight, of Calais, second mate, and James Kennedy, of St. Stephens, steward

JUDAISM.

Its Origin, History and Fundamental Doctrines.

The Fasts, Festivals and Worship of the Jews.

Progressive Judaism and the Changes It Contemplates.

PRINCIPAL SYNAGOGUES OF NEW YORK.

Among the many and strangely various forms of religious belief that flourish in the city of New York there is not one more interesting, as there is certainly not one more ancient, than that held by the children of Abraham. This faith, indeed, is the parent stock from which all our other denominations, with one or two noteworthy but not very important exceptions, have sprung. In this article it is proposed to give a brief sketch of the leading features of the creed and ritual of modern Judaism, together with a few items as to its present material aspects.

THE ORIGIN

and early history of Judaism are known to every schoolboy. Just as the world was emerging from its infancy, and while the greater portion of its surface was as yet an unpeopled solitude, one among the many nomad chiefs who wandered with their families and servants and flocks across the treeless wastes of the plain of Shinar was selected by the Almighty to be the founder of a race that should preserve through many ages the knowledge and worship of the true and living God. This was Abraham, and the revelation of the deeper realities of the spiritual universe, of which he was the chosen recipient, forms the base of the Jewish as it does also of the Christian religion. This revelation, however, was but an instalment of the fulness of the entire truth; and such as it was, for several generations was preserved only in the shape of oral tradition, and was accompanied by but very few and very simple religious observances. Indeed, circumcision is the single rite belonging to that era of which we have any clear record, and it is pretty certain that the greatest of the patriarchs did not observe any special day of rest, the institution of which, though it dated back to the creation itself, was, doubtless for wise reasons, concealed from him.

THE WRITTEN LAW.

When the Hebrews had grown into being a numerous people, and when, freed at last from the yoke of Egyptian slavery and delivered out of the house of bondage, they were being led back to the land promised to their great progenitor, Divine Wisdom gave them, through the medium of their leader, Moses, a deeper insight into the mysterious and awe-inspiring verities of the spiritual world; and a rule of life, the observance of which would insure an eternal reward, was promulgated amid the thunders of Sinai. Thus sprung into existence a creed which has flourished already four thousand years, and around which, during all that long period, have clustered the hopes and aspirations of one of the most intellectual of races.

The fundamental principle of the Jewish faith, as established by Moses, was the recognition of one Supreme Being. Monotheism is, beyond all doubt, the corner stone, the mainspring, the inner and all-pervading essence of Judaism. The one truth taught by Moses was that which had already been given to Abraham, that there was but one God, a living and a jealous God; and Hebrew theologians, into whatever seemingly barren paths they may apparently sometimes wander, ever revert to this as the cardinal doctrine of their faith. And in the present day the modern Israelite is taught beyond all other things to cherish this grand fact; he is invited to ponder upon it in the silence of his closet, and in the services of the synagogues it is pressed with never-tiring vehemence upon his attention. Looking at the following list of attributes, it will be noticed how persistent and earnest are the endeavors of the Jewish theologians to grasp, so far as human finite intellects can attain to such knowledge, the nature of the Deity. "Concerning God," says one of them, "we are taught to believe that He is spirit; most holy and pure; incorporeal and indivisible; eternal and immutable; the one and only one to whom none can be compared; to whom no likeness can be ascribed; omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent; all good, but all just; supremely intelligent, merciful and beneficent; the great I Am; the beginning and the end; the first and the last; the reason, the life and the motion of all beings; the producer of everything; the eternal king, lord, ruler and preserver of the world; the only Creator, and the sole Saviour of the world."

This and the other cardinal doctrines of the Jewish creed are embodied, by Maimonides, in the following

THIRTEEN ARTICLES,

which are now taught in every Jewish school:—

I. I believe with a perfect faith that God, blessed be His name, is the Creator and Governor of all created objects, and that He alone has made, does make, and will ever make all things.

II. I believe with a perfect faith that the Creator, blessed be His name, is the one and only God. There exists no unity whatever like unto His. He alone is our God, who was, who is and who ever will be.

III. I believe with a perfect faith that the Creator, blessed be His name, is incorporeal. He is not subject to any of the changes that happen to bodily substances, and there is nothing whatever that can be compared to Him.

IV. I believe with a perfect faith that the Creator, blessed be His name, is the first and last of all things.

V. I believe with a perfect faith that the Creator alone, blessed be His name, ought to be worshipped, and that it is not proper to pray to any other being.

VI. I believe with a perfect faith that all the words of the prophets are true.

VII. I believe with a perfect faith that the prophecy of Moses, our teacher (may his soul rest in peace), is true; and that he excelled all the wise men who were before him, and all who came after him.

VIII. I believe with a perfect faith that the whole of the law now in our possession is the same law that was given to Moses, our teacher (may his soul rest in peace).

IX. I believe with a perfect faith that the law will never be changed, neither will there be any other law given by the Creator (blessed be His name).

X. I believe with a perfect faith that the Creator (blessed be His name) knows all the actions and thoughts of man; as it is said:—"He fashioneth alike their hearts, He is fully acquainted with all their works."

XI. I believe with a perfect faith that the Creator (blessed be His name) rewards all those who keep his commandments, and punishes those who transgress them.

XII. I believe with a perfect faith that the Messiah will come; and although His coming be delayed, I will still daily hope and expect His speedy appearance.

XIII. I believe with a perfect faith that there will be a resurrection of the dead, at the time when it shall please the Creator; blessed be His name for ever and ever. Amen.

Maimonides adds:—"Whoever shall believe all these fundamental articles to be true enters into the bosom of Israel, and is entitled to receive from us all those demonstrations of brotherly love and good will which God has enjoined us to show toward each other; and is bound to love his neighbor and brother with all his heart, according to all that God hath commanded; and however many or great sins he may have committed from mental infirmity, after he shall have been punished for them in this world he shall participate in the happiness of the world to come. But if any man shall deny one of these fundamental doctrines, he is fallen from the bosom of Israel, has denied a foundation of the faith, and is to be esteemed a heretic, an epicurean and a destroyer of plants; wherefore we are bound to persecute him with every odium and injury, according to the psalmist, 'Shall not I hate him, Lord, that hateth Thee?'"

THE CEREMONIAL LAW.

The existence of an only God, the more obvious principles of general morality, the institution of the Sabbath, and that last and diviner commandment, "Thou shalt not covet," were thrown together by Moses, in the Decalogue, which is accepted by Christians and Israelites alike as containing what should be the guiding principles of the ideal life. In addition to this moral law, Moses promulgated by Divine command a number of ceremonial statutes and precepts, comprising, so we are told by the Rabbies, 365 positive and 248 negative obligations. Many of these last are now, owing to the dispersion of the Jewish people, obsolete, but the essential part of them are still observed. They comprise, in addition to numerous provisions for the conduct of religious ceremonies, many sanitary rules for the preservation of health and cleanliness, obligations to provide for the relief of the poor and the stranger, and laws requiring an exact regard for moral equity between the children of the chosen race.

This is the groundwork of the Jewish faith, but before an account of its ceremonial features is entered upon it is well to glance at the huge overgrowth of traditional articles of belief and traditional rules of life that have risen up upon it.

THE JUDAISM OF THE SECOND TEMPLE.

While the Jewish monarchy remained intact their faith preserved the form given to it by its founder, Moses. But upon the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity, the building of the second temple, and the restoration at Jerusalem under Ezra, Haggai, Nehemiah and others of the Jewish faith, it passed into a stage of constant development, which continued until the destruction of the Holy City by the Romans. Under the later prophets just named the Scriptures were collected, authenticated and arranged into a canon, and the Mosaic code was again systematically established. But, in addition to this, certain new obligations, founded only on the authority of contemporary scholars and wise men, were tacked on to the original system, and from time to time, in the immediate future, further additions of this character were made. Up to the date of the second temple the priests were the great ecclesiastical authorities of the Jewish Church. But now a new class of men, a sort of inner hierarchy—doctors or rabbis—came into prominence, whose business it was to define the meaning and relative importance of the Oral Law, as the ceremonial excrescences upon the old faith were termed.

It would be out of place to trace forward the further history of Judaism, and to show how gradually three great parties divided its ranks—the Pharisees, who carried their respect for ceremony to the utmost degree of extravagance; the Sadducees, who accepted only the mere letter of the original Mosaic code; and the Essenes, who made conspicuous the purely spiritual doctrines of the creed, and who built upon it a somewhat visionary rule of life.

At present the Jews divide their

SACRED BOOKS,

which correspond to the Old Testament of the Christians, into three portions—the Pentateuch, the Prophets and the Hagiographa. There are also some paraphrases of the Scriptures from the original Hebrew into the Chaldean tongue, which during the Babylonian captivity became the vernacular tongue of the Israelites. These are treated with the greatest respect, though many of them are rather renderings of the sense and spirit than of the letter of the original Scriptures. And besides these writings there is a book which some Christian writers have stated, though not truthfully, to be regarded by the rabbis with more veneration than even the Scriptures themselves—the Talmud.

THE ORAL LAW.

This last book has been so sharply and so ignorantly criticised in many quarters that some explanation of what it really is will not be without interest. The Jews acknowledge two laws which are authoritative—one, the written law, delivered to Moses on Mount Sinai, and the other an unwritten explanation of it which has been handed down from generation to generation. This last ought, in strict right, never to have been enshrined in written form; but after the return from the captivity the Rabbi Jehuda, fearing that owing to the growing influence of impiety these traditions would be lost, collected, arranged and wrote them down. This book was entitled the "Mishna," and forms the first section of the Talmud. About a century later Rabbi Jochanan, in view of the doubt that overshadowed many parts of the "Mishna," collected the authoritative explanations of its disputed passages, and compiled them into the "Gemara, or Commentary." The "Mishna" and the "Gemara" together form what is called the Jerusalem Talmud. There is yet another "Gemara," which is distinguished as the Babylonian; but this is not generally considered as entitled to the same degree of respect as the first one. The reason given by a learned rabbi for the existence of this Talmud is somewhat interesting. "If," says he, "the oral law had not been added to the written law, the whole law would have been obscure and unintelligible. For, in the first place, there are scriptures repugnant and contrary to each other; and in the next place, the written law is imperfect, and comprehends not all that is necessary to be known." In another place the same writer assigns the reason why God would not have this second unwritten law also reduced to writing. This is "because God foresaw that the nations of this world would copy out the twenty-four books which are contained in the Law, the Prophets and the Hagiographa, and would abuse them to heresy and impiety; he delivered to Moses an oral exposition; nor would he allow it to be committed to writing till the sects of the Edomites and Ishmaelites had arisen, lest this also should be translated by the Gentiles, and perverted to the same evil purpose as the written law. In the world to come God will inquire who are his children. Then the Gentiles, as well as the Israelites, shall produce the books of the law, and they shall both affirm themselves to be his children. Therefore God will inquire again with whom is the real inspiration, which he also delivered on Mount Sinai. At this all shall be dumb, and not one, except Israel, will be found to have any knowledge of it."

A short sketch will now be given of the principal fasts, festivals and ceremonies of the Jews. Among the festivals the principal are the Passover, Pentacost, Tabernacles, the feasts of the New Moon and the New Year, the Feast of Dedication and the Feast of Purim.

THE PASSOVER.

The story of the institution of this feast is familiar to all. It commemorates the last and greatest of the judgments that punished the Egyptians for the tenacity with which they refused to let the chosen children of the living God go forth from the house of bondage—that dreadful passing of the destroying angel over all the land of Egypt, smiting the first born male child in every house. This festival is held on the fifteenth day of the month Nissan, and lasts, for all Jews except those who live in or near Jerusalem, eight days. The Sabbath preceding it is known as the "great Sabbath," and is usually marked in the synagogues by a special lecture by the rabbi on the regulations which the law provides for the proper observance of the coming festival. During the whole period of the feast the people are required to eat unleavened bread, and they are forbidden even to allow the presence of leaven in their houses. Two days before the beginning of the feast, in the evening, the head of each house collects all the leaven he can find in his dwelling and having placed it in a vessel burns it the following day before noon. As soon as the leaven is burned, as much unleavened bread as will be required through the festival is made. This bread consists of large, round, thin cakes of simple flour and water. During the festival no fermented drink may be used. On the evening of the fourteenth day of the month there is a special service in the synagogue, after which there is in each house a feast of meat and bitter herbs (such as lettuce, parsley, celery and horseradish) and wine. As soon as the household are gathered round the latter the master of the house says grace, and then, leaning on his left arm, drinks a glass of wine, the whole company following his example. Each person then dips some herbs in vinegar and eats them. Another benediction is pronounced and the host, unfolding his napkin, takes the middle cake (there are only three cakes), breaks it in two, replaces one of the pieces between the two whole cakes, and conceals the other piece under his plate or under the cushion upon which he leans. The meat is then taken from the table and the plate containing the cakes being lifted up by the hands of the whole company they unite in rehearsing the following:—"This is the head of poverty and affliction which our fathers did eat in Egypt. Whoso hungers, let him come and eat; whoso needs, let him come and eat of the paschal lamb. This year we are here; next year, God willing, we shall be in the land of Canaan. This year we are servants; the next, God willing, we shall be free—children of the family and lords." The feast then proceeds, after the recital of psalms and hymns and the recapitulation of the circumstances which led to the institution of the feast. One of the features of the festival is that each person present must drink four glasses of wine, the last glass being accompanied with passages from the Scripture, calling down the Divine vengeance on all the enemies of Israel.

The same ceremony is repeated the following day. The principal days of the festival are the first two and the last two, and these are celebrated by services in the synagogue and a Sabbatical abstinence from labor. The intermediate days are not observed quite so strictly, but no one is permitted to carry on any servile labor.

PENTECOST.

This festival is kept on the sixth day of the month Sivan, and is called by Moses the Feast of Weeks, because it was fixed at the end of the seven weeks from the offering of the omer, or sheaf. It is also sometimes spoken of as the Feast of First Fruits. It lasts two days and is observed by special services in the synagogues and an abstinence from work. In the services the book of Ruth is always read and the six hundred and thirteen formal precepts of the law are publicly recited, because it was at this season of the year, according to tradition, that the law was delivered on Mount Sinai. A prayer for the dead is a feature of the service on the morning of the second day.

THE FEAST OF TABERNACLES.

This festival commemorates the wanderings of the chosen seed in the wilderness and lasts nine days. According to the old practice every Jew who had a garden was required to construct in it a tabernacle of wood, in which he was to dwell through the feast. This is now pretty well obsolete, and the observance of the festival is confined to services in the synagogue and abstinence from labor. During certain portions of the services each Israelite holds in his hands branches or twigs of various trees and marches in procession round the altar. The principal days are the last two, the last especially, being even accounted a festival by itself, and named "the day of the rejoicing of the law." On this day three manuscripts of the Pentateuch are taken out of the ark and carried round the altar and laid upon the desk. After that three persons read three different portions, one portion from each manuscript.

THE FEAST OF TRUMPETS,

or of the new year, is held on the first two days of the month Tisri, and is celebrated by religious services and a discontinuance of all labor except such as may be necessary for the preservation of food. The first day is held to be that upon which God created the world, and it is also believed that it is the day upon which the Almighty judges his creatures. The religious services naturally refer to these solemn subjects. The festival is called the feast of the trumpets because in the services a ram's horn is frequently blown in memory of the ram substituted for Isaac on Mount Moriah. Between the morning and afternoon services on the second day it was usual for all strict Israelites to go to some river or to the seaside and shake their garments over the water, which is supposed by many to symbolize the casting away of their sins; but this is now obsolete.

THE FEAST OF THE NEW MOON

is, of course, held every month, but only the women are required to abandon servile work. The frequency of the festival prevents its being of very great importance.

THE FEAST OF DEDICATION

lasts eight days and commemorates the purification of the Temple and the dedication of the new altar of burnt offering, after the deliverance of Jerusalem from Antiochus Epiphanes. It does not involve the suspension of labor, and the religious services attending it are not very important. It is sometimes called the feast of lights, in consequence of a tradition which is rather interesting. After the cleansing of the Temple we are told the priests lit the lamp which was to burn continually before the Lord, but could only find oil enough to feed it for one night, while it would take eight days to prepare a fresh supply. A miracle, however, was worked to enable them to keep up the divine flame. This small portion of oil by the aid of the Almighty lasted all through the eight days. To commemorate this, on the first day of the festival, one light is lighted in the synagogue, on the second day two, on the third three and so on, adding a light each day until the close of the feast.

THE FEAST OF PURIM

is also a festival of comparatively recent institution, and commemorates the delivery of the Jews from the wicked designs of Haman. The book of Esther is read in the synagogues, and whenever the name of Haman occurs, the whole congregation clap their hands, stamp their feet and call out "Let his name and memory be blotted out. The name of the wicked shall rot." The festival is kept up with the greatest possible appearance of rejoicing, as we, who live in New York, have ample reason to know, the Purim ball being one of the great social events of each season.

With the exception of the Day of Atonement,

THE FASTS

do not require any very extended notice. The principal are the fast of Gedaliah, in memory of the murder of Gedaliah, the son of Ahikam; the fast of the Tenth Month in memory of the siege of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar; the fast of Esther, in memory of her fast of three days and nights before she attempted to stir the heart of the great King in favor of her people, and the fast of Ab, which celebrates the burning of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar. These fasts are kept with, more or less strictness, by abstinence from food and labor from sunset till sunset and by various religious observances.

THE DAY OF ATONEMENT

is by far the most solemn day of the whole Jewish year. It is held on the tenth day of the month Tisri. The first ten days of this month are called days of penitence, and are marked by the addition of prayers and confessions to the usual daily supplications. On the Sabbath preceding the fast it is usual for the rabbi to earnestly exhort the people to repentance. It is the accepted belief that during these ten days God examines every human life, beginning on the first day of the festival of the new year (the first day of Tisri) and continuing through the next eight days until, on the tenth, the Day of Atonement, He passes sentence. In one of the prayers a passage explains this belief as follows: "On the first day of the year it is inscribed, and on the Fast Day of Atonement it is sealed and determined how many shall pass by and how many shall be born; who shall live and who shall die; who shall finish his allotted time and who shall not; who is to perish by fire, by water, by the sword, by wild beasts, by hunger, by thirst, by an earthquake or by the plague, by strangling or by being stoned to death: it is determined who shall be at rest and who shall be wandering; who shall remain tranquil and who shall be disturbed; who shall reap enjoyment and who shall be painfully afflicted; who shall grow rich and who shall become poor; who shall be cast down and who exalted. But prayer, penitence and charity can avert the evil decree." Before this solemn fast, fraught, according to the Jewish belief with such awe-inspiring results, begins, each Israelite endeavors to settle any disputes in which he may have become involved and to put himself at peace with all the world. In the afternoon preceding the feast he makes a hearty meal, and then until sunset the following evening he fasts absolutely, "taking no manner of sustenance, not even a drop of water."

The religious services begin at sunset, the synagogue being splendidly illuminated with wax candles, which burn night and day till the close of the fast. Many of the more religious remain in the synagogue all night and throughout the day until sunset, but those who retire to their homes assemble again at six o'clock in the morning, remaining all the remainder of the day. The services comprise elaborate confessions of sin and entreaties for mercy and forgiveness. When, at last, sunset arrives, the cornet announces the close of the fast.

THE ORDINARY SERVICES

of the Jews have been left till now, because their institution is of a later date than the solemn rites whose leading features have been described. Synagogue worship is indeed comparatively a modern institution; it was unknown in the primitive days of the Jewish Church, and sprung up after the Second Temple. Previous to that there had been a general and strict observance of the Sabbath, and frequent religious gatherings for common supplication, but regular services were unknown.

SYNAGOGUES

vary, of course, very much in their architectural beauty and the richness of their appointments; but there are some features in which they all agree. According to the strict law, the synagogue should be so built that one end fronts the Holy Land, but this is now not very strictly observed, though the Jews turn their faces thitherward when engaged in prayer. The main feature in every synagogue is the ark, a small closet hung with curtains, and symbolically representing the ark of the covenant. In this the roll of the law, used in reading the public lessons in the synagogue, is deposited. This roll must be in manuscript, written with ink of a peculiar character, and, according to numerous directions, a failure in any of which destroys the value of the sacred volume. The roll consists of long strips of parchment, sewed together with thongs cut out of the skin of some clean animal, and it is rolled up from both ends on two wooden staves. It is usually encased in linen or silk. After the ark a raised platform, generally near the middle of the room, arrests attention. This is the desk or altar from which the law is read and sermons delivered and is usually large enough to allow of several persons to be present on it at the same time. The floor of the synagogue is filled up with long benches, more or less luxuriously furnished, and a number of lamps and chandeliers are suspended from the ceiling. Close by the door there are usually little boxes to receive the contributions of the charitable towards the relief of the poor. In the old orthodox synagogues the women are separated from the men, and are accommodated generally in a gallery, or, if they are on the same floor with the men, a screen shuts them off from observation. The new synagogues, however, disregard this rule, and the sexes are mixed. All Jews keep their hats on in the synagogue.

The general character of

DIVINE SERVICE

among the Jews is extremely simple. It consists on ordinary occasions merely of the reading of the law, the recital of prayers, the chanting of psalms and the delivery of sermons. Many changes have recently taken place in many congregations in the liturgy used. Formerly Hebrew was the only tongue used, but now the vernacular is employed in many of the more liberal and progressive synagogues. Women, too, are now frequently allowed to chant in the choir—an innovation of very modern growth. In the olden time, too, much longer portions of the sacred Scriptures were read at each service than now. There are daily services in all the synagogues.

And now we naturally come to one of the best known features of the Jewish faith—a feature which has been more or less perfectly copied by the various Christian sects—

THE SABBATH.

The Jewish Sabbath is reckoned, after the Asiatic manner, from sunset to sunset, and lasts therefore from one Friday evening till Saturday at the setting of the sun. The injunction of the Decalogue "to do no manner of work," &c., is observed with painful exactitude. The rabbies have defined the works forbidden on the Sabbath under thirty-nine general heads, and it will be seen from the list that they cover pretty thoroughly every known branch of industry. These are the things that are forbidden—"ploughing, sowing, reaping, bundling, binding, threshing, winnowing, sifting, grinding, bolting, kneading, cocking, clipping, washing, combing, spinning, winding, warping or weaving, dyeing, tying, untying, sewing, breaking in pieces, fastening with wedges or pins, building, demolishing, striking with a hammer, hunting, fishing, killing, flaying, taking the hair off from hides, cutting in pieces, writing, blotting out, ruling paper, kindling fire, quenching it, carrying anything out of doors into a street or public place."

Of the

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS CUSTOMS

of the Israelites, such as circumcision and the various ceremonies for celebrating marriages and conducting funerals, nothing need be said, as to give minutely the details of each rite, interesting as it might be, would require much more space than can possibly be devoted to them in a daily paper.

We now turn from orthodox Judaism to its present

INTELLECTUAL ASPECTS.

This faith, like most of the Christian denominations, has been recently stirred to its profoundest depths by that eager spirit of inquiry and that restless movement ever forward through change and innovation to a brighter future which seem more than anything else to mark the age we live in. The modern Jew, like the modern Gentile, is eagerly examining the very bases of his hereditary creed, looking carefully at them from every intellectual standpoint with the cold eye of impartial criticism, and earnestly endeavoring to brush away the thick films of error and obscurity that have by slow but sure stages overlaid them during the sluggish march of forty centuries. In short, there is a "progressive school" of thinkers in the ranks of Judaism, as there is also an advance guard of intellectual workers in the ranks of Christianity.

It is, perhaps, in somewhat bad taste to hazard a guess as to how it is that after remaining almost stationary for nearly two thousand years—that is to say, from the destruction of the Temple to about thirty years ago—Judaism has at length begun to show signs of internal activity and growth. But the reason seems so plain that it shall be diffidently suggested. It is curious that those centuries of torpor correspond exactly to that long and dreary period during which it was a crime of the most heinous dye to avow one's self akin in blood to Solomon and Moses, to Elijah and David. Is there no connection between this universal external persecution and this unbroken internal repose of religious thought? Is it not rather clear that the Jew and the Christian, the one educated to hate, to despise and to persecute the seed of Abraham, and the other educated to fear, to detect and to annoy the believers in the Cross, being thus separated from each other by a bridgeless gulf of bitter animosity and long-cherished enmity, necessarily failed altogether to religiously influence each other? Here and there, perhaps, an individual member of either race broke through the traditional prejudices of his people, but the grand masses of men on both sides ceased in any way to exercise any reciprocal influence upon each other. But now that in nearly every civilized country the Israelite enjoys the same social and political advantages as the Gentile, and is among the more advanced peoples even welcomed as a brother, both Jew and Gentile begin to act upon each other, not only socially, but even religiously. That is perhaps the only way in which can be explained the now widespread tendency among progressive Jews to approximate Judaism, not exactly to Christianity, but to certain forms of religious belief—Unitarianism, for instance—which prevail among us.

The extreme radical progressive Jews, indeed, contemplate nothing short of the conversion of the whole human race to Judaism. Thus they excise the entire national element of the Jewish faith, throwing overboard all observances which appeal merely to the Israelite and not to the man. But the following extract from a recent book eloquently gives the present advanced opinion on this head:—

"Israel must still be an unit, still linked together by the mystic tie of the Hebrew tongue; for Israelites have still to work together for the accomplishment of their heavenly mission. The time, however, will assuredly arrive when, with God's blessing, every vestige of error, of idolatry, of false belief, of bigotry, of superstition, of ignorance will be banished from the earth; when all the petty differences which various religious systems now build up to separate the children of one eternal Father will become merged in a lasting bond of union; when there shall be no more Jews, no more Christians, no more Mohammedans, no more pagans; when the world will no longer resound with the clamor of opposing doctrines; when all mankind will be regenerated by God's divine rule; when all mankind will hail each other as brothers and rejoice in the glorious title of man; when there will be but one God and one religion, one kingdom and one temple, one Creator and one human family."

Truly a noble dream, but one which, as the Rev. Raphael d'C. Lewin adds, "will unfortunately not be realized for ages to come."

THE REFORM SCHOOL

have already done much to denationalize their creed. The services in their synagogues are in the vernacular tongue, the sexes are not separated from each other, many features of the ceremonial law have been allowed to fall into desuetude, and some of the fasts and festivals are altogether ignored; and in sentiment they have even advanced much farther. For instance, in regard to the destruction of the Temple, the book already quoted boldly states:—"It was indeed a blessing to Israel and to the world that the Jewish nationality was overthrown, the Temple destroyed and the Jews scattered unto the four corners of the earth. To Israel it was a blessing because thenceforth every Israelite became a seed which, sown into different portions of the world, was hereafter to become a tree the fruit of which should be even as the fruit of knowledge, giving instruction to all men." And again:—"Truly the ninth of Ab, the day when God wisely destroyed our political existence forever—wisely dispersed us among all nations forever—is becoming more and more recognized as a day of honor and triumph, a day to be commemorated by the purest feelings of joy and gratitude." Thus it will be seen that the modern Jew believes neither in an actual advent of the Messiah nor the restoration of the Jews to their birthright. The reign of the Messiah is merely the coming millennium, which a previous extract so eloquently described.

At present, however, it is only a small section of the Jews who hold the extreme doctrines of radical progressive Judaism, though the rigidly orthodox can boast even fewer disciples, at any rate in the city of New York. The mass of Israelites hold a middle course; they are not as yet prepared for such sweeping changes as are proposed, but certainly the tendency of most Jewish congregations seems in that direction.

In New York, at the present time, there are at least fifty thousand Israelites. For the purposes of religious worship they have about thirty synagogues, which represent almost every nationality, and vary very much in architectural importance and the handsomeness of their internal appointments. The finest synagogue, by general consent, is that of Emanu El, a lengthy description of which has already appeared in the columns of the Herald. Most of its members are Germans; indeed, at least two-thirds of all New York Israelites belong to the same nationality. This temple leans very decidedly to the Reform School; the sexes mingle together indiscriminately, there are female singers in the choir, and a great part of the service is conducted in a modern language. The most important synagogue in members is that on Thirty-fourth street, which is also decidedly conservative. The oldest synagogue is that on Nineteenth street, of which the Rev. Mr. Lyons is pastor. The founders of this congregation were Portuguese Jews, who came to this city nearly two hundred years ago, in the old Dutch times. Of course the present members are almost entirely American Jews, and the congregation has the reputation of being extremely wealthy. Another very influential synagogue, consisting almost entirely of American and English Jews, is that on Forty-fourth street. There is also a very fine temple on Thirty-ninth street, with a radical progressive German congregation. To show the Jewish nationalities present in the city it may be stated that there is, in addition to the American, English and German synagogues alluded to, a Polish synagogue (strict orthodox) on Allen street; a Bohemian synagogue on Fourth street, near avenue C; a Hollander synagogue on Stanton street and a French synagogue on Sixth street.

All except four or five of the synagogues of New York are conservative, so far as concerns the separation of the sexes and the exclusion of female singers from the choir.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Albert Barnes.

The distinguished Presbyterian divine, Albert Barnes, died suddenly, in Philadelphia, at four P. M., on Saturday last. About half-past three o'clock on that day, in company with his daughter, he left his residence for a visit to a friend living about a mile distant. He walked the entire distance, and reached the house of his friend considerably fatigued. Entering, he took a seat and awaited the coming of the family, when suddenly, and without uttering an exclamation, he fell back upon his chair and expired.

Mr. Barnes was born in Rome, N. Y., December 1, 1798. While working in his father's tannery he pursued his studies so closely that he prepared himself for college, and entered Hamilton College, New York, whence he graduated in 1820, at the age of twenty-two. After pursuing a theological course at Princeton College, New Jersey, he received his license to preach, and was ordained and installed pastor of the Presbyterian church in Morristown, N. J., in February, 1825. In 1830 he accepted a call from the First Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, and presided over that congregation until within a few years ago, when age and infirmities compelled him to resign his charge. As a pulpit orator Mr. Barnes had few equals upon the American Continent. His manner was peculiarly winning and his language strong, concise and convincing. None excelled him in portraying the more lovely and touching truths of the Gospel which he taught; and it was this peculiar eloquence which won him such a place in the hearts of his congregation. Mr. Barnes was, however, more extensively appreciated as a writer than as a preacher. His numerous writings, and "Bible Commentaries" in particular, have earned him a world-wide reputation. His "Notes on the Gospels" probably were the most popular Protestant theological works ever published, more than a million copies of the English edition alone having been printed. They have been extensively translated and adopted by leading Biblical students in the Old World. His "Life of St. Paul," "Evidences of Christianity" and "Scriptural Views of Slavery" also obtained a wide circulation.

At the division of the Presbyterian Church, in 1832, Mr. Barnes sided with the New School party, and was the leading spirit in that branch of the Church for many years. One of the most interesting incidents of the meeting of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia last spring was the fraternal visit of nearly fifty of the alumni of Hamilton College, of which, with a single exception, Mr. Barnes was the oldest living alumnus. Mr. Barnes preached his last sermon on Sunday, the 18th, to the inmates of the Philadelphia House of Refuge, and was in apparent perfect health up to the moment of his sudden demise.

Captain Minor Knowlton.

This gentleman died at Burlington, N. J., on the 24th inst., in the sixty-sixth year of his age. In the year 1825 he entered West Point, from Connecticut, and in 1829 he was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant of the First artillery. He filled many positions in the capacity of military instructor. Captain Knowlton wrote some works which have attracted attention. His work on "Notes on Gunpowder—Cannon and Projectiles," was published in 1840, and was favorably received. Desirous of seeing service abroad, he, in the year 1845, attached himself to the staff of the French Marshal Bugeaud, and served with the French army in Algeria. At the time of his death Captain Knowlton was still in the service. All who knew him speak kindly of his many sterling traits of character.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Colonel A. L. Harrison, a grandson of the late ex-President Harrison, died last week at Indianapolis, Indiana, aged thirty-eight years.

Dr. A. B. Earle's visit to Raleigh, N. C., converted some five hundred persons, among them the Governor, and this great revival is still in progress.

Mary Jane Henderson, of Raleigh, N. C., has one husband in the penitentiary and two have been hung for murder.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle*, the Western Court Journal of the administration, says that Miss Nellie Grant, daughter of the President, is soon to be married to a young man in Covington.

Bound for Lower California.—Annexed is a list of passengers by the schooner Selma, which sailed for Magdalena Bay, Lower California, yesterday:—Colonel D. E. Hungerford, Charles D. Wallace, Brant Seguine, Emanuel N. Zerman, James S. Wilson. Following are the passengers by the Newton Booth for Magdalena Bay, sailing yesterday:—Fred. R. Carrick, E. A. Manning, Margarita A. Navarete, Mary Navarete, George T. Boardman, J. W. Griffes, C. R. Hunt, D. A. McKee, Samuel Granger, Henry Allari, Martha Navarete, Sarah Wilson, Alfred Wheeler, Arrierto M. Cordova, F. G. Angulo, Y. W. Bowales, Gregorio Urriolagoitta, G. W. Kimball, James Lawrence, M. Winterfield, Rassmus Olsen, James Cole.—*San Francisco Bulletin Dec. 16.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Wall Street,
Monday, Dec. 26, 1870.

A CLOSE HOLIDAY.

The social celebration of Christmas has been observed as a "close" holiday, as it is termed in Wall street. The various boards stand adjourned to Tuesday morning. We repeat the latest prices of the leading speculative stocks:—Western Union Telegraph, 45¼ a 45½; Pacific Mail, 39¾ a 39⅞; New York Central Consolidated, 91 a 91⅛; New York Central scrip, 87½ a 87¾; Erie, 23¾ a 24; Reading, 98½ a 98¾; Lake Shore, 91⅝ a 91¾; Northwestern, 70⅝ a 70¾; do. preferred, 81 a 81⅛; Rock Island, 103¾ a 104; St. Paul, 55⅜ a 55½; do. preferred, 80 a 80¼; Wabash, 48⅛ a 48¼; Ohio and Mississippi, 27⅝ a 27¾; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 2¼ a 2½.

Gold closed Saturday at 110½ a 110⅝.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market has absorbed unusual attention during the past few weeks, owing to its great activity and occasional stringency.

AT CHICAGO

the topic is treated in the following full and interesting manner by the *Tribune* of Saturday:—

Among the causes which aid to make money tight at present, but which must soon disappear, and, on the other hand, contribute to make money abundant soon after the 1st of January, is the unusual accumulation of currency in the national Treasury to the amount of $30,000,000, which is fully double what it has been customary to retain in the Treasury at this season of the year, when the currency is needed in the West to market the hog crop and in the South to market the cotton crop. Until quite recently the effect of this accumulation of currency in the Treasury was not severely felt, because the mild weather of this year had been unusually prolonged, and the first of the two above mentioned great crops had not begun to move. But the weather of the past week has caused great activity in this line and created a demand for currency which is the greater because it has been deferred so long. Complaints of Mr. Boutwell's new policy of hoarding currency are now becoming general, and as he will probably be influenced by these to increase his bond purchases, which have been unaccountably limited lately—considering the large balances of both gold and currency in the Treasury—the result will be that the Treasury accumulation of currency will be set afloat to increase the abundance of money that would be experienced anyhow, after the 1st of January, and that the Secretary will buy bonds at a higher price than he could buy them for now. It is not probable that any human being could conduct the affairs of the United States Treasury without becoming the subject of a great deal of unfavorable criticism. In fact, intelligent and continuous criticism by the public press is what any chief executive of the Treasury should look for, and regard it as a means of finding out when any particular policy was being pushed beyond reasonable limits and becoming harmful to the business interests of the country. But there are certain periodic movements of crops and capital, which may be expected with such regularity that the Secretary of the Treasury ought to anticipate them and prepare for them as much as he does for the payment of instalments of interest on the public debt. The country always requires more currency during the period from September 1 to the middle of December than at any other season of the year, and during that period it should be the policy of the Treasury to run its currency balance as low as is safe. As long as there is no reduction of taxation and no determined policy in regard to a resumption of specie payments, and, therefore, no contraction of the currency called for on that score, the only use to which the surplus revenue can be judiciously applied is the purchase of bonds. This is the only way the currency can be got into circulation again after it has once been drawn into the Treasury by the collection of internal revenue. Everything, therefore, shows that the fall and early winter are the seasons when the bond purchases of the Treasury should be increased. This has not been the policy of the Treasury this season, and the effects on the money market have been to decrease the amount of circulation at the stringent season, and probably will be to increase it when money is abundant.

Notwithstanding the stringency of money in the commercial market for ordinary trade purposes it is worthy of note that our local market is abundantly supplied with capital for more permanent investment in mortgages on first class real estate. On such security money is freely offered for a term of years at eight per cent per annum, and on medium class property there is a good supply of money to be had at nine per cent per annum. All of this kind of capital now in this market is from abroad, and shows how Chicago stands in the estimation of capitalists in other cities. It also shows that the present stringency of money is caused less by the scarcity of capital than by the scarcity of it in a form available for circulation. The principal borrowers in the local money market now are the pork packers. Grain operators are not asking for much, and the mercantile community seem to be getting along without asking for much aid from the banks.

Country orders for currency were larger to-day than yesterday. Exchange was sold at from 75c. to $1 per $1,000 discount for sales between banks. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-10 premium and buy at 1-10 discount.

AT CINCINNATI,

according to the *Enquirer* of Saturday,

There is a continued good demand for loans, and in some cases the applications were more liberal. The regular houses are at present discounting little outside paper, as they find ample employment for their means in attending to the claims of depositors, or to those to whom they are under obligations. The offerings of paper in the open market, however, were not large, and the brokers report little difficulty in placing good names. There is but little paper of a speculative character afloat, the demand being mainly for legitimate purposes, and the different branches of trade are well represented in the list of applicants. The heaviest demand, however, was from the pork packers. Local checking was heavy, and the country banks are still drawing freely on this city for currency. Rates of interest are firm. Money in the open market is worth 12 per cent, but depositors are able to negotiate loans at 10 per cent, and in some cases they were supplied at 8 a 9, but the former is the ruling figure. The brokers report the offerings of paper in the open market only moderate, and good names are placed without difficulty.

AT NEW ORLEANS

the activity in connection with the movement of the cotton crop seems to have passed the climax. The *Bee* says:—

The money market continues to show signs of increasing ease. At the banks there is still a good demand for discounts, but with an increase in their available funds nearly all the approved paper offered is accepted. On the street capitalists in most cases still hold out for the high rates which have prevailed for some time past, but accommodations are extended more readily at inside figures. With these remarks we quote 1 a 1¼ per cent per month for A1 notes accompanied by unexceptionable collaterals, with occasional transactions at 10 per cent per annum; — a 1½ for good do., and 1½ a 1¾ and 2 for good to A1 business paper without collaterals.

COURSE OF EMPIRE.

Two thousand and fifty-eight passengers arrived at this port from foreign ports during the week ending Saturday, December 24. They came by the following vessels:—

Steamships Tybee, St. Domingo, 4; Copernicus, Buenos Ayres, 11; Iowa, Glasgow, 67; Nevada, Liverpool, 160; Sidonian, Glasgow, 150; City of Cork, Liverpool, 69; Rapidan, Havana, 3; Merrimac, Rio Janeiro, 36; Thuringia, Hamburg, 338; City of London, Liverpool, 304; Tyrian, Palermo, &c., 5; Morro Castle, Havana, 13; Russia, Liverpool, 214; Guiding Star, Antwerp, &c., 105; Cleopatra, Havana, 1; Rhein, Bremen, 255; Lafayette, Havre, 38; Pennsylvania, Liverpool, 252; ship American Congress, London, 30; barks Quickstep, Liverpool, 2; Clara, Buenos Ayres, 1. Total number of passengers, 2,058.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

Seymour—Swalm.—On Thursday, December 22, by the Rev. H. M. Gallaher, of Brooklyn, assisted by Rev. Andrew Longacre, of New York, James H. Seymour, of New York, to Miss Katie Swalm, only daughter of Dr. S. J. Swalm, of Brooklyn. No cards.

Toklas—Wise.—On Sunday, December 25, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Dr. H. Vidaver, Max Toklas to Mary Wise, daughter of the late Morris Wise.

San Francisco and San José papers please copy.

Died.

Allison.—On Monday, December 26, after a short illness, John Allison, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, No. 658 Ninth avenue, corner of Forty-sixth street.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

Boerem.—At Williamsburg, L. I., on Sunday, December 25, Hannah Maria, wife of Jackson M. Boerem, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Reformed church, in Bedford avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Bradford.—On Christmas morning, of congestion of the lungs, Clarence P., elder child of Joseph E. and Hattie H. Bradford, aged 2 years, 7 months and 14 days.

Funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from 124 Hall street.

Portland (Me.) papers please copy.

Carpenter.—On Sunday, December 25, Mrs. Lavinia Carpenter, wife of William Carpenter.

The relatives and friends of the family, the officers and brothers of City Lodge, No. 151, and of Mount Zion Encampment, No. 17, and of Alpha Lodge, No. 559, Good Templars, are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from No. 127 Duffield street, Brooklyn.

Clarry.—On Saturday morning, December 24, at his late residence, 121 Taylor street, Brooklyn, E. D., Francis A. Clarry, aged 41 years, 7 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's and St. Paul's church, in Second street, between South Second and South Third streets, Williamsburg, this (Tuesday) morning, at ten o'clock.

Cooper.—On Sunday (Christmas) night, December 25, Virginia L., daughter of Charlotte and the late John Cooper.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Cosby.—On Sunday morning, December 25, Mr. John Cosby, aged 57 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 226 Clinton street, this day (Tuesday), at twelve o'clock noon. Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

Dealy.—On Monday, December 26, of congestion of the brain, Clement G., youngest son of David and Angelina Dealy, in the 4th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 406 East 117th street, Harlem, on Wednesday morning, at half-past ten o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Farrell.—On Sunday morning, December 25, at the residence of his son, Rev. Christopher A. Farrell, Matteawan, Dutchess county, N. Y., Christopher Farrell, for many years a resident of this city, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family, also those of his sons Rev. Christopher A., Matthew S. and Frank Farrell, are invited to attend the funeral service, at St. Gabriel's church, East Thirty-seventh street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock; thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

Frith.—On Monday, December 26, after a short illness, Sarah A. Frith.

The friends of the family and the teachers of the Eighth ward public schools are invited to attend the funeral, from the First Baptist church, Grove street, Jersey City, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Hayward.—In Brooklyn, E.D., on Saturday evening, December 24, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, William Hayward, aged 29 years, youngest son of the late Warden Hayward.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the house of his brother-in-law, William H. Smith, No. 120 South Portland avenue, Brooklyn.

Hanley.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 25, John Hanley, a native of the county Westmeath, in the 66th year of his age.

A solemn mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul, at St. Ann's church, Front street, this (Tuesday) morning, at ten o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at two o'clock, thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, for interment.

Hoppin.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, December 24, Mrs. Amy H. Hoppin, relict of Henry Hoppin, of Providence, R. I., in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Nehemiah Knight, No. 183 Harrison street, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Innis.—On Monday, December 26, at three A. M., William C. Innis.

The remains will be taken from his late residence, 12 Newark avenue, Jersey City, on Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, to Hopeville, N. J., at which place the funeral will take place. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Jones.—On Friday, December 23, Isaac F. Jones, in his 68th year.

Funeral from his late residence, 331 West Twenty-second street, this (Tuesday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

Jouy.—At Dorchester, Mass., suddenly, on Saturday morning, December 24, Edward Jouy, eldest son of the late Louis Jouy, Esq., of this city.

Interred in Greenwood.

Knowlton.—At Burlington, N. J., on Saturday, December 24, Captain Miner Knowlton, United States Army, aged 66 years.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock.

Kennedy.—On Friday, December 23, Patrick Kennedy, of the parish of Lohra, county Tipperary, Ireland, aged 28 years, 11 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Relief Hose, No. 51, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Patrick Howe, Fourth avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Lambert.—On Christmas morning, December 25, Teresa E., wife of Edwin Lambert, and daughter of the late Owen Madden, in the 33d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 207 East Twenty-sixth street, on Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock.

Luhmann.—On Sunday, December 25, Herman Luhmann, aged 27 years, 1 month and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 939 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Malladey.—On Sunday, December 25, Mary Malladey, aged 54 years, a native of Clown Mullingar, county Westmeath, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 427 East Sixteenth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

Mullingar (Ireland) papers please copy.

Mead.—On Monday, December 26, Bridget Mead, wife of James Mead, aged 21 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 46 Orchard street. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Meehan.—At his residence, 69 James street, Patrick Meehan.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Marks.—Mary Marks, a native of Tismore, county Waterford, Ireland, aged 80 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 311 East Forty-third street, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

McGovern.—On Sunday, December 25, Anna C F. McGovern.

Funeral will take place this (Tuesday) morning, at ten o'clock, from 36 Beach street.

O'Keeffe.—On Monday morning, December 26, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. Honora O'Keeffe, aged 76 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her son's residence, 319 East Twenty-first street. May God have mercy on her soul.

Powell.—On Christmas night, Thomas, elder son of William H. and Mary Cowing Powell, aged 16 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, 45 East Twenty-second street, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Price.—On Friday, December 23, at Greenpoint, L. I., Thomas Price, in the 64th year of his age.

Quinn.—On Monday, December 26, William H. Quinn, youngest child of George and Ann Quinn, aged 15 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 162 North First street, Williamsburg.

Reade.—On Monday morning, Dec. 26, at his late residence, 56 West Twenty-second street, M. George Reade, formerly of San Francisco.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Reeves.—On Monday, December 26, at her residence, 56 Broome street, Barbara, widow of Philip L. Reeves, in the 71st year of her age.

Funeral services at the Willett street M. E. church, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Scheidel.—On Monday morning, December 26, of consumption, Valentine Scheidel, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives, friends and school officers of the Seventeenth ward are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Wednesday morning, at half-past eight o'clock, from the St. Nicholas church, Second street, between avenue A and First avenue.

Shaw.—At Staten Island, on Sunday (Christmas) morning, Mary Ann Shaw, widow of Alexander Shaw, formerly of Athens, N. Y.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) morning, at eleven o'clock, from St. Ann's church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

Spear.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, December 25, suddenly, George Marshall Spear, Sr., in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son, George Marshall Spear, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from Trinity church, corner Seventh and Washington streets, Hoboken.

Sweeney.—On Monday, December 23, Margaret, the beloved wife of James Sweeney, a native of the parish of Tydavenet, county Monaghan, Ireland, aged 23 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 2 Macdougal street, to St. Anthony's church, Sullivan street, on Wednesday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul, from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

Turnbull.—On Monday, December 26, of scarlet fever, Arthur Crawford, son of G. W. and Josephine Turnbull, aged 2 years, 11 months and 6 days.

Tilley.—On Friday morning, December 23, Captain Edward Tilley, aged 77 years.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Messerole, Georgia avenue, first house from Atlantic avenue, East New York, this (Tuesday) morning, at ten o'clock.

Thompson.—On Thursday, December 22, suddenly, Charles Thompson.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 306 East 113th street, near Second avenue, this (Tuesday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

Veitch.—In this city, on Sunday, December 25, Charles W. Veitch, son of William Veitch, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Bedford street Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Bedford and Morton streets, this (Tuesday) evening, at eight o'clock.

Walsh.—On Sunday, December 25, Mrs. Susan Walsh, wife of Martin Walsh, a native of the parish of Durvullen, county Fermanagh, Ireland, in the 60th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 309 Mott street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Woot.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday, December 24, Maria Demarest, wife of Robert G. Woot, aged 35 years.

Funeral services in First Reformed church, Hackensack, this (Tuesday) morning, at half-past ten o'clock. Cars leave Chambers street at nine A. M.

Wilson.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, in Jersey City, on Saturday, December 24, Henry Wilson, formerly of Bangor, Me., in the 57th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 187 Mercer street, Jersey City.

CHRISTMAS.

The Second Day of the Great Festival.

Secular, Popular and Jocular Celebrations in the Metropolis and Elsewhere.

The Charitable Institutions, Public and Private—The Day on the Ponds and in the Parlors.

It might have been expected that Christmas, coming on Sunday and being celebrated by the secular world on Monday, would give rise to some confusion; but the appearance of the city yesterday showed that there was no misunderstanding on the subject. All that could be said about Christmas has been said already. The Church celebrations of the day, as a great Christian festival, have been duly recorded; but the secular world, while celebrating Christmas, still observed that the Sabbath had some claims, and those claims were duly recognized; but there must be some festivity, some "worldly" enjoyment, to show that the Christmas time is a merry time indeed, and that was reserved until yesterday. From the reports given below it will be seen that the day was everywhere enjoyed in a proper spirit, and that although the day was "the second day of Christmas" of 1870 it was "a merry Christmas" in every respect.

In the Public Institutions.

The day will long be remembered by the inmates of the public institutions on Ward's, Randall's and Blackwell's Islands, judging by the rays of gladness that lighted up the faces of the recepients of the good cheer so bountifully provided by the Commissioners of Emigration and Charities.

ON WARD'S ISLAND.

The Commissioners of Emigration proceeded to the island at an early hour in the morning and provided a superb dinner for four or five hundred children and adults. The little ones in addition were rendered happy by the reception of toys and other articles calculated to gladen their little hearts and remind them that there are some who on each returning anniversary of the birth of the Saviour of mankind remember them with feelings of love and kindness.

ON RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Commissioners Brennan, Bowen, Nicholson, Frear and Bell, and Warden Stephens provided the usual spread to the children and adults on Randall's Island. Beside the generous supply of poultry and plumb-pudding the Commissioners furnished a number of Christmas trees which were ladened with sweetmeats and bon-bons, that made their young hearts rejoice. Mr. John Duff, of the Olympic theatre, generously contributed handsome collars and bows for the girls who received them with demonstrations of unfeigned pleasure. Among the most pleasing features of the day's proceedings were recitations, dialogues and songs by the children, over a thousand of whom mingled their infantile voices in songs of praise and thankfulness to God for his bountiful blessings to them.

ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

the same mode of commemorating the day was observed, and all the inmates enjoyed themselves to their heart's content. In the evening a ball was given the lunatics, and nearly all joined in the dancing with a zest worthy of sane persons.

THE SCHOOL SHIP MERCURY

sailed from this port some two weeks ago for a cruise in the West Indies, but before her departure all arrangements were made to give the boys their annual feast, and yesterday they doubtless partook of the bounty of the Commissioners beneath the warm rays of a tropical sun and upon the heaving bosom of old ocean.

Turkey at the Tombs.

The ceremonies at the Tombs yesterday were of a most impressive character. Early in the afternoon Warden Stacom, attended by several assistants and coryphees, made an entrance to the main court of the prison, the assistants bearing on salvers high uplifted the choicest viands, which were to be set before the unhappy men who were suffering for their country's good. Fragrant dishes of wild boar, trimmed with thyme, and hyoscamus, pheasants and ptarmigans and barons of roast beef were carried in solemn procession through the lonely stone corridors of the prison without sound of fife or drum. The gentlemanly Warden sat down to a noble banquet, at which he presided with his wonted elegance and grace. The matron of the prison—good, kind-hearted Mrs. Foster—had provided Warden Stacom with a snow white bib and tucker, which he wore up to his graceful neck. Steaming dishes of chicken fricassee were sent to the prisoners convicted or under charge of felony in their still cells. Smoking hot coffee and choice tidbits of turkey were served up to the men and women who were locked up on charges of misdemeanor, and many an ancient and right honorable "bum," whose coppers were hot from the night before had his palate cooled with the leg of a duck, touched up with Worcestershire sauce. The women dined at a common table, the men also confined for minor offences dined at a large table, and Mr. Stacom moved among them like a ministering angel. When the cloth was removed he arose and spoke as follows:—

"Prisoners, you are unfortunate enough to be confined here for the offences which you have committed. Many of you whom I see before me are not here for any criminal act—in fact, I might say you are nobody's enemies but yourselves. But the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections intended that you should have a square meal on Christmas Day, which nobody can deny. (Here there was a movement of grateful enthusiasm among the prisoners.) It would be far better for all of you that you were among the bosoms of your families this day, but 'you know how it is yourselves.' Hereafter let all the ends you strive for be your country's and your homes. Emulate the example of Marco Bozarris and George the Count Joannes and all will be well that ends well. Now I dismiss you to your homes on the classic banks of the Collect Pond."

The warden concluded amid great cheering and the ten day men retired with tears in their eyes, and thus ended the second celebration of Christmas at the Egyptian Tombs.

The Day in the Five Points.

The little ones, under the care of the charitable institutions situated in the Five Points—viz., the Mission and the House of Industry—got a sweet taste of the enjoyments of Christmas yesterday. On Christmas Day the regular Sunday services only were celebrated in the chapels of the institutions, while the treating of the young ones to Christmas presents and a good dinner was delayed till yesterday, when, as it was announced to them, the jolly old Santa Claus had promised to make his annual visit, laden with the nicest gifts.

Shortly before one o'clock about 370 nicely clad children—girls and boys—assembled in the chapel of the House of Industry to chant some merry Christmas glees and carols ere they marched off, two by two, to partake of the exquisite hot dinner of turkey and rich puddings prepared for them. But it was only after their return from the feast, and when the inner boy and girl had been satisfied, that the real merriment of the day seemed to brighten up their intelligent little countenances.

FLUSHED WITH GOOD CHEER.

They came back to the chapel with more lively steps and ringing laugh along the halls, and took the rows of seats facing the crowded assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The chapel was most tastefully ornamented. Entering the door the eye was first attracted by a beautifully embellished card with the Scriptural sentence "A Saviour is born unto ye" printed thereon; under this the Stars and Stripes was festooned around a large framed copy of appropriate texts, while from the four corners of the chapel and from its sides soft chains of evergreens and flowers were stretched to the centre of the ceiling. Spirally, like the ivy, they crept up the pillars, and turn where one would the fresh look of the bright green added a pleasing charm to the whole scene. The object, however, that attracted most the gaze of the younkers was the Christmas tree, reaching to the ceiling and bowed down under the weight of

THE CURIOUS FRUIT THAT CHRISTMAS BRINGS FORTH.

Many a wistful glance did the young chaps cast at the various articles pending from that as yet forbidden tree, while the little girls had a difficulty to remember the words of the carols and at the same time take particular notice of the thousands of wonderful dolls on this tree of life.

The stripping at length came, and every boy and girl passed out of the chapel clutching with the eagerness of a miser the inestimable treasure that fell to his or her share from that inexhaustible tree. Addresses were made to the young ones, and, indeed, to the assemblage generally, by the Rev. Mr. Mingins, Mr. R. Jessups, and by the Superintendent, Mr. Barnard, but there is scarcely a need to repeat them, since the managers and trustees of this establishment need only point to the healthy children—moral and physical—under their charge to silence the doubts of crotchet charity.

The Five Points Mission.

Across the way, and within hearing of the merry voices that rang forth in the clear tones of childhood, another congregation of juveniles were assembled on the same gratifying occasion. About seven hundred children were treated not only to gifts and toys, but to good, substantial food, both cooked and cold, which they were allowed to bring home to their hungry little brothers and sisters and poor father or mothers. There was no dinner table set set at this institution. The exercises commenced at one o'clock in the afternoon, and consisted of glees and the usual Christmas carols and choruses by the Sunday school children. The presents to the children were distributed by the traditional old Santa Claus, who made his appearance in the most approved fashion of the olden times by descending through a chimney. Alas for those trusting days of yore. In these mistrustful and degenerate times the

BENEVOLENT AND VENERABLE SANTA CLAUS

would likely be shot at as a burglar if he attempted to come down one of our chimneys on a Christmas Eve, even with the best intentions, to present bonbons to our children. Never mind, children; they cannot kill a spirit.

The young lads and lasses were first informed by a letter from Santa Claus himself that on the receipt of his of present instance he would most probably be as far as the crossbar that holds the pothooks and kettles in the chimney in his festive visit towards them. Oh, what expectation was depicted on the youthful countenances! There were the young groups, here and there, whispering over one another's shoulders, and bent forward, intent in their gaze on the chimney, got up for the occasion, through which Santa Claus, with his innumerable presents, was to descend.

Down he came, pop; and, lo! what a singular being! The boys and the girls chuckled and clapped hands, and vociferated, and ha, ha'd, till they were tired, at the strange appearance of this traditional old friend. He had a long gray beard down over his breast, and possessed the most benevolent expression of countenance. Upon his head he wore a fur cap. His coat, of thick stuff, hung down to his knees. Over his

PATRIARCHAL BEARD

frost and icicles were scattered and ashes strewn over his garments. "About his middle round" innumerable toys dazzled and the chimney seemed interminably filled with more. On they poured fast after his old heels and were soon appropriated by the merry crowd. He made a benevolent speech to the young ones, bade them, in a hollow voice, be good, and that he would visit them again next year with more costly presents. All assortments of toys were distributed to the seven hundred children, the edibles, such as nuts and sweetmeats, being particularly patronized by them. Dr. J. Littig was Santa Claus. The Superintendent of the Five Points Mission, Rev. Mr. Shaffer, made an address to the happy assemblage. At three o'clock P. M. the merry gathering broke up.

House of Mercy.

At this institution, which is under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, 110 old and indigent men were treated to a Christmas dinner in the large laundry. The beautiful little chapel was decorated very elaborately for the midnight mass, which took place on Christmas Eve, Father Kearney officiating. About seventy-five inmates sat down to a splendid Christmas dinner, which consisted of the customary good fare. Mother Augusta is Superioress of the House. In the basement of the chapel was a lifelike representation of the Saviour's birth. Not a few of the many visitors repaired to the basement and remained kneeling in pious devotion before this Crib of Bethlehem the greater part of the day.

Magdalene Asylum.

The ladies in charge of this excellent asylum resolved to postpone their Christmas festivities until Thursday, January 5, 1871, when both Christmas and New Year's days are to be appropriately observed by the inmates. The reason of this postponement is that the lady directors wish to be present on the occasion, but could not have been had it come off yesterday, because they were then celebrating the day at their several houses.

House of the Good Shepherd.

On Christmas Eve midnight mass was celebrated in the chapel of this large institution, at Ninetieth street, near East river. The Rev. Father Tibeaux, of Yorkville, officiated. The singing by the Sisters and Miss Sayers, who assisted them, was very fine. Miss Sayers' splendid contralto voice was a feature of the singing. The Christmas dinner was a sumptuous affair, and consisted of turkeys, pies, cakes and other delicacies. It was donated by Mr. Daniel Sweeny, Mrs. Daniel Devlin and Mrs. Jeremiah Devlin, who, ever since the House was opened, thirteen years ago, have been similarly generous every Christmas time. Upward of 600 Sisters partook of the dinner. Yesterday the festival was again observed. There were extra recreation and feasting. The Sisters presented two very fine Christmas trees to the children in their classes. There was a continuous succession of visitors throughout the day, which was very happily spent.

St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.

Good Christmas cheer was provided in abundance to the 200 boys and girls who are inmates of this Asylum, of which Mother Hyacinthe is superioress. The day was also observed by appropriate religious ceremonies in the chapel—high mass and vespers being celebrated midnight and morning. The asylum, which is located on Eighty-ninth street, near East river, is supported by German Roman Catholics. The Christmas dinner was an excellent one, and it was pleasant to witness the despatch with which the youngsters made the good things disappear from the table. Many friends visited the Asylum in the course of day, and the children received numerous Christmas presents. There were three Christmas trees—one for the boys, another for the girls and the third for the smaller children, and there was also a representation of the crib of Bethlehem. When the wax tapers on the trees were lit up they presented a very fine appearance. Of course, the day was a holiday.

At the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany.

The Sabbath school connected with this church, in Stanton street, and the Industrial School for poor, ragged children, supported by and conducted under the auspices of this church, assembled yesterday afternoon and evening, and, together with visitors, crowded the church to its utmost capacity, to celebrate their annual Christmas festivities. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers around the pulpit, the font and the communion table; on either side of the altar were large and imposing Christmas trees, well loaded with choice gifts from good old Santa Claus. The exceedingly interesting exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Smith, when the children of both schools delivered themselves of select recitations, songs and declamations, to the delight of all present, at the conclusion of which Mr. B. C. Wetmore, the Superintendent, was called upon and received with hearty applause by the children. He delivered a few appropriate and happy remarks, and proceeded to dispense the beautiful gifts provided for the most worthy scholars, among whom may be mentioned Miss Frances Lippitt, a faithful little scholar of Miss Addie Balken's class, who received a beautiful work basket and the approbation of the pastor for her energy in committing to memory upwards of four hundred verses of Scripture, and John M. Metz, a little boy of twelve years of age, who attended school regularly at all seasons, and was dutiful to parents and teachers. Miss Angelina Mosher, who presided at the organ, received a gift in token of gratitude from her class, after which the scholars were dismissed by the pastor, Rev. B. B. Leacock.

In the Schools of the New York Juvenile Guardian Society.

Nowhere was Christmas celebrated in a more delightful and happy manner than in the several schools of this society, numbering over 1,100 children. The "Home" at No. 101 St. Mark's place and the large hall No. 207 Bowery were beautifully decorated, and the joyous bearing of all present was very pleasant to be observed. Short addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. E. F. Edwards, Adam Greebe and D. F. Robertson. Simon Stevens also made a very happy application of some of the dialogues spoken by the children. Dudley Field, president of the society, sent a handsome present of $100 to the children.

The Newsboys' Lodging Houses.

During the past few days there have been very jolly times in the Newsboys' Lodging House in Park place and its kindred institution of St. Vincent de Paul in Warren street. Christmas week has been prolific of gifts and good cheer to the wild street Arabs of our city, who have so often to suffer hunger and cold in disseminating the news to their many thousands of patrons. In the Park place house there are four floors, 50 by 95 feet, in which are bathrooms, kitchens, laundries, dining rooms and large, clean and well ventilated dormitories. In the dormitories are 260 fine, comfortable beds, and there is a large gymnasium attached. Mr. O'Connor, the superintendent, paid a visit to the establishment in Park place for the purpose of purchasing five cases of shoes for the boys as Christmas gifts, and on offering to pay for them the firm generously refused to take the money, and donated them to the boys. The regulations here are very simple. Breakfast at six o'clock and supper at seven; night school commences at half-past seven P. M. During ten years 26,469 boys have been cared for by this institution and 1,000 truants have been returned to their friends. There is a savings bank in the house, and each boy has a box of his own into which he drops pennies and stamps, and at the end of the month the total amount is returned to him. One thousand one hundred and four boys have used this bank during the year, their deposits amounting to $2,433 60. One lad of a thrifty spirit has $300 in bank. The charges are six cents each for supper, lodging and breakfast, amounting in all to eighteen cents a day. The boys have contributed $4,214 towards the expenses of the house, and the outlay on each lad, given by voluntary contributors, in a year does not average more than $1 75. During the year 56,128 meals and 55,565 lodgings have been furnished, and the average number who have found sleeping accommodations is 155. For seventeen years the Newsboys' Lodging House has existed, and during that time the total expense has been $109,325, of which amount the boys have contributed $28,956. Reading, writing and the elementary branches are taught in the night school, and addresses are made by prominent persons. When Horace Greeley speaks to the boys the strictest discipline is needed to keep them from leaping off the benches.

The St. Vincent de Paul Newsboys' Lodging House is situated in Warren street, where a large building is occupied, in which there is an average attendance of sixty to eighty boys, who receive their meals and lodgings for twenty cents a day or one dollar and forty cents per week. Those boys who attend mass on Sunday, however, are not charged for their boarding or lodging on Sunday. This lodging house is under the supervision of a selected committee from the conferences of St. Paul attached to the different Catholic churches of New York and has been in operation about nine months. It bids fair in time to equal its rival in Park place. In both institutions roast beef, plum pudding, turkeys and other choice dishes were given to the boys at their Sunday and Monday dinners.

At the Theatres.

At both the afternoon and evening performances the theatres were all crowded. The proprietors were wild with joy, for the prospects of coffers overflowing were very grateful sights; the managers were wild with excitement, for though they like to have crowded houses they find in such spasmodic gatherings as those of yesterday only more work and no more pay for themselves. The houses were all literally "packed from pit to dome." At Niblo's there were dozens in the family circle hanging on by the ceiling ornaments. At Lina Edwin's pretty little theatre the crowds were immense, and cheered the pretty and talented manageress, perplexed the indomitable Pray and enjoyed themselves hugely. At the Theatre Comique, at the Globe, at the Fifth Avenue and all the others the same scenes might be enjoyed—crowds of males and females standing, sitting, hanging on wherever they got a chance, all seeming to enjoy the shows, and giving rise to the query, where do the people all come from on such days as this?

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

The juvenile portion of the community who had selected a convenient place near the chimney for the suspension of their stockings before retiring on Sunday night were astir at an early hour yesterday morning, and it is scarcely necessary to say there was no more sleep for *patres familias*. It was Christmas, and little eyes sparkled with unusual brilliancy as the little hands delved down even to the toes of the stockings, and brought forth innumerable toys of all descriptions, and little cheeks were inflated with wind in efforts to bring music out of small horns, harmonicons, whistles, &c. The appetites of the urchins were not as voracious as usual when the breakfast table was spread, and some boldly asserted that they did not want anything to eat. At nine o'clock the little ones repaired in large numbers to the Sunday schools, which presented a holiday appearance, being tastefully decorated with wreaths of evergreens and Christmas trees and flags. At these schools the superintendents, teachers and others made and received presents, and the scholars received their usual Christmas boxes of candies, oranges, New Year's cakes, &c. There were addresses in the churches, and hymns were sung, and then the scholars were dismissed and returned to their homes. The newsboys had a glorious time at their lodging house in Poplar street, and succeeded in demolishing a number of turkeys.

All the stores and public offices were closed, and the streets presented a quiet, holiday appearance.

There were no public celebrations, but, judging from the numbers of brilliantly lighted parlors, from which the sounds of laughter and of music stole forth into the quiet, out of doors air, Christmas was celebrated in true, old fashioned family style in the goodly City of Churches.

CHRISTMAS IN NEW JERSEY.

In Jersey City.

The dulness, quiet and total absence of any symptom of activity through the streets of Jersey City yesterday were sufficient evidence that Christmas was being rigidly observed in the family circle. There was no outdoor amusement; but the inmates of several charitable institutions were reminded of their better days by a liberal supply of this world's goods. The attendance at the churches was comparatively slim, owing to the fact that people celebrated the religious festival on Sunday.

The Day in Newark.

Yesterday, following the very elaborate religious observance of Christmas on Sunday, the good people of Newark abstained, *en masse*, from ordinary week day labor and indulged in a right royal secular observance of the joyous season. Everybody vied with everybody else in making the occasion the merriest of the merry and happiest of the happy. Considering the immense quantities of Jersey champagne, alias apple-jack, and other promiscuous exhilerators that presumably were made away with, the order which prevailed throughout the day was really a proper subject for congratulation on the part of local social economists. From eight o'clock in the morning till a like hour in the evening but eight persons were arrested in the entire city. At the Essex County Jail 160 inmates were provided with a gorgeous spread of fricasee chicken and homemade pie, besides being released from ordinary labor.

NEWARK'S GARRET MYSTERY.

Some New Revelations for the Coroner's Ear Only—The Grand Jury to Inquire Rigidly Into the Matter.

The public, through the columns of the HERALD, have already been fully informed of all the essential facts in one of Newark's most mysterious of mysteries—the Ilgen garret mystery. Since the group of intelligent Newarkers convened by Coroner Chase to inquire into the causes of poor Franz Ilgen's death brought in, after six days' arduous labor, the remarkable verdict of death "from apoplexy or some other cause unknown," regardless of the fact that not a word in the entire one hundred and one pages of evidence was there to warrant the dragging in of "apoplexy"—since then Coroner Chase has kept a strict watch on the case, and has stumbled on, he believes, some highly important links of evidence heretofore sought for in vain. It is his intention to bring the entire matter before the Grand Jury of Essex county, which meets in another week, when it will receive all the attention the gravity of the case demands. The action of certain county officials in declining to agree to the expense of an analytical examination of the stomach on the score of public economy is very severely criticised on all sides. The plea that, inasmuch as the insurance men were interested pecuniarly in the case, on them should devolve the expense of a coroner's inquest, in part or in whole, is, ofcourse, too absurd to consider even. If a monstrous crime is believed to have been committed in the community, then is it the bounden duty of the officers of the law to use all possible efforts to trace out the perpetrator and avenge at once the outraged majesty of the law and the memory of the dead—and this utterly regardless of the desires, wishes or interests of any individual or individuals. If, on the other hand, there was no reasonable ground to suspect foul play, then it was a gross outrage, an infamous perversion of official power, to order or hold any inquest. Everything, however, clearly goes to show that there were and still are ample reasons for strongly entertaining the opinion that poor Ilgen was murdered. Coroner Chase has already received authoritative assurance that on the assembling of the Grand Jury his efforts in the premises will receive proper co-operation. It would not be surprising, after all, if "murder will out."

THE SEVENTH WARD POOR.

Preparations for the Distribution of the Tweed Relief Fund.

Tweed Poor Association of the Seventh ward will commence to give relief to the poor and needy of the Seventh ward on Wednesday afternoon at five o'clock, at No. 114 East Broadway. The directors will engage a large number of clerks to register names at the opening of persons making application for aid; they will also keep open that night, if necessary, until twelve o'clock, if the number of applicants should warrant. The relief given will be fuel, provisions, clothing, shoes, medicine and any other articles necessary; but in no case will money be advanced. The inspectors appointed to visit those applying for relief will commence on Wednesday night, and orders will be issued for relief. The moment they report any misappropriation on the part of those relieved aid will be discontinued.

Any gentleman in the ward who knows any case of want on the part of any persons who may feel a delicacy to apply for relief will please report the names at the office and their case will be attended to. It is to be hoped that every citizen in the ward will interest himself in this matter.

THIEVES IN A TARGET COMPANY.

At half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, while a target company belonging to the Sixteenth ward was passing through West Bleecker street, detective Blackwood arrested one of the company who had some time since, as is alleged, robbed the house No. 4 Ninth avenue; but the whole gang came to the rescue of the prisoner and gave the officer a very rough handling, beating him badly over the head and body. The reserve force of the Ninth precinct was turned out to secure the capture of the alleged thief, but he has so far contrived to escape arrest.

ROWDY ROOSTERS.

UNRULY BIRD FIGHTS IN JERSEY

Sport for the Chicken Fancy—An Affray for Two Hundred Dollars and Other Battles for Less Sums—Determined and Ferocious Fighting.

With eyes and feathers right,
And with heels sharp and prime,
In condition for the fight,
And sure to come to time
As a clock.

The year 1870 is drawing to a close, and with it are accumulating "the festivities of the season." Christmas has already been celebrated, and thousands of hearts have been cheered and decaying friendships have been vivified around the social board by the observance of this Christian, honored custom that would otherwise have slumbered in eternal coldness. The shape of our rejoicings have been unlimited, our social gatherings have been many and strange; we have made our hearts glad with wine—if we could afford it—while others have killed the "fatted calf" in the shape of corpulent turkeys, monstrous chickens, oleaginous pigs, eat, drank and were merry—blessed institutions of forgetfulness. These in a measure have been fruitless of startling events, but one of the "episodes" is a little gentlemanly cock fighting—feathery contests—that took place last evening, and of which we want to treat as a mile-stone in the rejoicings of the season.

Flanders used to be called the "cockpit" of Europe, for there the English, French, Germans and Spaniards fought their battles. The cockpit in which New Jersey fight their battles is not necessary to mention, but it has been recently erected, is eligibly located and presided over by a "Greenhorn" who is a master of his business and a clever fellow generally.

The battles were matches, all comers having game birds being accommodated. Ten couples, after the "weighing in," were found to be on the list, but because of the trouble at all times experienced in preparing these with their weapons of battle and the delay in selecting judges, it was past nine o'clock before the handlers came to the scratch with their birds.

First Match.—The weights were six pounds, $100 a side; New Jersey a blue brass-back, pretty and game looking; New York a blue-red, savage and villainous, of whom his owner had not a very exalted opinion. It was a long fight. Twenty to sixteen on Jersey. He was a strong and fast fighter, and the second or third fly "coupled" his opponent; but the blue-red was a good one, and after acting shy for a while recovered and went to work in capital style, and finally got in a stroke that cooked the brassback and he was sent home to his mother. Time, 21:50.

Second Match.—Uncle John Ludlow, from Union Hill, handed in a black-red, 4 lbs. 5 oz., while an exponent from Newark showed a brown-red. They fought for $50 a side. Ten to seven on Uncle John, who told the boys to be wary, as he knew but little about him, and "if he got licked he would run away." Union Hill was right, as at the second fly the black turned tail and, by turning some of the right angles old Dr. Weldon speaks of, showed he belonged to the "Travellers' Club." Time to whip this duffer, 1:35.

Third Match.—Brooklyn against Union Hill—$50 a side—another trial for Uncle John. The former handed in a black-red, with light hackle, five pounds four ounces and the old light of cockfighting a birch-gray one ounce heavier. It was a chance for the subject of many misfortunes, but both were ineffective fighters, hardly able to knock a hole through a cobweb. The betting was even. The first few buckles the black had much the best of it, and if he had followed up his sickly foe might have won a second rate battle; but he didn't, and after getting pricked a few times gave tokens of going the way of Uncle John's black-red, and at last flew the pit amid the cries of "What a loafer!" Time, 8:20.

Fourth Match.—Brooklyn against New York, $75 a side. The former passed over a lemon pyle, four pounds one ounce; the latter a red pyle, four pounds two ounces. They were beautiful birds and raspers. It was one of the best and most furious fights ever seen in a cockpit. They met high in the air, flap for flap, like the shaking of a topsail in a stiff breeze. It was hit for hit with the utmost rapidity and determination as fast as they could rise. Soon each was cut in forty places and their feathers were dyed in each other's blood. After fighting for fifteen minutes Brooklyn's pet was down, and it was thought he had gone the way that all game birds must go. The betting had been even until now, but after the lemon got an eye knocked out it was ten to four against him. He was one of the truest ever heeled, and struggling to his legs, for a while turned the tide of battle, and his admirers shouted vehemently, as they thought he would win the fight clean out of the fire. But the red had the best stroke, and, being in little better condition, began to get the better of it the second time, and although he was met fly for fly, hit for hit, dogged perseverance and determined ferocity finally got the best of it. The other bird won almost like honors, and the general verdict was that they were both real stayers. It was one of the best battles ever witnessed. Time, 41:20.

It was now past midnight, and the sport went on until daybreak, but the above is sufficient to show how some portions of New York and New Jersey's citizens passed the holiday.

Many may not fully comprehend this character of amusement, but it claims its passionate admirers by the tens of thousands.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	38	27	3 P. M.	50	34
6 A. M.	39	28	6 P. M.	50	33
9 A. M.	40	30	9 P. M.	48	32
12 M.	50	31	12 P. M.	47	29

Average temperature yesterday.......... 30¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......... 45¼

Mr. Andrew J. Baird, a single man forty-two years of age, died yesterday at No. 363 Bleecker street. About two weeks ago deceased was thrown from a carriage, injuring his shoulder, and apoplexy subsequently ensuing proved fatal.

Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest on the body of John Brunner, a child two years of age, who died at the residence of the parents, 236 East Forty-seventh street. On Saturday evening the child upset a pot of boiling coffee from the stove and was thus fatally scalded.

A reception will be given to Captain E. S. Lott by the subscribers to the Lott testimonial fund, and his friends generally, at Delmonico's, Fourteenth street, this evening, at eight o'clock. Mr. D. B. Sickels, No. 8 Wall street, the treasurer of the fund, has the tickets.

Mrs. Elizabeth Schuetz, a German woman, seventy-six years of age, died at her residence, No. 46 Rose street, from the effects of injuries received last Thursday morning, in consequence of accidentally falling down a flight of stairs. Coroner Schirmer was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

Louis Gobel, a French negro, of Bordeaux, residing at 93 Madison street, appeared at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday with a head considerably swollen and wrapped in white bandages. It appears that in some way or other the negro incurred the drunken wrath of Patrick McCoy, who assaulted Gobel with a sea shell and battered his head in a terrible manner. McCoy was arrested, and upon being brough to court gave bail in $1,000 to answer at the General Sessions.

At the semi-annual reception of Grammar School No. 10, in Wooster street, the Gerard medals and school certificates were presented by James W. Gerard, who made an address on the occasion. The programme of exercises was under the supervision of Mr. H. P. Sanborn and Mr. J. H. Myers. The decoration of the room, which was of a most beautiful character, and the musical exercises were placed in the efficient hands of Miss Esther Pratt, one of the lady teachers of the school. The exercises consisted of acting, singing and speaking.

In accordance with an invitation to that effect, quite a number of prominent Hebrews assembled at No. 27 Chambers street, and organized under the name of Young Men's Hebrew Association. They organized on a similar basis as their Christian namesake. Their objects are the same, to be secured through the channels of lectures, libraries, &c. The following are the officers for the ensuing year:—Ralph Moss, President; Julius J. Lipman, Henry Ash, Vice Presidents; Ephraim Japha, Treasurer; Marcus A. Adler, Librarian; J. P. Soloman, Secretary. The association already numbers 300 members.

Edward McDermott, a stone cutter employed on the new Court House, Harlem, died Sunday afternoon in Bellevue Hospital. On Saturday evening deceased, while attempting to step upon the front platform of car 118 of the Third avenue line, slipped and fell before the wheel, which passed over his right leg and thigh, crushing it terribly. The accident occurred near 118th street. Deceased was forty-two years of age, a native of Ireland and boarded corner of Eightieth street and Third avenue. He has a wife and four children now on their way to this country. Coroner Schirmer will hold an inquest on the body.

THE REPUBLICAN SPLIT.

A Bogus Despatch Exposed—The Republican Party Hopelessly Split—All the Stronger for It—Rebellion Against the Brown-Schurz Clique in Missouri—Tammany Ring, Jr.—Its Income—Suicidal Policy—What Will Be Done—President Grant's Only Course.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1870.

Early last week the leaders of the anti-Grant wing of the republican party here had the following despatch and others of similar character telegraphed all over the West and published in their organs and in outside papers:—

There is a fair chance of settling the division which arose among the Missouri republicans during the late campaign, *so far as it extends to the delegation here* and the position assumed by the Executive. Members of the House representing both parties in the late campaign have been in consultation with each other and with members of the administration for a week past, and to-day matters culminated in an interview with the President, at which the whole situation was talked over. The members present were Messrs. Van Horn, Burdett, Dyer and Benjamin. The President received them cordially, and the interview was of a very satisfactory character. Both sides came away satisfied that the President would co-operate cheerfully in an effort to reconcile all present differences. There is much good feeling over the present situation among the Missouri republicans, and they feel confident that the relations of the administration to political affairs in this State will now assume such a character as to prove of great advantage in the approaching election of a successor to Drake.

Of the sincerity of the anti-administration leaders' last week's profession of desire to heal dissension in the republican ranks the public can judge by reading their speeches of this week, particularly those of Messrs. Sumner, Schurz & Co. No democrat has ever berated President Grant so terribly as have these same "conciliatory" (?) republicans.

THE FACT IS,

the republican party is hopelessly split, quite down through, from top to bottom. Spaulding's prepared glue won't save it.

As stated in my letter of yesterday, all these "conciliatory" movements originate with a miserable handful of St. Louis anti-Grant republicans, who have been running a little

TAMMANY RING, JR.,

in that city for this ten years, but which was smashed all to flinders by their efforts necessary to secure control of the State last fall. Two of the ring items—the newspaper advertisements and the salaries of Senator Schurz's German friends—amounted, as stated yesterday, to over a quarter of a million dollars, to which should be added another quarter of a million on account of fat contracts and other pickings, making the entire cash loss of the Brown-Schurz clique not less than $500,000 per year—all gone to the democracy and Grant republicans.

To this must be added the loss of the entire federal patronage. To offset which they have carried the State of Missouri by a combination that could not exist a day after election, and cannot, in all probability, ever be made again.

A SUICIDAL POLICY.

And now, while a few poor suffering mercenary henchmen are whining round the White House for "conciliation," their leaders in the Senate are throwing hot shot and shell into the administration ranks at every possible opportunity.

The course pursued by the anti-Grant republicans has carried them to that point where reconciliation is utterly impossible. This is now an admitted fact.

WHAT WILL BE DONE?

The President has but one course to pursue. He will let the malcontents entirely alone. The party is stronger now than before the split. If the Presidential election were to take place next month Senator Sumner could not carry Massachusetts against Grant.

In Missouri the Brown-McKee-Schurz clique is falling to pieces rapidly. It can never carry the State again. Indeed, if it could get back the lost patronage of St. Louis city and county the managers would be abundantly satisfied.

The defection of Messrs. Senators Dixon, Cowan and Doolittle, headed by President Johnson, with all the federal patronage, did not prevent the election of General Grant.

The present split is nothing near so serious as the one just previous to it.

Let then the President take no heed of the advice of mercenary trimmers. If he lets the malcontents severely alone, and has nothing to do with their conciliatory measures, he will be re-elected—if he gets the nomination.

Of his chances at the next nominating convention I shall have something to say at another time.

A "SMART" YOUNG WOMAN.

On the 19th instant Annie Morgan effected an insurance on her wearing apparel for $3,000, in the Park Insurance Company, under the name of Minnie Davis. The woman, who is a notorious character, with about a dozen aliases, imposed upon the people at the house on the southeast corner of Nineteenth street and Sixth avenue by representing to them that she was a respectable woman, and through this device was admitted to the house as a boarder. At an early hour on Sunday morning some of the inmates of the house discovered a fire in the room of the female boarder, and, bursting the door open, saw her lying in bed apparently asleep, the room filled with smoke and a quantity of clothes she had in her trunk in flames. From the suspicious manner in which the fire was discovered, coupled with the fact that there was not over $100 worth of clothes in the trunk, which had been insured for $3,000, Sergeant McElwain, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, arrested her and conveyed her before Fire Marshal McSpedon, where an investigation was held and sufficient evidence produced to warrant her arraignment before Justice Shandley, at Jefferson Market. She denied the charge and claimed that upon going to bed she left a candle burning on her washstand, with the window open, and supposes a spark blew into her trunk and set fire to the clothing. She was committed for examination.

The prisoner was arrested about two years ago on a similar charge, while boarding with a lady in Bleecker street, and has also been arrested several times on charges of grand larceny; but, through her artless and sympathetic story of her ruination by a young man, who induced her to run away from boarding school and accompany him to this city, has thus far escaped punishment. She is well dressed, good looking, and is said to have been the cause of the separation of several families in this city, the male members of which refused to submit to her blackmailing propensities.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises....... 7 23 | Moon sets.....eve 10 32
Sun sets........ 4 39 | High water.morn — —

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF DECEMBER AND JANUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
City of Cork...	Dec 27....	Liverpool.......	15 Broadway.
Nevada........	Dec 28....	Liverpool.......	29 Broadway.
Tyrian........	Dec 28....	Glasgow.......	7 Bowling Green
Caledonia......	Dec 28....	Glasgow.......	7 Bowling Green
City of Brook'n	Dec 31....	Liverpool.......	15 Broadway.
Pennsylvania...	Dec 31....	Liverpool.......	69 Broadway.
Lafayette......	Dec 31....	Havre.......	58 Broadway.
Hansa.........	Dec 31....	Bremen.......	68 Broad street.
Colorado......	Jan 4....	Liverpool.......	29 Broadway.
City of Brussels	Jan 7....	Liverpool.......	15 Broadway.
Anglia........	Jan 7....	Glasgow.......	7 Bowling Green
Helvetia......	Jan 7....	Liverpool.......	69 Broadway.
City of Lim'rick	Jan 10....	Liverpool.......	15 Broadway.
Wisconsin......	Jan 11....	Liverpool.......	29 Broadway.
Australia......	Jan 14....	Glasgow.......	7 Bowling Green
Ville de Paris..	Jan 28....	Havre.......	58 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 26, 1870.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Caledonia (Br), Ovenstone, Glasgow Dec 10 and Moville 11th, with mdse and 148 passengers, to Henderson Bros. Had fine easterly winds up to the 15th; since then a constant succession of westerly gales, with snow and sleet and bad weather generally.

Steamship Victor, Gates, New Orleans Dec 17 and the bar 18th, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co. Had heavy NW gales and very cold weather.

Steamship Gen Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Dec 23, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Mercedita, Leonard, Charleston, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. Had very strong gales from NNE to NNW, with heavy sea, from Hatteras to Capes of Virginia. Dec 23, at 4 PM, 50 miles north of Hatteras, passed steamship Missouri, hence for Havana. The M brought on the body of Capt Lincoln, of bark Amelia, who died at Charleston suddenly of stricture of bowels, Capt L being a resident of Brewster's, a station on the Harlem Railroad.

Steamship Albemarle, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Panther, Mills, Philadelphia for Portland.

Ship Yosemite (of Portsmouth, NH), Mack, Liverpool, 52 days, with mdse, to Samuel Thompsons, Nephew & Co. Took the southern passage and encountered a succession of heavy NW gales the entire passage. Has been 21 days north of Bermuda.

Bark Carmel (Br), Paton, Ardrossan Oct 28, with pig iron, to order—vessel to Jas W Elwell & Co. Took the northern passage and had fine weather up to the Banks; was 36 days from thence, with heavy W and NW gales. Had a pilot on board 12 days.

Brig Oliver (Br), Barnholm, Cape Hayti, 18 days, with logwood and coffee, to R Murray, Jr. Has been 12 days north of Hatteras, with heavy NW gales. Left no vessels.

Brig Montrose, Peterson, New Orleans, 21 days, with sugar, to Edgar & Booth—vessel to Waydell & Co. Had light northerly winds up to Hatteras; thence strong northerly winds, with snow. Dec. 11, lat 23 57 N, lon 83 31 W, spoke schr William (of St Johns, NB), 14 days from Honduras for Boston; reported the captain and one man had died when six days out.

Brig David B Doane, Veazie, Newport, RI, in ballast, to master.

Schr Charles Dennis, Hodgkinson, Santa Martha Oct 31, Savanilla Nov 25, via Key West Dec 10, with hides, coffee and 4 passengers, to D De Castro & Co. Had heavy NW gales throughout; split sails, &c; Dec 19, off Hatteras, exchanged signals with schr Matilda, from Savanilla for New York. Has been 8 days north of Hatteras.

Schr Rebecca M Atwood (of Harwich), Doane, Mayaguez, PR, 16 days, with oranges, to Dollner, Potter & Co—vessel to B J Wenberg. Had a continuation of heavy NW gales the entire passage; was 10 days north of Hatteras.

Schr Roque Alayo (Sp), Vallhonrat, Baracoa 20 days, with oranges and 2 passengers, to J & T Pearsall. Had heavy N and NW gales the entire passage; Dec 23, lat 39 30, lon 74, in a heavy NW gale, broke mainboom; same time Salvator Paltrat, seaman, a native of Barcelona, aged 25 years, was washed overboard and lost; has been 13 days north of Hatteras.

Schr Condova, Eddy, Savannah 13 days, with lumber, to J Bigler & Co—vessel to master. Had a succession of heavy N and NW gales throughout; Dec 23, 25 miles SSE of Barnegat, James Reeves, second mate, a native of Fayal, aged 48 years, while reefing the mainsail fell overboard and was drowned; was 10 days north of Hatteras.

Schr H N Miller, Ryan, Alexandria for Norwich.

Schr W W Marcy, Reynolds, Georgetown, DC, for Boston.

Schr E & L Cordery, Smith, Philadelphia.

Schr S S Lee, Williams, Philadelphia for Newburyport.

Schr J S Hewitt, Foster, Philadelphia for New Haven.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

U S steamer Tallapoosa, McRitchie, Boston for Washington, DC.

Schr Francis Coffin, Coffin, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Watrous, Walker & Co.

Schr Arctic, Woodman, Rockland for New York.

Schr E T Smith, Baker, Providence for New York.

Schr Mary D Cranmer, Cranmer, Providence for Jersey City.

Schr John Lancaster, Williams, New Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr Edward Lindsley, Hodgdon, New Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr Spray, Martin, New Haven for Trenton.

Schr Breeze, Bartlett, New Haven for Trenton.

Schr Mail, Holmes, Greenwich for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Brig Nebo, McLeod, New York for New London.

Schr Miranda, Hardy, Virginia for New Haven.

Schr Scud, Pettigrew, Virginia for New Haven.

Schr Kit Carson, Allen, Virginia for Wareham.

Schr James Lee, Ryan, Virginia for Norwich.

Schr S W Bunnell, Bunnell, Baltimore for Bridgeport.

Schr Wm A Crocker, Baxter, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr James S Hewitt, Forster, Philadelphia for New Haven.

Schr Baltimore, ——, New Brunswick for New Haven.

Schr D Sherman, Crocker, Port Johnson for Boston.

Schr L E Coggswell, French, Port Johnson for Boston.

Schr Lady Jackson, Bennett, Elizabethport for Norwalk.

Schr B D Pitts, Vail, Elizabethport for River Head.

Schr T C Lyman, Hill, Hoboken for New Haven.

Schr Connecticut, Stevens, Hoboken for ——.

Schr Casper Lawson, Hull, New York for New Haven.

Schr Factor, Wright, New York for Oyster Bay.

Wind at sunset SW, fresh.

Shipping Notes.

The few vessels that have arrived at this port via Sandy Hook during the past three or four days were silent proof that the "cold snap" experienced throughout the country has extended along our coast and out at sea many miles. Each of these were so encased in ice—masts, yards, decks and hulls—that it was but a little stretch of the imagination to look upon them as floating icebergs. The reports of the captains, one and all, allude to exceedingly severe weather, with adverse winds and hail and snow squalls, which make up a dreary picture, indeed, robbing the poetical idea usually connected with the business of "going down to the sea in ships" of much of its roseate hue.

There are now arriving from ports in the Mediterranean at this port weekly steamers laden with fruit. The business has assumed a great magnitude, and, without doubt, is very remunerative, as the cargoes have been well preserved and delivered in excellent time. Until this year the fruit trade from that section was monopolized by American sailing vessels, which are now withdrawn and engaged in other trade as each could best command.

Marine Disasters.

☞ For the foundering of schr Georgie Todd see news columns.

BARK ARMENIA, Harding, from Smyrna for Boston, which put into Gibraltar for repairs, having been damaged by collision, resumed her voyage 27th ult.

GLASGOW, Dec 25—The sunken wreck of the Antilles, which lies in the channel of the Clyde, causes much mischief.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 25—Bark Magallanes, hence for Havana, has returned to repair damages received in collision with an unknown vessel.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to Purser L L Young, of the steamship Gen Barnes, from Savannah, for his attentions.

Purser James M Flood, of the steamship Mercedita, from Charleston, has our thanks for favors.

Spoken.

Ship Orissa (Br), Masterton, from New York for Liverpool, Dec 18, lat 43 24, lon 54 52.

Foreign Ports.

MAYAGUEZ, PR, Dec 9—In port brigs Isola, for New York ldg; Lizzie (Br), unc; schrs Britannia (Br), for New York, to sail 12th; Mollie Porter, for do ldg; Willie, for do do.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec 26—Arrived, steamship City of Paris, Leitch, New York (Dec 17) for Liverpool (and proceeded).

American Ports.

BOSTON, Dec 24, PM—Cleared, brig N Stowers, French, Barbados; schrs L & M Knowles, Clements, Sagua; A M Nash, Mayo, New York.

Sailed—Steamships Kensington, Wm Lawrence, Roman, and Glaucus; bark Restless.

25th—Arrived, steamship Wm Kennedy, Hallett, Baltimore via Norfolk.

26th—Arrived, steamships Norman, Nickerson, Philadelphia; Nereus, Bearse, New York.

BALTIMORE, Dec 24—Arrived, schr D Gifford, from New York.

Cleared—Steamship Ottawa (Br), Archer, Liverpool; bark Lapwing, Benthall, Rio Janeiro; brig Edith Hall, Oliver, Charleston; schrs Beta, Brown, Mobile; Palos, Shackford, Norfolk; Lottie, Johnson, do.

CHARLESTON, Dec 22—Arrived, barks Hawkeye (Br), Breachin, Girgenti, Sicily; Arbitrator (Br), Irwin, Liverpool; Ciscar (Sp), Morgues, Havana.

Cleared—Ship City of Halifax (Br), Cunningham, Liverpool; schr Florence Rogers, Sheppard, New York.

EDGARTOWN, Dec 21—Sailed, schr Laura Webb, for Baltimore.

INDIANOLA, Dec 10—Arrived, schr Sophia Godfrey, Godfrey, New York.

MOSQUITO INLET, Fla, Dec 12—Arrived, schrs Laura H Jones, New Bedford; M H Reed, Benson, do.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 21—Arrived, steamship Hannover, Himbeck, Bremen; barks Agnes (NG), Hirdes, Liverpool; Bina, Nelson, Rio Janeiro; brigs Fanny H Jennings, Nobie, Galveston; M C Haskell, Haskell, Rockland. Below, coming up, ship Guardian, Walls, Liverpool; barks Bangkok (Fr), Bernard, from Sisal; Lebanon, Lane, from Newport, W; Glenrallock, Skene, from Cardiff; brig Josie A Devereaux, Clark, from Boston; schrs Queen of the South, Corson, from Mobile; A H Henderson, Henderson, from Thomaston.

Cleared—Steamship Grange, Houston, Belize, Hon; ship Rosalie (Br), Cunningham, Liverpool; barks Nellie May, Blair, Genoa; Abbie N Franklin, Holbrook, Boston.

25th—Arrived, steamship Western Metropolis, Quick, New York.

Sailed—Steamship Mississippi, Henry, New York.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec 24—Sailed, schrs E M Duffield, Springer, and E M Smith, Doane, New York.

NEWPORT, Dec 23, PM—Arrived, schrs Martha T Pike, Howard, Newburyport for Baltimore; Freddie W Alton, Doane, Boston for Tangier.

In port brigs Ponvert, Allen, from Pensacola; Daphne, Fountain, Providence for New York; schr Eagle, Seavey, Bangor via Stonington for Baltimore; Gentile, Eldridge, Rockland for New York; James Tilden, Jordan, Ellsworth for do; Sarah J Gurney, Gurney, Providence for do; Favorite, Clark, Pawtucket for do; Redondo, Moore, Ellsworth for do; Albert Jameson, Candage, Rockland for do; Caroline, Wallace, Millbridge for do; S S Smith, Snow, Wareham for do; Thomas Potter, Handy, Sandwich for do; Justice, Taylor, Narragansett Pier for do; Light Boat, Wood, Rockland for do; Ellen M Baxter, Waterman, Providence for do. Also brig Reporter, Coombs, Calais for New York; schrs Irene E Messervey, Wall, Fall River for Baltimore; Hattie Coombs, Jameson, do for do; Kate Walker, Wall, Bangor for Newark; Julia Newell, McIntire, Camden for New York; Martha Weeks, Flowers, New Bedford for Baltimore; Allen Gurney, Gurney, Providence for New York; A D Scull, Somers, do for Georgetown, DC; Georgietta (new, 141 tons), Lord, of and from Ellsworth for New York; Wm Walton, Hunter, Philadelphia for Boston; Allen T Miner, Miner, Poughkeepsie for Wareham. Also brigs S P Brown, Smith, Greenport, LI, to load for Savannah; Nazarene (Br), Carney, from Windsor, NS, for Baltimore; Wm Gordon, Fisher, Providence for New York; schrs American Eagle, Shaw, Philadelphia; Mabel Hall, Bartlett, Rockland for New York; Niantic, Green, Taunton for do.

Wind during the day NE, with snow.

24th, 8 AM—No arrivals.

NORWICH, Dec 23—Arrived, schr Sarah R Thomas, Arnold, Baltimore.

Sailed—Schr Harriet Thomas, New York.

NEW LONDON, Dec 23—Arrived, schr Ellen M Baxter, Waterman, Providence for New York.

Sailed—Schrs A J Bentley, and San Juan, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 24, PM—Arrived, brig Almon Rowell, Nichols, Pensacola.

Cleared—Bark John E Chase, Davis, Antwerp; schr Sam McManemy, Nowell, Cienfuegos.

25th—Arrived, steamship Rattlesnake, Winnett, Boston.

LEWES, Del, Dec 24, 9:40 AM—Four brigs and 14 schooners are in harbor.

Went to sea yesterday—Barks Providence, for Hamburg; Nettie Merryman, Antwerp; J T Smith, Marseilles; brigs Roanoke, Laguayra; Hyperion, Havana; schr Elizabeth Magee, do.

In harbor—Brigs Robin, Chas Miller, and Planet, bound out; Glance, from Matanzas for Philadelphia; schrs Iris, and Albert Thomas, for Philadelphia, and 10 schooners, unknown. Wind NW. Therm 25.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec 21—Arrived, schr J M Fitzpatrick, Smith, Philadelphia.

PROVIDENCE, Dec 24—Cleared, schrs J M Taylor, Fowler, Key West; Geo S Fogg, Smith, Deal Island, Va; W F Phelps, Cranmer, and Transit, Rackett, Philadelphia; Lottie Klots, Vaughn, and Mansfield, Achorn, New York.

25th—Arrived, schrs E Sinnickson, Winsmore, Philadelphia; Blackstone, Mills, Elizabethport; John Warren, McGar, Weehawken. Below, schrs Maxson Rogers, from Norfolk; Freddie L Porter, Small, from Baltimore; Eva Bell, Somers, from Philadelphia; a schooner, reported to be the Geo Fales, Hall, from Baltimore.

RICHMOND, Dec 23—Arrived, steamship Niagara, Blakeman, New York; schr J M Farland, Farland, do.

SALEM, Dec 19—Arrived, schrs Pyrola, Sparrow, Baltimore; Riverside, Brown, New York; 23d, brig Sportsman, Morton, Philadelphia.

STONINGTON, Dec 24—Arrived, schr Horizon, Newman, Pawtucket for New York.

WILMINGTON, NC, Dec 23—Arrived, steamship Regulator, Freeman, New York.

Cleared—Steamship Mary Sanford, Chadwick, New York; schrs Loretto Fish, Wiley, Kennebunk; Ben, Davis, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT COST. AT COST. AT COST.
For Holiday Presents
and Housekeeping Purposes, until January 1, 1871.
The entire stock of the undersigned, comprising the choicest selections in Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, Cooking Utensils and House Furnishing Goods of all kinds.
China and Glassware.
Bronze Clocks and Ornaments of all kinds; Children's Carriages, Sleighs; Club Skates and a host of other useful and beautiful Articles.
The whole to be sold without reserve, at an
Immense Reduction in price,
which is marked in plain figures on each article.
EDWARD D. BASSFORD.
Great Central Housekeepers' Emporium, Cooper Institute, corner Eighth street, Third and Fourth avenues.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States; desertion, &c., sufficient cause. No publicity. No charge until divorce obtained. Advice free.
M. HOUSE, Attorney, 180 Broadway.

A CLUSTER OF BEAUTIFUL CURLS, ONLY $3; ONE length real hair Chatelaine Braids, only $4; handsome, even switches, only $7, at PECKHAM'S Hair Bazaar, 251 Grand street, between Bowery and Lord & Taylor's. Only first quality hair sold. Phalon's Vitalia, 75c.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States; no publicity; no charge till divorce obtained; advice free. Also Commissioner for every State.
F. L. KING, Counsellor at Law, 363 Broadway.

PERFECT VENTILATION CAN BE OBTAINED BY the application of Hynes' Patent Ventilator, and a sure cure for smoky chimneys; we warrant a cure or no pay. Salesroom 21 Cortlandt street, N. Y. W. N. ABBOTT.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,546. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—SECOND PAGE—Fourth, fifth, and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
BALL SEASON—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
BILLIARDS—THIRD PAGE—Third column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—THIRD PAGE—Second column.
BOARDERS WANTED—THIRD PAGE—Second column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—FIFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
CLOTHING—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
COPARTNERSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
DENTISTRY—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
DRY GOODS—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth column.
FINANCIAL—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
FINE ARTS—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
FOR SALE—THIRD PAGE—Third column.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
FURNITURE—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
HELP WANTED—MALES—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—SECOND PAGE—Second column.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS—FIRST PAGE—First column.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
HOTELS—THIRD PAGE—Third column.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
INSTRUCTION—FIRST PAGE—First column.
LECTURE SEASON—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
LOAN OFFICES—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
LOST AND FOUND—FIRST PAGE—First column.
MACHINERY—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
MARBLE MANTELS—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
MATRIMONIAL—THIRD PAGE—Third column.
MEDICAL—THIRD PAGE—Third column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—EIGHTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
MUSICAL—SECOND PAGE—Sixth column.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
PERSONAL—FIRST PAGE—First column.
PIANOFORTES—SECOND PAGE—Fifth column.
PROPOSALS—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
REWARDS—FIRST PAGE—First column.
SALES AT AUCTION—THIRD PAGE—First and second columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—SECOND PAGE—First and second columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—SECOND PAGE—Second and third columns.
SPECIAL NOTICES—FIRST PAGE—First column.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
THE TRADES—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—FIRST PAGE—First column.
WINES, LIQUORS, &C.—THIRD PAGE—Second column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.

PERSONAL.

ARTHUR—MEET ME TO-DAY AT THE OLD PLACE in Fifteenth street, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. MAY.

AM BACK AGAIN (100)—I LEAVE FOR THE WEST; two letters Post office for you.

GERALD, GERALD, GERALD—FOR REASONS I will tell you some time it will be impossible to keep Christmas as proposed.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO MEET THE GENTLEMAN who bowed as he left the Fulton Ferry car at the intersection of Fourth avenue road, on Sunday evening, about ten o'clock, you may meet him on Broadway, walking between Tenth and Fourteenth streets, at noon, Wednesday, 28th inst.

IN THIS FEARFUL GRIEF WHICH HAUNTS ME DAY and night I ask, in the wildness of my delirium, am I so soon forgotten?—no sympathy for my sorrow, no love for me now? Whatever unkindness may be cherished towards me, thank God, to you I have never been false. TOUJOURS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—BUYING GLOVES; "NOT MISTAKEN; former residence Twenty-second street." Will my musical friend grant renewal of acquaintance, long wished for? Please answer W. B. F., Herald office.

TRINITY—COLD FEET, WHITE HAT AND PURPLE feather; gentleman who touched hands respectfully solicits acquaintance. Address in confidence DISCRETION, Herald office.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF THE PERSONS, IF living, or their legal representatives, if dead, who composed the following firms in existence in the city of New York in 1834-5:—Manning & Highett, Wearing & Underwood, Kellog & Co., dry goods merchants; Bates & Johnson, clothing, —— street, and a boot and shoe dealer of Pearl street, name unknown. If such persons hold notes on Hugh King, they will at once notify DENNIS MULLIGAN, Executor, Lexington, Ky.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, MONDAY MATINEE, THENCE OPposite—Will lady with child, who recognized gentleman following, please address CHARLIE RICHLAND, General Post office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 87 Liberty street.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT HOUSE, PARK,
83 CHAMBERS STREET, Dec. 22, 1870.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes, to pay the same at this office before the first day of January, 1871. On and after that date interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, calculated from October 5, 1870, to day of payment, will be added. On the 15th day of January proximo warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

CAPTAIN E. G. LOTT.—SUBSCRIBERS TO THE LOTT testimonial and those who wish to attend the reception given him this evening at Delmonico's (Fourteenth street) will please obtain their tickets from D. B. SICKELS, Treasurer, No. 8 Wall street.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR.—NEW YORK, DEC. 26, 1870.—All persons having claims against this Fair are hereby notified to present them forthwith.
E. B. HART, Chairman.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, SUPPLEMENTARY—DEtermined by the drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information address LUTHY & CO., 230 Greenwich st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—WHOLES $32, halves $16, quarters $8. Kentuckies from $1 to $10. Circulars sent free. BATES, 174 Broadway, New York, one door above Maiden lane.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENtucky Lottery.—Prizes cashed and information given; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street. Box 4,264 Post office. Branch office, 447 Broome st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND IRON SAFE OF ABOUT the following dimensions inside:—44x33x17 inches. Address ROBERTS, CUSHMAN & CO., 54 Mercer street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A.—TOYS AT RETAIL—MANY NOVELTIES, AT MUCH less than Broadway prices. French and Wax Dolls, Magic Lanterns, Sailboats, &c., at PARSELL'S, Toy Bazaar, 36 John street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—WAX FLOWERS.—MRS. MOGRIDGE, of London, Artist in Wax Flowers. Bouquets, suitable for holiday presents, on sale at her rooms, 35 East Seventeenth street, Union square, near the Everett House. Agent for G. Worgan's wax flowers and materials.

1871.—CORNWALL'S NEW YEAR CARDS, NINE designs; caricature by Thomas Nast, "New Year Calls," "You Know How It Is Yourself." Sold at the principal stationers and by J. C. Y. CORNWALL, reading room Fifth Avenue Hotel. Fifty cents per pack.

LOST AND FOUND.

CORAL EARRING LOST.—$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID for its return at 276 East Broadway.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, CHAIN, BREASTpin and Charms, Sunday evening, from corner Allen and Canal streets down to Centre street. Good reward will be given at 448 Sixth avenue, first floor.

LOST—LAST SATURDAY EVENING, A BUNDLE OF Keys, between Laurens and Canal streets, in Broadway. Finder will be rewarded by returning the same to 107 Laurens street.

LOST—SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, BETWEEN FIFTYfifth and Fifty-sixth streets, on Third avenue, a Scotch Terrier of brindle color, mixed with gray; answers to the name of Pappie. A reward of $20 will be paid on delivering the same at 512 Second avenue.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF A BLACK silk Overskirt, lost in Forty-ninth street, west of Sixth avenue, Saturday night last. Apply at 57 West Thirty-fourth street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A BLACK AND TAN TERrier; white hair on the breast, sharp about the muzzle; had on a new collar, without name. The above reward will be given upon returning the dog to No. 20 West Twenty-third street.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON DECEMBER 14, A LARGE black and gray spotted Bloodhound; the finder or any one giving information for the recovery of the dog will receive the above reward at 23 Essex street.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Short Hand, English, German, French, Latin, Spanish. Private lessons, day and evening. Ladies' department. Telegraphy practically taught.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, at Fort Washington.—French the language of the school. Thorough English, German and scientific courses. Circulars at Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway; Milhau's drug store, 183 Broadway; G. Lespinasse's, 25 Pine street.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR SALE.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal. N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 8 PECK SLIP, NEW YORK, has all the choice breeds of Dogs for sale or stock. Butler's infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75c. Imported Ferrets. Butler's new work, fourth edition, $2. Dogs boarded, trained, &c. Medicines for all diseases.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AUCTION MART FOR HORSES AND CARRIAGES OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.
A CARD.
This being holiday week it was our intention to omit our usual Tuesday sale, but the wishes of our patrons have prevailed and we therefore offer for sale,
THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK:—
DARK BROWN Horse, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, kind and true in all harness and perfectly reliable.
LARGE COVERED Express Wagon, nearly new.
BAY HORSE, 15¾ hands, 6 years old, warranted sound, kind and true.
SORREL MARE, 15½ hands, 8 years old, kind, sound and true; also set of Harness.
PONY ESTABLISHMENT—Comprising a fine Sorrel Pony, sound, kind and true; also Pony Phaeton and Single Harness.
VERY FINE BAY TEAM, long manes and tails, 15¾ hands, 6 years; a capital carriage or express Team, and warranted sound, kind and true.
Several other Horses, for Robes, Blankets, single and double Harness, &c., &c.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALLS,
Corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
BARKER & HAMLIN, AUCTIONEERS.
Regular Auction Sales
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
GENTLEMEN'S PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Horses, Carriages, Harness and everything in the horse line to suit the wants of all classes of purchasers constantly on hand.
SUPERIOR STABLING for horses on sale.
OUTSIDE SALES SOLICITED and promptly attended to. Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.
PROFESSOR JARVIS' American Clipping Machine in operation at the Mart. Horses clipped in one hour.

A TROTTING HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A FINE black Horse, 15¾ hands, sired by old Patchen; can be driven by any one; trotted last June in 2:34, can trot a four mile heat in 2:50; his pedigree can be made positive, as he is well known; also a four year old Mare, trots in 2:50, scant 15 hands high, black, lady can drive her; single Road Wagon and Top Wagon, nearly new; Harness, &c.; owner's health compels him to sell. Apply at D. HULSE'S livery stable, 93 East Fourth street.

AT WITTY'S, 638 BROADWAY—LARGEST ASSORTment new and second hand Carriages and Sleighs in this city; now offering at greatly reduced prices; Coupe Rockaways in great variety.

A.—50 SLEIGHS OF ALL STYLES; BELLS IN GREAT variety; 500 Blankets, Sleigh and Wagon Robes. At summer prices at the corner Hudson and Spring streets.
LITTLE & TURNER.

A.—FIVE SECOND HAND COACHES, 1 LANDAU, Brewster's make; 20 Top, Road and Express Wagons; Phaetons, Harness of all kinds, Sleighs. Carriage Factory, 27 Wooster street.

A.—IN VIEW OF HOLIDAY SEASON WE HAVE completed a large stock of patent Clarences, Landaulets, Coupes, Landaus, Sleighs, Bells, Harness. Sell less this week. HAM'S, Fourth and Broadway.

ASSORTMENT CARRIAGES, HARNESS, SLEIGHS, &c., on hand and to order; lowest rates and warranted. See our coupe and six seat Rockaways.
HICKS, 32 Barclay street.

A FIRST RATE GRAY CART HORSE FOR SALE cheap, for want of use; is a good worker; or would be loaned for the winter months for his keep. Apply at 303 East Thirty-ninth street, near Second avenue.

BELLS.—SLEIGH BELLS, SLEIGH BELLS; 1,000 straps, all styles, including the Dexter sleigh bell, lightest bell in the market, at very lowest prices, at CALVIN WITTY'S, 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SIX HORSES, SUIT.. FOR FARMERS or any business wagons; must b ld; owner going West; a fair trial allowed. Apply at 139 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CANADIAN PONY, WAGON and Harness; will be sold cheap as the owner is leaving the city; warranted sound and kind. 593 Washington street, near Clarkson.

FOR SALE—A COUPE ROCKAWAY, CITY MAKE, with pole and shafts; in very best order. Can be seen in private stables, 47 West Forty-fourth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE YOUNG, STYLISH Horses, 14½ to 15½ hands high, all warranted sound and kind; suitable for any use. 136 Perry street, rear. Must be sold; no work.

HORSE BLANKETS, 75 CENTS TO $50 EACH; ROBES, $2 75 to $50 each; Harness, $8 to $600 per set, at MOSEMAN'S Harness Warerooms, 148 Chambers street.

SLEIGHS, BELLS, ROBES.—250 SLEIGHS, 1,000 straps Bells, swell side family Sleighs, Dexter sleigh Bells; large assortment Robes at lowest market prices; second hand Sleighs. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS.—A NEW LOT, JUST RECEIVED FROM Portland, trimmed and untrimmed single and double Sleighs, all beautifully finished, for sale cheap at 161 William street, up stairs.

SLEIGHS.—400, ALL STYLES, CUTTERS, SHIFTING seat, Pony, six seat, Albany Sleighs, Portlands, trimmed and untrimmed, at greatly reduced prices; 500 straps Bells, $1 to $50 each. 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

TOP BUGGY WANTED.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, for cash, a good second hand top Buggy and Harness. Address O. L. S., Herald office, stating price and where to be seen.

WANTED—A TEAM OF ROAD HORSES, FOR GENtleman's own driving; they must be about seven years old, stylish, with some speed. Address D. W. H., Herald office.

4 WORKING HORSES, 7 TO 9 YEARS, 15 TO 16 HANDS, $65 to $100; full blooded trotting Mare $125. 159 Bank, corner Washington; grocery. Call before purchasing elsewhere.

$200—TEAM BLACK CANADIANS, 15½ HANDS, warranted sound, kind, or money returned; gray Canadian, 14 hands, $75; bay Mare, fast trotter, $75. 241 West Thirty-first street, in rear.

500 SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS,
Blankets, Robes, Bells.
Sleighs of all kinds, from $25 up. Largest and handsomest assortment in New York.
WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A LIMITED partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New York: that the firm name under which such partnership is to be conducted is William D. Wilson; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is manufacturing and purchasing and selling printer's ink and printer's materials; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business are William D. Wilson and Charles W. Harper; that the said William D. Wilson is the general partner, and his place of residence is Roslyn, Queens county, N. Y., and that the said Charles W. Harper is the special partner, and his residence is Madison, Morris county, N. J.; that the principal place of business of the said copartnership is to be the city of New York; that the amount of capital which the said Charles W. Harper has contributed as the said special partner to the common stock is the sum of $15,500; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 22d day of November, A. D. 1870, and the period at which it will terminate is the 22d day of November, A. D. 1873.
W. D. WILSON, General Partner.
CHARLES W. HARPER, Special Partner.
NEW YORK, November 22, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of Schwartz & Harris is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Business continued by I. Schwartz. ISIDOR SCHWARTZ,
DECEMBER 23, 1870. ABRAHAM HARRIS.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ALL O. K.—FOLLOW NO PATENT HUMBUGS WHEN you can go into a legitimate business, easy to manage and thoroughly introduced, for $200 to $300, at 99 Laurens street.

A FIRM IN THIS CITY, HAVING IN THIS YEAR transacted a most prosperous business in a branch which has been improperly monopolized, in which, with unerring certainty, by increased exertions, a princely income and sure fortune can be made, are now forming an incorporated association, into which they will admit two gentlemen of superior business abilities; but moderate capital required; only veritable gentlemen, giving real name, need apply. Address ASSOCIATION, box 4,544 Post office, New York.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.—TWO VALUABLE Patents, Hebdon's Advertising Agency, also Hebdon's Railway Station Indicator, for immediate sale; no reasonable offer refused. 744 Broadway, room No. 3.

A PARTY HAVING $300 CASH CAN JOIN IN HALF interest in a sample and lunch room down town; 110 West street, between New Jersey and Central ferries; or for sale to a cash customer.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A FIRST CLASS Brewery, in full operation for the last twenty years; best location in the city; will be sold on favorable terms; a long lease and reasonable rent. Address CAPITAL, station D.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH FROM $3,000 TO $5,000, for a percentage business; references exchanged. Address BUSINESS, box 190 Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A LIGHT business, that will pay large profits; one with $300 cash can have an interest or good salary paid. Address D. CHARLES, Herald office.

$500 TO $600.—FOURTH OR HALF INTEREST IN a light manufacturing business; pays well; chance seldom offered; duty to superintend; reference given. Apply at 171 Broadway, room 16.

$5,000 TO $8,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, IN A well established manufactured iron business; best reference given and required. Call at Brandreth House, or address T. W. W., box 117 Herald office.

$5,000.—AN INTEREST IN AN HONEST ESTABlished business wanted, by an active, energetic and competent man; experienced bookkeeper and financier; best references. Address, stating business, C. W. B., box 108 Herald office.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, TWO OR three unfurnished Rooms, suitable for housekeeping. Address, with full particulars and terms, which must be moderate, H. A., Herald office.

WANTED—A DOCTOR'S OFFICE, SOFA BED, WITH or without Board, on the east side, between Twentieth and Thirty-fifth streets. Address immediately Dr. BOWLS, drug store, corner Thirty-first street and Third avenue.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A LARGE, WELL FURnished House, suitable for a boarding house, not above Fifteenth street and between Fourth and Seventh avenues. Address Mrs. M. E., 60 Clinton place.

DRY GOODS.

AT EHRICH'S
Temple of Fashion.
Holiday Goods at bargains.
Being determined not to keep any Holiday Goods over, we offer the balance of our elegantly
Inlaid Work and Jewel Boxes,
Writing Desks, &c.,
at an immense reduction.
Elegantly Inlaid Boxes at $2 25, reduced from $3 75.
Elegantly Inlaid Desks at $4, reduced from $6.
More elaborately inlaid Desks at $5 50; were $8 50.
Of our solid black walnut Desks, gilt edge and lock, at $1; we have only a few left.
We have also reduced the prices on our entire stock of
Kid Gloves,
Lace and embroidered Handkerchiefs and Sets,
Sash and Bow Ribbons,
Corsets, Hosiery,
Real Guipure Laces,
Trimmed Bonnets, Feathers, &c.
Black Velveteens at 50c., 75c., $1 and upward, worth one-half more.
Black Silk Velvets in four qualities.
Brown and Garnet Silk Velvet at $2 50.
Heavy Brown Velveteen at 75c., just received.
And many more bargains too numerous to mention, at
EHRICH'S
Temple of Fashion,
287 Eighth avenue,
between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
have just received
per steamship Sidonian, direct from Marseilles,
an additional instalment of
popular Silks,
which will be offered on Monday, Dec. 26,
at the extraordinarily low prices of last week,
viz.:—
New Striped Fancy Silks, double sided,
75 cents per yard.
New Striped Fancy Silks, heavier grade,
87½ cents per yard,
recently sold at $1 50 per yard.
Two cases of Grisaille Striped Silks,
perfectly new, $1 per yard,
their present value $1 50 per yard.
Heavy Lyons Black Dress Silks, $1 50 and $1 75 per yard.
Plain Dress Silks, in light and dark colors, $1 50 and $1 75 per yard.
American Black Silks, guaranteed to wash and wear well, $2 per yard.
French and Irish Poplins, all qualities and shades,
75 cents to $2 per yard.
Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
in order to close their present stock of
Dress Goods,
prior to taking their semi-annual inventory,
have made very large reductions from
recent prices, viz.:
Poplins 25c. per yard; recent wholesale price 35c.
Plaid Poplins, high colors, 35c. per yard; recent price 50c.
Empress Cloths, 25c. per yard; recent price 40c. and 50c.
Plaid Poplins, 54 inches wide, $1 25 per yard; recent price $2 25.
Satins de Chine, cloth colors, 60c. per yard; recent price 85c.
The above form only a small portion of the large stock offered, which they will have great pleasure to exhibit to their friends, customers
and strangers without any importunity to purchase.
Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS
in
Alexandre's
and other very superior makes of
Gloves
will be offered during this week
at greatly reduced prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer on Monday, December 26,
an immense stock of
Real India Camels' Hair Shawls,
from $50 each, upwards.
Extra Elegant and Costly Brussels
Point Laces and Lace Goods.
Paris made Velvet, Silk and Poplin
Suits and Dresses, en train.
Paris made Velvet and Cloth
Polonaises, very rich.
Velvets and Plush Sacques, Cloaks,
&c., &c.
Embroideries in every variety.
Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Feathers,
Flowers.
Elegant Sashes and Sash Ribbons, &c.
Paris and Vienna Fancy Goods,
Gentlemen's and Ladies' Furnishing
Goods, Undergarments, Hosiery,
Gloves, Fancy Neckties in the
latest London styles.
Lap Rugs, Gentlemen's Smoking
Jackets, Dressing Gowns,
&c., &c.,
forming the largest assortment
to be found in this city,
at prices lower than ever.
Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

PARIS FLOWERS,
for balls, weddings, &c.
The finest assortment in the city selling now at a great reduction. A. C. DUMON,
19 East Fifteenth street, opposite Tiffany's.

R. H. MACY.
The balance of our Christmas Toys and Christmas Goods closing out at very low prices.
For New Year's
A fine assortment of
Real Lace Goods,
French and Scotch Embroideries,
Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs,
Housekeeping and House Furnishing
Goods,
Books,
French Bonbon Boxes, &c.,
At Popular Prices.
R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A HANDSOME THREE STORY BROWN STONE House, 229 Eighteenth street, west of Second avenue, for sale cheap; is in first rate order; contains all the modern improvements; neighborhood unsurpassed. Address A. TUSKA, 200 Canal street.

AN EXCELLENT STAND FOR A BAKERY OR ANY other kind of business, 45 Third avenue, corner Tenth street, a three story store and basement, 23x70, for sale; a good baker's oven is under the sidewalk; rented for $2,400; is a Stuyvesant leasehold. Address A. TUSKA, 200 Canal st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 23 EAST TWENTY-eighth street, 400 feet northeast of Madison square. J. M. Gulteau, owner. Also one in West Fifth avenue, same street; a large Farm on Huntington Bay, and two Blue Stone Quarries in Orange county.

PEARL STREET, NO. 456, 25X120, INCLUDING FOUR Bowling Alleys, Bar and Saloon Fixtures; Lexington avenue, No. 123, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, four story E. b. b. s. House, 20x50x90; Henry street, No. 22, near Catharine street, three story, h. s. b. House, 20x 28.50. Apply to A. TUSKA, 200 Canal street.

West Side.

A DESIRABLE HIGH STOOP DWELLING, WITH all modern improvements, 22.6x55x100, for sale very low, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Ninth street; possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A LARGE NEW FACTORY TO LET—ALL OR IN part, at Greenpoint, one block from ferry, containing 30,000 square feet floors, 100 horse engine, new boiler. Apply to or address F. N. GOVE, No. 98 Noble street, Greenpoint.

CHEAP RENT IN GREENPOINT.—SECOND FLOOR, new house; 6 rooms, water throughout; excellent neighborhood; $10 per month; Hunter's Point cars.
H. C. DEXTER, No. 9 Broad street, New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, LOTS AND Buildings near the river, suitable for manufacturing purposes; also a Grist Mill and Machinery for manufacturing tobacco. Inquire at KELSEY'S Stores.

IN WILLIAMSBURG—143 SKILLMAN STREET.—A TWO story and basement frame House, 12 rooms, water on each floor; two Lots, each 25x100; 15 minutes from ferries, three minutes from four lines of cars; easy terms. Inquire of the owner, JAMES HENERY, on the premises.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A GRIST MILL, DWELLING AND FOUR ACRES OF Land—One mile from large town; three run stone; splendid water power; good cash market; only $8,000; cash $3,500; balance $500 yearly.
GEORGE L. WALKER, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—

Splendid Block, 9 houses and stores, Hartford	$150,000
Country Seat in Connecticut, 25 acres	20,000
Farm, 560 acres, Connecticut	36,000
Brown stone House, Third street, Brooklyn	20,000
Hotel, 60 rooms, all furnished	50,000
House and Lot, on Chestnut street, Brooklyn	4,000
House and Lot, Fourth avenue, Brooklyn	3,500
46 Building Lots, Linden Park, each	200
1 Building Lot in the city of Washington	1,500
8 Building Lots, Jamaica, L. I., each	200
4 Building Lots, Jamaica, L. I., each	300
1 Tenement House, Union street, Brooklyn	10,000
16 Lots, with Buildings, Great Neck	Price at office.
2 three story Brick Houses, Hartford, for both	16,000
100 acre Farm, Canton, Conn.	3,000
54 Building Lots, North Hempstead, each	160

All the above, or any part thereof, for sale or exchange, together with a host of other Property.
CHAS. S. ENSIGN, 206 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE AND PUBLIC.
BARTLETT'S Illustrated Map of New York City will be published on the 29th of December, 1870. It is the most comprehensive and unique map ever produced in this city. No one should be without it, strangers especially. It shows the public buildings and places of amusement in their relative positions; it also gives the various architectural beauties of the city. As an artistic production it stands unrivalled. Size 24x38, neatly bound in cloth covers, with gilt letters. Price, 50 cents. Mailed on receipt of price. Publishing office 309 Broadway, New York.
BARTLETT'S Illustrated Map of London.—Bartlett's American edition of this celebrated map will be published 29th of December, 1870, as a companion to his New York map. Neatly bound in cloth covers, with gilt letters. Price only 50 cents. Mailed on receipt of price. Publishing office 309 Broadway, New York. N. B.—An elegant holiday gift.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, OF THE latest imported patterns; Monuments, Headstones at reduced prices. A. KLABER, steam marble works, 134 and 136 Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue. Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, Bureau, Table, Plumbers' Slabs, largest varieties, cheapest in the city.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham square and New Bowery, New York,
is now receiving deposits from $1 to $5,000, entitled to interest as from January 1, 1871, at the rate of six per cent per annum,
Free of United States deposit tax.
Assets—Principally invested in United States bonds and New York city bonds and mortgages, December 1, 1870 .... $2,907,762 92
Deposits—Increased accrued interest to date, December 1, 1870 .... 2,714,000 00
Surplus over all liabilities $193,762,92
HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—New York, Dec. 23, 1870.—The usual quarterly dividend of five per cent, free of all taxes, was this day declared out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable on and after the 30th day of December inst.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Agency, No. 17 Nassau street,
New York.
Commercial Credits
issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies and South America.
Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also Cable Transfers.
Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected and other banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON, } Agents.
ARCHIBALD McKINLAY, }

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILroad Company, 26 Exchange place, New York, Dec. 16, 1870.
This company has declared a dividend of six per cent, payable on 31st December inst., in the stock of Morris and Essex Railroad Company. Transfer books will be closed until morning of January 3. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers street.
NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1870.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st inst., as follows:—On sums of $2,000 and under, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and on sums exceeding $2,000 at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable on and after Monday, January 16, 1871.
The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors under date of January 1, and will be entitled to interest for the next six months, if not withdrawn.
HENRY L. HOGUET, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
268 Sixth avenue (Booth's Theatre).
Interest at rate of seven per cent per annum will be paid on all sums remaining in bank January 1, 1871, that were deposited on or before July 20 and October 20. Payable on and after the second Monday in January.
Also an extra dividend of one per cent on all sums of $1,000 and under deposited before August 1, 1869, remaining in bank January 1, 1871.
Money deposited now will draw interest from January 1.
WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, } Vice Presidents.
HUGH MURRAY, }
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.
N. B.—Parties living at a distance can send deposits and receive book by return mail.

MONEY REMITTANCES AND DRAFTS,
in sums from £1 upwards,
on all parts of
ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,
AT LOWEST RATES.
Exchange on all points, in sums to suit, for sale by HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall street.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUtion. No 263 Bowery near Houston street.
Six per cent interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Deposits made now draw interest from January 1.
German spoken
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Eighth avenue and West Thirty-fourth street.
Dividend.—A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000 will be paid on and after January 15, 1871.
Money deposited on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from January 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE
RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1870.
The Coupons due January 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York, on and after the 2d day of January, 1871.
JOHN C. BRODHEAD, President.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—TREASURY DEPARTment, Columbia, S. C., December 2, 1870.
The interest maturing January 1, 1871, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after January 1, at the Banking House of H. H. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau street, New York. The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.
NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.
Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 27th inst. H. H. KIMPTON,
Financial Agent State South Carolina.

SEVERAL LARGE AMOUNTS TO LOAN—ON BOND and Mortgage, in sums to suit applicants, without bonus. First and Second Mortgages promptly cashed.
POTTER BROS., No. 5½ Pine street.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third avenue and Twenty-sixth street.
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.
Interest.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in January.
Interest will be added to accounts January 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.
Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD—COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 15, 1870.
Coupons of the State guaranteed bonds, certificates of indebtedness and second mortgage bonds of this Company, due January 1, 1871, will be paid at the banking house of H. H. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau street, or at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia, on and after the 1st day of January, 1871.
The interest on the outstanding first mortgage bonds and fractional certificates of indebtedness will be paid at the office of the Company.
REUBEN TOMLINSON, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1870.
Thirtieth dividend.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, payable on and after the 30th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3, 1871.
GEORGE M. HARD, Cashier.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1870.
The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due January 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, free of government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the company in Boston, and at the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in New York. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination on and after the 28th inst. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

$50,000.—WILL BUY OR LOAN ON DIAMONDS, Watches or articles of value. 571 Broadway. JOHN CHAMBERLIN.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs, the highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT WOLF BROTHER'S, 539 BROADWAY.—MONEY loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry; more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential; same bought and sold. N. B.—Se habla Español bien.

AT HYMANS, 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches. Silver Ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE OFFICE IN the city any amount to loan on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. ISAACS,
57 Thirteenth street, near Wallack's theatre.

AT FIRUSKI & WOLF'S, 896 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, room No. 3, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Silks and Life Policies. Business strictly private.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERware bought and money loaned on them.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

MONEY ADVANCED—AT S. & M. MIGEL'S, NO. 9 Union square, next door to Tiffany's, on Diamonds, Jewelry and all sorts of Valuables.

MONEY LOANED—ON JEWELRY, DRY GOODS, Groceries, and every description of merchandise; particularly on Pianos and Furniture. Storage taken at 11 and 17 Eighth avenue, in real estate office. JACOB.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building).—Business established 15 years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

FINE ARTS.

FOR SALE—FOUR VALUABLE PAINTINGS, FROM Europe, by Munich masters, at SCHUBERTH & CO.'S 820 Broadway.

DENTISTRY

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN 14 YEARS; benumbing application; gas administered. Beautiful Teeth, $4; Set, $10. Plumpers for hollow cheeks. Sets purchased. J. JAY VILLERS,
155 Grand street, near Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. T. P. THORPE,
56 West Twenty-fourth street.
His new system of treating all diseases, and especially Cancers, Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Paralysis and all Cutaneous Diseases, is working wonders. His Chemical Blood, which is composed of all the elements of real blood, is giving vigor and vitality to all his patients, and is pleasant to take. Consultation free. Office hours 9 to 5.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR BREMEN.
The steamship HANSA, Captain E. Brickenstein, will sail on Saturday, December 31, from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.
To be followed by
The steamship RHEIN, Captain J. C. Meyer, on Saturday, January 21.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin $120
Second cabin 72
Steerage 35
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Oceanic Steam Navigation Company's
Line of new Steamers between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork, Ireland.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND,
TAKING PASSENGERS FOR FRANCE.
British steamer CITY OF BUENOS AYRES,
Captain Stephen Jarman, R. N. R., having superior accommodations, will sail from
NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON,
On SATURDAY, Dec. 31.
Cabin Passage .... $80, United States currency.
Steerage .... 30, United States currency.
For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
72 Broadway, New York.
The British steamer AVON, Captain James Young, will follow about January 15.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
THURINGIA,
Captain H. Ehlers, will sail on Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1870, at 2 P. M., for
HAMBURG,
taking passengers from New York to Hamburg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $25, gold; payable in United States gold.
The HOLSATIA will sail Jan. 10, 1871.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARDS & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad street, N. Y. No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday
to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
CALEDONIA	Sat., Dec. 31	TYRIAN	Wed., Dec. 28
ANGLIA	Sat., Jan. 7	BRITANNIA	Wed., Jan. 11
AUSTRALIA	Sat., Jan. 14	IOWA	Wed., Jan. 25
INDIA	Sat., Jan. 21	TYRIAN	Wed., Feb. 8
COLUMBIA	Sat., Jan. 28	BRITANNIA	Wed., Feb. 22
EUROPA	Sat., Feb. 8	IOWA	Wed. March 8

and every Saturday and alternate Wednesday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE—FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax) .... Tuesday, Dec. 27, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN .... Saturday, Dec. 31, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS .... Saturday, Jan. 7, 7 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK (via Halifax) Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
Rates of Passage.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

&c., at reduced rates.
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PENNSYLVANIA, Lawson .... Saturday, Dec. 31, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, Gray .... Saturday, Jan. 7
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
RUSSIA..Wedn'day, Dec. 28 | calling at Cork Harbor.
PALMYRA.Thur'day, Dec. 29 | ABYSSINIA.Thur'day, Jan. 12
PARTHIA..Wedn'day, Jan. 4 | (via Halifax)
SAMARIA..Thursday, Jan. 5 | [illegible]..Wedn'y, Jan. 18
ALGERIA..Wed'day, Jan. 11 | CUBA, Wednesday, Jan. 19
ALEPPO, Thursday, Jan. 26
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin .... $130, gold | Second Cabin .... $80, gold
First Cabin to Paris .... $145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin .... $80, gold | Steerage .... $30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Cunard Line.
PALMYRA sails .... Thursday, 29th December
SAMARIA sails .... Thursday, 5th January
Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau .... Saturday, Dec. 31
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont .... Saturday, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
NEVADA, Green .... December 28, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Freeman .... January 4, at 12 M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION 29 Broadway.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to
California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class, Steerage,
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berth, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
on the 4th and 20th of each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
January 4, OCEAN QUEEN, Captain Conner, connecting with COLORADO, Captain Parker.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose, Guatemala.
Steamer AMERICA, will leave San Francisco February 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Tuesday January 3.
Freight for Central America and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, December 31, 1870, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, pier 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

GRAND ORIENTAL TRIP.—RARE OPPORTUNITY, INTERESTING TO TOURISTS AND OTHERS CONTEMPLATING AN ESCAPE FROM THE RIGORS OF A NORTHERN WINTER.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will despatch, on or about the 15th of January, 1871, their new and splendid sidewheel steamer ALASKA, Captain Maury, for the following ports:—Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said and Suez Canal, Singapore and Hong Kong, there making connection with the company's steamers for the various ports of China, Japan and San Francisco.
For freight or passage or further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river, New York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAN DOMINGO LINE
For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.
The United States mail steamship
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. Delancy,
will leave pier No. 4 North river for the above ports on Saturday, December 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

BERMUDA MAIL.
The steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, or other steamer will, if possible, be despatched to Bermuda on Thursday, December 29. WM. H. WEBB, 54 Exchange place.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company.
Sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams (via Nassau) .... Dec. 29
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice .... Jan. 5
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. Edwards (via Nassau) .... Jan. 12
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—NEW YORK and Mexican Mail Steamship line, leaving pier 17 East river at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips .... Thursday, Dec. 29
CITY OF MEXICO, Captain Timmerman .... Saturday, Jan. 7
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips .... Wednesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA, Captain Deaken .... Saturday, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.
CLEOPATRA goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS, TOUCHing at Key West.—The A1 steamship ARIADNE, Captain Pennington, carrying the United States mail, at pier 20 East river, will sail Saturday, Dec. 31.
A mail bag will be made up for this ship at this office.
All goods for Houston or the interior will be forwarded by our agents, Messrs. T. McMahon & Co., free of charge.
The steamer —— will follow and sail direct.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

SOUTHERN LINE—FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—The A1 steamer VICTOR, Captain G. Gates, is now receiving freight at pier 21 East river, and will sail Saturday, December 31, at 3 P. M.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.
The steamer DE SOTO will follow from pier 36 North river. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER line for Charleston, S. C., the Florida ports and the South and Southwest,
sailing from pier No. 5 North river, at 3 P. M., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The first class steamship
MEREDITA, Captain Robert H. Leonard,
will sail on Tuesday, Dec. 27.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 30 Broadway.
For through freight tariff and passage apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway,
entrance in Thomas street.
The steamship GEORGIA will follow, and sail on Thursday, Dec. 29.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Captain E. V. Gager, will leave pier No. 9 North river, on Saturday, December 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
CRESCENT CITY,
on Saturday, December 31.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street,
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

NOTICE.—STEAM TO SAVANNAH DIRECT.—A FIRST class steamship will sail on Tuesday, December 27, at 3 P. M. Passage to Savannah reduced. For passage apply to M. DOHERTY, 71 Broadway.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM YACHT JAMES, NOW lying at the first landing, Staten Island. For particulars apply to THOMAS ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, Whitehall slip, pier 1, East river, New York.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, THE FOLLOWING Sails from a schooner yacht:—Mainsail, Foresail, Jib, Flying Jib, Jib Topsail, Hemp Maintopsail, Maintopmast Staysail. Can be seen at WILSON'S sail loft, corner South and Roosevelt streets.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

CANAL STREET, NO. 259, NEAR BROADWAY.—STORE, Basement and 5 lofts, each 25x90, will be let together or separately, also No. 200 Canal street, store 25x99, with two Basements, each 50x90. Apply to A. TUSKA, No. 200 Canal street.

STEAM POWER, WITH SPLENDIDLY LIGHTED Floors, to let; best power and finest rooms in the city. Apply to the Engineer, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Baxter street.

TO LET—NO. 542 PEARL STREET, FIVE DOORS from Broadway, Store, Basement and Cellar, 100 by 25 feet; also Part of third Loft.
ALEXANDER KNOX, 542 Pearl street.

TO LET—STEAM POWER, SECOND FLOOR OF PREmises 125 Macdougal street, corner Amity, 70x23, well lighted. Rent moderate.

TO LEASE—THE FULTON IRON WORKS, CONSISTing of ten lots and buildings; or any Portion, with or without Steam Power. 26 Corlears street, corner Cherry.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN stone House to let, furnished, on Twenty-first street, near Fifth avenue; just been painted and frescoed throughout; immediate possession; $500 per month.
H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue.

BARGAINS—AT 820 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR FIFtieth street.—Completely furnished modern high stoop House, near Lexington avenue; Thirtieth street, 12 rooms, $120; beautiful brown stone, unfurnished, $8,500.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, A FOUR STORY brown stone House, in a good, central location; rent taken as part of the purchase money of the Furniture. [illegible], 79 Nassau street.

TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH 14 ROOMS, FURNISHED; also Rooms or floors. Inquire all the week at 167 West Twenty-fifth street.

3 STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE HOUSE, Fifty-first street, from January 15 to May, fully and elegantly furnished, with every requisite, will be rented low to a small private family only. Address box 5,346 New York Post office.

88 FOURTH AVENUE—UNTIL MAY 1, OR LONGER; partly furnished; a desirable location for physician, dentist, dressmaker, &c. Apply on the premises, near Stewart's store, or to JAMES BIRCHETT, 377 Sixth avenue.

Unfurnished.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE TO LET—ON Bank street; water and gas; rent $42. Apply at 11 and 17 Abingdon square, commencement Eighth avenue.

A HOUSE TO LET LOW—119 WEST TWENTY-SEVenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; for boarding house or any other purpose, or in part; all modern improvements. Open from 10 to 3.

A FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE FURNISHED House for the winter or longer, with immediate possession, can be obtained by applying at 120 West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A MAGNIFICENT LITTLE House between Fifth and Sixth avenues; rent $125 per month; none but a genteel party need apply, as the lady wishes to remain in the house. 64 West Twenty-second st.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS ENGLISH BASEMENT House 141 East Fifteenth street, between Third avenue and Irving place; in good order; rent moderate. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, 104 East Tenth street, New York.

TO RENT IMMEDIATELY—225 LEXINGTON AVENUE, House, having gas, water closet and 12 rooms; $900. Apply, between 10 and 4 o'clock, at 143 East Thirty-third street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

AT 118 EAST EIGHTY-THIRD STREET—FOUR NICELY furnished Rooms, complete for housekeeping, with gas and water and fire, and privilege of stationary tubs, for $45 per month.

A PARLOR FLOOR OF TWO OR THREE ROOMS, with new carpets, without board, at 128 East Twenty-second street, to gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. References exchanged.

A FLOOR, NICELY FURNISHED, WITH EVERY comfort for housekeeping; also two large Rooms and Hall Room; bath, gas and stoves; low rents. 59 Bleecker street, near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 77 BANK street, near Bleecker.

PLEASANT FRONT ROOM TO LET.—ALSO A SUIT of Rooms on the front; rent moderate. 811 Broadway, third floor.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, for housekeeping; gas, bath, &c.; rent moderate; handy to all west side cars. 202 West Forty-ninth street.

$7.—FIRST FLOOR, SITTING AND BEDROOM CONnecting, furnished, for housekeeping; water in rooms; closet on floor; stationary tubs; abundant pantries. 132 Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

$7.—SITTING AND BEDROOM, FURNISHED, FOR housekeeping; hot and cold water; use of bath; stationary tubs and every comfort. 222 Fifty-second street, two doors from Broadway.

30 EAST TENTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Suit of handsomely furnished Rooms on second floor for one or two gentlemen, private family. References exchanged.

50 IRVING PLACE, CORNER SEVENTEENTH street.—A handsomely furnished Parlor, with Bedroom adjoining, or with two Bedrooms if desired, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

182 SIXTH AVENUE.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, living alone, has an elegantly furnished Parlor; also a small Room to let, to a gentleman, where he can enjoy the comforts of a home. Call for one week. Ring the first bell.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A LADY JUST OPENING A LODGING HOUSE wishes to negotiate with a party having Furniture, who will exchange the same for rent of apartments. Address L. H., box 149 Herald office.

APARTMENTS IN A GENTEEL SHADED COTTAGE, with grounds, suitable for small genteel family; separate entrance; water and gas; $18 a month. 635 Fifty-second street, near Eleventh avenue. See TREADWELL, on premises.

A DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR TO LET—WITH IMmediate possession, 223 West Thirteenth street. Rent $30 a month.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENTS TO LET—NO. 345 East Forty-ninth street, with all its improvements. Inquire at No. 797 Second avenue, second floor, Mrs. BROWN.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, SIX rooms on each floor, bath and gas, use of kitchen, to a family of adults. 239 East Thirty-first street.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE THIRD FLOOR of private house 329 East Twenty-third street, consisting of 4 light rooms; rent $18. Inquire in the basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

21 1ST AV.—A PROFESSED FRENCH AND GERMAN cook, in a first class gentleman's family; understands her business perfectly; good reference.

21 PRINCE ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO DO plain cooking, washing and ironing in a small family in the city; good reference if required.

30 WEST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of housework.

38 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A competent woman as first class cook; meats, game, pastry and desserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker; no objection to boarding house; best city reference.

82 KING ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer; no objection to short distance in the country.

84 3D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., FIRST floor.—A German (Switzerland) French cook, speaking French and some English, in a respectable English family; neither washing nor ironing. Good recommendation.

104 7TH AV., NEAR 15TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS cook; thoroughly understands the cooking of soups, meats, pastries and creams; a good baker of bread and cake; good city reference. Can be seen for the week if not engaged.

109 WEST 35TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as good cook, washer and ironer; good baker; best city reference.

156 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., in the bakery.—A respectable young woman as first rate cook; understands her business thoroughly; will be found trustworthy; unexceptionable city reference.

162 WAVERLEY PLACE, IN THE REAR.—AS cook, washer and ironer; boarding house preferred; good city reference from last place.

209 WEST 25TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK AND baker; is also a good washer and ironer; best city references.

225 EAST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., next engine house.—A Presbyterian middle aged woman, who has kept house for a number of years, as plain cook or would do housework in a small family.

230 VARICK ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron; no objection to a short distance in the country; good city reference.

232 WEST 42D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable girl to do plain cooking, washing and ironing. Call for two days.

401 10TH AV., NEAR 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

428 WEST 52D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A French woman as cook in a French family; understands French, German and English cooking. Good reference.

443 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS order cook for a restaurant; thoroughly understands her business; no objections to Brooklyn or Jersey City.

490 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—Two Protestant girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; understands cooking and baking and would assist in washing. Reference.

Chambermaids, &c.

82 KING ST., NEAR VARICK ST.—A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress or general housework; city reference.

104 7TH AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.—As first class chambermaid or waitress in a private family, or as nurse or seamstress; good city reference. Call for two days.

202 WEST 17TH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress. Call on Mrs. GRIFFIN.

210 WEST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country.

218 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM NO. 9.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; will be found willing and obliging; good reference.

240 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing or sewing, or will go out by the day; best city reference.

303 EAST 68TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A COMPETENT young girl, just from England, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family.

305 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO chamberwork and assist in washing in a private family.

323 EAST 47TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID OR nurse.

333 EAST 59TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; would do general housework in a small private family; two years' city reference from last employers.

429 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid; would assist with the washing and ironing.

484 CANAL ST.—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK and assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best city reference.

521 BROOME ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children; best city reference. Call for two days.

610 2D AV., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A REspectable woman as chambermaid, waitress or nurse. Call for two days.

713 6TH AV., NEAR 40TH ST.—A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing or to do general housework in a small family.

1,001 3D AV., NEAR [illegible] family; is a good washer and ironer; has the best city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

59 HOUSTON ST., NEAR BOWERY, STORE.—A QUICK needle woman wants sewing by the day; terms $1 25 per day.

61 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—An excellent seamstress, during the winter months, by day, week or month; can cut and fit for ladies and children; understands all kinds of family sewing and shirt making, embroidery; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; reference.

109 WEST 23D ST.—SUISSE DRESSES, $4 AND $5; dressmaking and trimming in superior style; operators and hand sewers to go out by the day. Mrs. TRACY.

124 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—WORK BY the day or week by a first class seamstress to finish off ladies' dresses and trim in the neatest style; references.

152 6TH AV.—AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine on all kinds of fine tucking and dressmaking. Apply or address.

162 WEST 35TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes to go out by the day or week; can cut ladies' dresses; has her own machine.

208 6TH ST., FRIST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL as seamstress or chambermaid in a private family; no objection to taking care of children; good city reference.

235 WEST 17TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes a few more customers by the day or week; understands cutting and trimming; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address.

250 WEST 17TH ST.—AS COMPETENT SEAMstress and ladies' maid; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies and children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objections to work by the day; a permanent situation preferred.

271 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECtable young lady, having a machine of her own, desires sewing of any description to take home; is a neat hand sewer; would go out by the day or week to private families as dressmaker; can trim dresses and cloaks in the most fashionable style. Call on or address CLOAKMAKER.

337 EAST 13TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Winter and Spring Suits, $8, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $3 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

342 EAST 31ST ST., TOP FLOOR.—AN EXperienced dressmaker to go out by the day; first class cutter and fitter; can operate on different machines; best city references.

398 BLEECKER ST., IN THE STORE.—A COMPEtent dressmaker wishes a few more customers to go out by the day; understands making walking suits, evening and reception dresses; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson machine.

414 7TH AV., NEAR 33D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress to go out by the day or week; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address.

417 6TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.—A first class dressmaker wants a few more families to work for by the day; is a fashionable fitter and trimmer.

765 8TH AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS.—A first class dressmaker wishes engagements by the day or week; can furnish machine if required; best city reference. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

1,057 3D AV., FOURTH FLOOR, FRONT.—A REspectable Protestant girl, about two months in the country, to do plain sewing and help with the upstairs work, or to do general housework in a small private family.

MISS CLINCH, 54 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, corner Sixth avenue.—Ladies can rely on getting perfect fitting dresses, made and trimmed in the latest and most fashionable styles; Walking Suits and Evening Dresses made in eight hours' notice, at moderate prices. Garments cut and fitted.

General Housework, &c.

28 CARMINE ST., NEAR BLEECKER.—AN AMERIcan woman to do general housework in a small family; is a good plain cook; city or country. Good reference.

43 PERRY ST., REAR.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework in a private family; no objection to the country; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference. Call for two days.

45 CLARKSON ST., FIRST FLOOR, BETWEEN HUDson and Greenwich.—A respectable woman to do general housework or take care of children.

67 WEST 46TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman to do general housework in a small family. Call on or address at present employer's B. L.

218 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed from England, to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days.

246 WEST 30TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A young girl to do general housework; good plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

305 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family; best city reference.

358 HUDSON ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTAble woman to do housework, with or without a girl, 14 years old, as a good sewer.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework, &c.

417 EAST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A, first floor, rear.—A respectable widow woman, with a child three years old, to do general housework; will go for low wages on account of the child; best reference. Call for two days.

421 EAST 18TH ST., BETWEEN AVS. A AND 1ST, first floor, back.—A young woman to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

528 WEST 34TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A STRONG girl to do general housework in a private family; has good city reference. Call for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

4 COLUMBIA ST.—A YOUNG LADY OF REDUCED circumstances as housekeeper. Call or address Miss BELL.

114 7TH AV., BASEMENT DOOR.—A YOUNG AMErican widow as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; can take full charge.

223 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE LADY AS housekeeper or as lady's companion. None but respectable parties need apply.

621 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—AS HOUSEKEEPER in a hotel by an American woman, who has practical knowledge of the same. Address M. C.

651 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WOman as housekeeper; a widower's family, with children, preferred.

A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH A SMALL CHILD, AS housekeeper; no objection to the country; a good home more an object than wages. Call at the Home of the Friendless, 29th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED LADY desires a position as housekeeper; a competent seamstress. Satisfactory reference given and required. Address, for two days, Mrs. M. J. E., Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

34 GREENWICH AV., FIRST FLOOR, IN THE rear.—A woman wishes to go out by the day to wash, iron or to do housecleaning; best reference.

85 6TH AV., BACK STAIRS, FOURTH FLOOR.—A respectable woman to do ladies' or gentlemen's washing and ironing; pufling and fluting neatly done.

124 WEST 23D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; can make up ladies' muslins; best reference. Call for two days.

130 8TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes to get work by the day; is an excellent washer and ironer or housecleaner; will do the work of the kitchen if required.

207 EAST 20TH ST., BACK ROOM.—A YOUNG American woman to do gentlemen's or ladies' washing at her own house. Come all the week.

239 EAST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A woman wishes to go out two or three days in the week or to take washing at her own residence by the dozen.

463 WEST 42D ST.—AS GOOD COOK; NO OBJECtion to assist in washing or to do housework in a small family; best reference.

Nurses, &c.

41 WEST 24TH ST.—WET NURSE, WITH HEALTHY milk. Can be seen at her last place.

136 2D AV.—A LADY WISHES TO GET A SITUATION for a faithful nurse; every way competent to take care of an infant from its birth.

215 EAST 40TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS EXperienced nurse; seven and a half years' reference from last place. Call on or address ELIZA.

225 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., second floor.—A respectable young woman as infant's nurse; capable of bringing up a child from birth on the bottle; can also do plain sewing; best city reference.

234 6TH AV., NEAR 15TH ST., IN THE STORE.—An American woman as child's nurse; is competent and a neat sewer.

254 4TH ST.—A YOUNG COLORED GIRL AS child's nurse; good reference from last place.

423 EAST 17TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable woman to wet nurse a baby at her own house, having lost her own baby, two months old.

749 3D AV.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress, to go out by the week or month; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist in the chamberwork; city reference.

751 6TH AV., NEAR 43D ST., FOURTH FLOOR.—A good monthly nurse (an American woman), having seven years' experience, wishes to make a few engagements; can give the best city references. Can be seen for one week, from 2 to 4 P. M., at the drug store.

1,369 3D AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman as nurse either to an invalid lady or baby; good reference. Call or address for two days.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED LADY WISHES A baby to wet nurse at her own house. Inquire in Huntington st., between Court and Smith, South Brooklyn; small frame house, south side of street. Mrs. LONG.

Waitresses, &c.

40 WEST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as waitress or to do chamberwork and washing. Good city reference.

640 GREENWICH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG girl as waitress and to assist in chamberwork.

Miscellaneous.

7 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT as lady's maid or first class seamstress; [illegible] cutting and fitting; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; or would go out by the day; best city references.

20TH ST. BROADWAY.—A GERMAN MUSICAL lady, speaking French and English, as travelling companion. Address V. V., St. George's Hotel.

24 5TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS lady's maid to one or two ladies; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, millinery; can cut and fit; is a Protestant; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address B. B.

65 IRVING PLACE.—A FRENCH LADY, WELL educated, wants to enter a good family to educate one or two children not under five years, or to travel as companion. Address, from 10 to 2, C. F.

139 WEST 20TH ST.—AN AMERICAN LADY AS companion and assistant in an American family; without children preferred; can do all kinds of sewing and dressmaking; an agreeable and comfortable home more of an object than pay. Call on or address Mrs. HARPER.

159 WEST 23D ST.—A YOUNG MUSICAL LADY, who speaks French, German and English, as companion; the South or California preferred. Address L. V.

1,199 BROADWAY.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY ARrived from England, as seamstress; would take charge of and instruct young children or assist with light work; city references.

A FRENCH WIDOW LADY WISHES TO TAKE CARE of little children and instruct them in German and French and make herself useful. Address Mme. CHOAR, Herald office.

A FRENCH SWISS LADY WISHES TO GET AN ENgagement as daily governess from the 1st of January, teaching French, German, English and music; city reference. Address INSTITUTRICE, Herald office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY DEsires an engagement; English thoroughly, French, drawing, music and singing without the aid of masters. Address SIGMA, box 116 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DAILY GOVERNESS IN a good family; qualified to teach English, French and music thoroughly; would like the care of pupil's wardrobe. Address FRENCH, Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at German Bureau, 3½ Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK WANTED. Reference required. Call for two days at 116 West Eleventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

NURSE WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT PROTESTANT nurse for a child six months old, to leave for the South to pass the winter. None only those having the best reference need apply on board steamship Crescent City, pier 12 North river, between the hours of 12 and 1 to-day.

WANTED—A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST class cook; also a laundress who understands fluting and is willing to assist at chamberwork. Apply, with city references, between 9 and 11 o'clock, at 125 West 14th st.

WANTED—A VERY GOOD SEWER; $1 25 PER DAY. Apply at 2,080 3d av., between 112th and 113th sts., first floor.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, TO TAKE A BABY three months old to her home. Call at 414 1st av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS COMPETENT nurse, to take entire charge of an infant, and make herself otherwise useful; must be neat and intelligent; no less than one year's good city reference; the other a good plain cook, first rate washer and ironer. Apply at 39 Beekman place, corner of East 51st st. (Ring basement bell.)

WANTED—TWO GIRLS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; one to cook, wash and iron; one for chamberwork and sewing. Good wages. Apply at 76 West 47th st., basement door.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WITH A fresh breast of milk for a baby five weeks old. Apply at 208 6th st., for two days.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK; ALSO A WILling, tidy girl as chambermaid; must come well recommended. Apply at 148 East 55th st., near Lexington av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ATTEND A FIRST CLASS bakery, who thoroughly understands the business and books. Apply at 922 6th av., corner 52d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

14 GRAND ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored man as first class waiter or to wait on a gentleman; understands the full charge of a dining room; best reference given. Call on or address C. M.

353 6TH AV.—SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN AS waiter in a private family; best city reference; city or country. Call on or address for two days W. B.

449 WEST 19TH ST.—A SMART MAN AS WAITER in a boarding house; is an excellent cook; best city reference.

A FIRST CLASS MAN, SPEAKING SEVERAL LANguages, used to the business, out of employment from the closing of a first class house, desires a situation as first or second head waiter in a hotel or restaurant. Address HEAD WAITER, Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN TO WORK ON A farm; understands horses; is a good milker. Call at 21 Roosevelt st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 17 YEARS of age, in a commission house or any business where he could make himself useful; is an American by birth; speaks and writes German fluently, French not so well, but enough to transact business. Address JOHN W. FERRIER, 167 East 18th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A shipping and commission house; expectations moderate; willing to make himself generally useful; excellent recommendations from his late employer. Address for three days, EXPECTANT, Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A MAN AS BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER, WITH $500, in the produce business; a good salary will be paid or an interest given in business. Address CASHIER, Herald office.

A TEA CLERK WANTED—ONE THAT UNDERstands the business thoroughly. None others need apply at 695 8th av., between 41st and 42d sts.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE of good standing and much experience in all branches of the banking business wishes a position in a respectable banking house, in any capacity where a liberal salary would be given; good references. Address W., box 3,550 Post office.

A YOUNG MAN, WITH A GOOD BUSINESS EDUCAtion, wishes a position as bookkeeper or assistant; is a rapid penman and good business correspondent; can give the best references; has no objection to go either South or West; salary no object. Address M. M. P., 338 East 64th st.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, WHO HAS FILLED EACH and every position, from errand boy to bookkeeper and partner, in a notion, fancy goods and stationery house (wholesale) about ten years, desires a situation; is competent, willing and obliging; good business habits, strictly temperate; has ample references and security; salary about $20 per week. Address PERSEVERANCE, Herald office.

A DRUGGIST WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH some experience in a drug store. Address J. N., Herald office.

TO BANKERS AND OTHERS.—AN ENGLISHMAN seeks employment in a banking establishment or insurance office. Address C., box 148 Herald office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A THOROUGH, COMPETENT DRUGgist will be free to accept an engagement after Jan. 1. The South preferred. Address DRUGGIST, box 217 Herald office.

TRAVELLING AGENTS OF ABILITY, LEAVING IN January, can transact some business for us, for cash, at important points.
E. H. GIBBS & CO., Financial Agents, 98 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A WHOLESALE DRUG house, by a young man of practical experience in filling drug orders; best reference given. Address for five days G. W. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A CLOTH OR GENTS' furnishing goods house, by a young man, resident of Cincinnati, who can influence a large trade in Ohio and Indiana; best reference given. Address EXCELSIOR, Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman and gardener; can milk and take care of a furnace and make himself generally useful; good city reference. Address H., box 219 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Apply for one week at his present employer's, 15 East 28th st. J. D. M.

A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN—THOROUGHLY EXperienced in his business; highest recommendations. Call on or address H. H., 57 West 33d st., harness store, for two days.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is sober and honest, a good driver and excellent groom; can drive four-in-hand if required, or would take care of a gentleman's place in country or city; best city references from his former and later employers. Call on or address for two days R. R. STORY, 25 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable single man, who thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Address J. H., 124 West 12th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOroughly competent man, of good, sober, steady habits; good groom and good city driver; best city reference. Call at or address 45 West 29th st.

I WANT TO FIND A SITUATION FOR MY COACHman, whom I can highly recommend. For further particulars call on or address C. T. C. CROMWELL, 24 Liberty street.

SITUATION AS COACHMAN—SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH; one who has had long experience with horses and accustomed to the city; best references. Call on or address W. J., 201 Fulton st., seed store.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A PRACTICAL GARdener, culinary and exotic; if the above does not require his time can drive and take care of horses. Address A. F. G., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; no objection to the country; best references. Can be seen at 156 East 26th st., in the private stable.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MAN, a situation as coachman. Call on or address G. T. COLEMAN, harness store, 1,252 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; has two years' reference from his late employer; would like the country. Address COACHMAN, box 114 Herald office.

WANTED—A SMART PANTRYMAN; ONE WHO UNderstands the cleaning and care of silver; none other need apply. Call, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at PARKER'S, Broadway and 24th st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A NEW ARTICLE FOR family use; large profits; $2 50 required as capital. Apply at 545 West 24th st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

[illegible] article ever offered TO SELL THE patent bunting. 21 Dey st., up stairs, [illegible] in this city.
PEABODY & CO.

AGENTS.—NOW IS YOUR CHANCE; KIRWAN'S NEW book, "Palace and Hovel, or Phases of London Life," just out and ready for delivery; a splendid holiday gift; sells rapidly. 51 Cortlandt st., room No. 5.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $20. THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening. Demand for operators.

A FEW INTELLIGENT MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS can hear of a very profitable position by calling at once, with references, on H. W. HUNT, 212 Broadway, room No. 2.

AT THE LEXINGTON AV. TURKISH BATHS, CORner of 25th st.—An honest, healthy, large sized, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate American, aged about 20; must be well recommended.

BOY WANTED—IN A COAL OFFICE; MUST READ and write decently. Apply at 36 South st.

COOK WANTED.—A STEADY, SOBER MAN, WITH A thorough knowledge of cutting up meats and accustomed to grilling chops and steaks. Apply to Mr. OSCAR FLORENCE, Olympic Hotel, 622 Broadway, this day.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 17 years old, to attend in a distillery store; one having some knowledge of the business. Apply at 10 o'clock at 129 Greenwich st.

WANTED—A FEW STRICTLY FIRST CLASS DIrectory canvassers to go West; those who can get advertisements only need apply, for one week, to WM. P. CLEARY & CO., 71 Broadway.

WANTED—A FEW INTELLIGENT CASH AND ERrand boys. E. D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITER, AT THE OYSter Bay, 1,144 Broadway, near 26th st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE BOY, OF 16 TO 18 YEARS, TO assist the waiter in a private family; good references required. Apply at 76 Beaver st., to-day, from 1 to 1½ o'clock.

WANTED—A MAN WHO CAN KEEP A HOTEL, TO conduct a small, first class establishment on the European plan. Address HOTEL, Herald office, stating address and references.

WANTED—A SMART BOY, FOR A LUNCH ROOM. Apply this morning at CONKLIN'S, 42 White st.

WANTED.—GENTLEMEN OF GENTEEL ADDRESS can find an easy, light and agreeable business, paying from $3 to $9 per day, by calling at room No. 1, 615 Broadway.

THE TRADES.

LITHOGRAPHIC LANDSCAPE ENGRAVER WANTED. Apply to JACOB HAY, No. 5 College place.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD PLUMBERS, ACcustomed to use the blowpipe and build vitriol chambers; constant employment. Address, stating wages required, JACKSON SMELTING COMPANY, Jackson, Mich.

WOOD ENGRAVER WANTED—TO DESIGN AND ENgrave landscape work. Address, with samples and where may be seen, H. H. R., Herald office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER POUR prendre soin des enfants et coudre. S'adresser au 203 East 22me rue, pour deux jours.

UN STORE DE PATISSERIE ET CONFISERIES A VENdre pour cause de depart. On traitera a prix raisonnable. Call for three days at 143 Fourth avenue, or address 172 Third avenue.

CLOTHING.

AT 274 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH street—M. ABRAHAMS will pay the best prices for cast-off Clothing, by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Abrahams.

A1.—AT M. MARKS', 23 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street, and also at our branch store, 33 Sixth avenue, opposite Amity street, ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices M. Marks pays for Cast-off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, &c. The best you can do is please to call at my establishment or send us a note; the number as above. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Marks True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

AT 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET.—H. HERZ pays highest cash price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

AT 297 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street.—M. LEON pays the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Leon.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE the greatest opportunity for disposing of their Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. I need them to fill orders of $60,000, which must be delivered in short notice. I also guarantee to pay more than any other dealer. Please call on or address Mr. or Mrs. ROSENBERG, 246 Seventh avenue, one door above Twenty-fourth street.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life, from the cradle to the grave. 472 Canal street, near Hudson. Fee, $1.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRVOYant, tells the past, present and future; shows likeness of husband. 184 West Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh av.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS EVENING (TUESDAY),
THE NINETY-SEVENTH PERFORMANCE
of
MR. GEO. L. FOX'S NEW
GRAND PANTOMIME
WEE WILLIE WINKIE.
Decidedly the best entertainment
EVER PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE, afterwards Clown. ....MR. GEO. L. FOX
Pantaloon.............Mr. Geo. Beane
Harlequin.............Mr. R. Honeywood
Columbine.............Miss Fanny Beane
and the charming
LITTLE BLONDE, JENNY YEAMANS, EVERY EVENING, and WED'Y and SAT'Y MATINEES, at 2.
Seats should be secured considerably in advance, as
CROWDS ARE UNABLE
TO OBTAIN SEATS AT THE DOOR.

GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY. XMAS WEEK.
GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY. XMAS WEEK.
GLOBE THEATRE, 728 BROADWAY,
GLOBE THEATRE, 728 BROADWAY.
NO INJUNCTION CAN STOP
NO INJUNCTION CAN STOP
NO INJUNCTION CAN STOP
OUR COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.
OUR COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS. A
MORNING WITH
MORNING WITH
JUDGE DOWLING,
JUDGE DOWLING,
JUDGE DOWLING,
EVERY EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
EVERY EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
IN SPITE OF WM. F. HOWE.
IN SPITE OF WM. F. HOWE.
JOSH HART..............as..............WM. F. HOWE
G. L. STOUTE..............as..............JUDGE DOWLING
Concluding every evening with the new piece, entitled
JIM CROW ALIVE,
JIM CROW ALIVE,
JIM CROW ALIVE,
JIM CROW ALIVE.
JOHN HART..............as..............Jim Crow
ADD RYMAN..............as..............Snuff and Tobacco
MASTER BARNEY,
MASTER BARNEY,
in his Dutch Songs, and Mrs. O'Harris.
HARRIGAN and RICKEY,
WILSON BROTHERS, JENNIE BENSON,
J. H. MILBURN.
COSTA'S GRAND BALLET—FIFTY YOUNG LADIES.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
GRAND HOLIDAY FESTIVAL.
BRILLIANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
of the
GRAND DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE AGE.
THE THEATRE CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME
by the
FASHION AND ELITE OF THE CITY.
This evening will be presented Charles Barras' celebrated drama of the
BLACK CROOK,
with entire NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND MUSIC, and the LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS that ever appeared in America.

TIME TABLE OF THE GRAND FEATURES OF THE BLACK CROOK.
8 o'clock—Curtain rises.
8:5—Ballet de Sabot.
8:12—Ballet des Fleurs.
8:35—Grand Incantation Scene.
9:10—The Grotto of Stalacta, with Miss Pauline Markham's beautiful song.
9:18—Grand Ballet des Ferns, Marietta Bonfanti and the full Corps de Ballet.
9:20—Grand Developing Scene from the Grotto to the Fern Lake of Silver Sheen, with the Crystal Cascade.
9:30—Illuminated Gold Terrace, with the Grand Candelabra Ballet.
9:53—The Pas de Deux, Bonfanti and Novissima.
10—Pas de Folie.
10:5—Nautch Girls' Dance.
10:8—The Parisienne Marche Dance.
10:11—The Wonderful Majiltons.
10:25—The Great Skaters, Moe and Goodrich.
10:35—The Amazonian March.
11 o'clock—The Dazzling Transformation Scene of the PALACE OF DEW DROPS.
Curtain falls at 5 minutes after 11 o'clock.
Saturday—THIRD BLACK CROOK MATINEE at 1½ P. M.
DOORS OPEN at 7¼; COMMENCE at 8 O'CLOCK.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27,
THREE GREAT PLAYS.
LOVE CHASE.
LOAN OF A LOVER.
THE SPITFIRE.

DAN BRYANT'S 23D ST.,
NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.,
23D ST. Between Sixth and Seventh avenues. 23D ST.,
23D ST. Nearly opposite Booth's theatre. 23D ST.,
23D ST. THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY. 23D ST.,
MERRY CHRISTMAS. HOLIDAY WEEK.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST. DAN BRYANT,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST. J. W. McANDREWS,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST. NELSE SEYMOUR,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST. DAVE REED,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST. TOMMY SULLY,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST. LITTLE MAC as the
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST. Monkey and Frog-
Dempster, Norman, Stanley, D'Alberts, Foster, Carter and Warren's
BRYANT'S BLACK BRIGANDS,
with the laughing and carabineers' choruses.
DAN BRYANT'S, TWENTY-THIRD STREET. DAN BRYANT'S.
On Saturday, Dec. 31, special Matinee at 2 o'clock.
SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK. BRYANT'S

IRELAND IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE.
APOLLO HALL, EVERY EVENING.
Miss JULIA ESMOND will sing "Killarney."
BRYAN O'LYNN in his great songs and Dances.
Brilliant Descriptive Lecture by Barry Aylmer.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building.

PROPOSALS.

POST OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Dec. 15, 1870.
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. January 15, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting and putting in place the cast and wrought iron work exhibited in plans, specifications and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast iron columns, bedplates, &c., and wrought iron beams, girders, &c.

The work of the columns, iron beams and girders must be furnished, delivered, fitted and put in place complete within four months after date of written notice to commence the work, and the remainder as rapidly as required by the progress of the work, and as demanded by the Superintendent.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the department when required.

Scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece or by weight for the various castings and beams, as provided for in the schedules.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent, until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum $25,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court or District Attorney of the district where he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals will be endorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 DOCK BONDS OF THE City of New York.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Wednesday, December 28, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $250,000 of Dock Bonds of the city of New York, authorized by chapter 383 of Laws of 1870, and by a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, passed December 14, 1870.

Said bonds will bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of November, 1891.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposit the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Dock Bonds of the City of New York," and enclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, December 23, 1870.

FURNITURE.

A.—FURNITURE, FURNITURE,
Carpets and Oilcloth.
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
87 and 89 Bowery,
have the largest and best assorted stock in the city of
Parlor, Chamber
and
Dining Room Furniture,
which they will retail at wholesale prices for the next thirty days.

A.—DEGRAFF & TAYLOR,
31 Fourth avenue,
first block above A. T. Stewart & Co.,
are now opening an entire new stock of
Parlor, Chamber
and
Dining Room Furniture,
Bedding, Spring Beds, &c.,
which will be sold at
greatly reduced prices.

A MAGNIFICENT SATIN BROCATEL DOUBLE PARlor Suit, made to order for $650, for $250; one do., $150; two walnut reps Suits, rosewood Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, all kinds Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture; a sacrifice for cash. Residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SUITE, COVERED French brocatel, Pompadour style, cost $650, for $175; one do., 250; Paintings, Bronzes, Etageres, Bookcase, Carpets, Silverware, Chamber, Dining Furniture; property family leaving city. A sacrifice. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SUIT, 14 PIECES, MADE to order, cost $600, for $150; one do., 7 pieces, $100; 12 Bedroom Suits, 20 Carpets, at less than half original cost; general assortment of Household Furniture, in lots to suit purchasers, at residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street.

CARPETS, BEDDING AND FURNITURE—PAYMENTS weekly and monthly, at BENDALL'S old stand, 299 and 211 Hudson street, corner of Canal.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.
Housekeepers supplied with the above
on easy terms.
Payments weekly or monthly.
KELLY & CO.,
Corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPET AND BEDDING AT REDUCED prices.—Housekeepers supplied with above on easy terms. O'FARRELL'S Warerooms, 230 Eighth avenue. Monthly and weekly payments taken.

SOFA BEDS—NEWEST AND BEST STYLE OUT, COMbining elegance, comfort and moderate price. Weekly or monthly instalments. 207 Fourteenth street, four doors east of Third avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

514—THEATRE COMIQUE,
BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS.
DOUBLE IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS.
Christmas Festivities and Frolics in the olden time.
JOLLY SANTA CLAUS; OR, THE GOOD FAIRY.
SANTA CLAUS ....Mr. J. C. STEWART
CRYSTALINE (the Fairy Queen of the Diamond Waters)..............Mlle. AUGUSTA.
Peasants, Fairies, &c., by the Corps de Ballet.
ASHCROFT AND MORTON,
the great Versatile Artists.
THE WONDERFUL SIEGRIST FAMILY.
SIDNEY FRANKS, SIDNEY FRANKS,
The great London Mimic, in his original Songs.
MISS EMMA GRATTAN AND MISS EMMA ALFORD,
the peerless Burlesque Actresses.
WM. ARLINGTON, WM. ARLINGTON,
the great Star Negro Comedian.
LEW. RATTLER, GEO. H. COES, JAS. F. WAMBOLD,
PANKHURST, COLLINS AND COTTON.
The Grand Romantic Demoniacal Burlesque,
THE BLACK BOOK.
All the immense Troupe will appear in their brilliant and varied specialities.
See small bills. A constant change every evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
HOLIDAY WEEK,
SUPERB AMUSEMENTS.
THE GREATEST FLYING GYMNASTS IN THE WORLD,
BLANCHE
and
GEORGE LEOPOLD,
in their wondrous act entitled
AERIAL VOLITATION,
from the third tier of boxes across
PARQUET TO THE PROSCENIUM
at AN ALTITUDE OF FIFTY FEET and a parallel distance of one hundred feet, concluding with a
BRILLIANT CHALLENGE ACT ON THE TRAPEZE.
Robbers of the Heath. GASPARDS;
New York Burglars; or, the
or, A Marriage by Moonlight. 3 Banished Men of Milan.
FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF MR. E. T. STETSON.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........MR. LESTER WALLACK
In compliance with the many applications at the box office for a few more representations of
LEGITIMATE COMEDY,
Mr. Wallack begs to announce the following programme:—
Tuesday, Dec. 27—First time this season, THE HEIR AT LAW.
Wednesday, Dec. 28—LAST TIME—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Thursday, Dec. 29—Last time this season, THE ROAD TO RUIN.
Friday, Dec. 30—Last time this season—THE HEIR AT LAW.
Saturday night, Dec. 31—Last time this season, THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
Monday, Jan. 2—Last time—THE RIVALS.
The above arrangement must be strictly adhered to, in consequence of the approaching production of a series of
NEW PLAYS,
commencing with Mr. F. W. Robertson's
WAR.
In consequence of the necessary rehearsals of Mr. F. W. Robertson's play, "WAR," the USUAL MATINEE on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, will not take place.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
135th to 142d time.
Mr.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as
"RIP VAN WINKLE."
LAST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE but TWO
on SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance,
at the theatre or at its Branch Ticket office, at Ditson & Co.'s Music Store, 711 Broadway.
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1871,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in Bulwer's historical play of
"RICHELIEU."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
585 Broadway.
IMMENSE HIT. GLORIOUS SUCCESS.
DON'T FAIL THE BURLESQUE OPERA OF TO SEE IT.
LES BRIGANDS.
LES BRIGANDS.
LES BRIGANDS.
THE LAUGHING AND WHISPERING CHORUSES.
THE CARBINEERS' MARCH TO HASH.
THE CARBINEERS' MARCH TO HASH.
DUEL ON HORSEBACK.
DELIGHTFUL SINGING. REAL FUN.
The Opera received with screams of laughter.
Get your seats. They are secured six days in advance.

MISS GLYN,
THE GREAT ENGLISH TRAGEDIENNE,
will make her second appearance in New York, at
STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY, December 28,
in her
GRAND DRAMATIC RENDERING
of
MACBETH.
Doors open at 7¼. Performance to begin at 8 o'clock and end at about 10 P. M.
There will be an interval of ten minutes between the parts.
Tickets, $1 each. Reserved seats 50c. extra. For sale at Steinway Hall, Theatre Ticket Office, 114 Broadway, and at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK,
Sixty-third street and Third avenue,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SKATING SEASON.
ICE IN FINE CONDITION.
MUSIC AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
by the newly organized
EMPIRE CITY RINK BAND.
Admission—Ladies and children under 12, 25c.; gents, 50c.; Season Tickets, ladies $5, gents $6.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building.

PIANOFORTES.

AN ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, of Steinway & Sons' make, for sale cheap. Also a number of Instruments from other first class makers.
STEINWAY & SONS,
109 and 111 East Fourteenth street.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF PIANOFORTES, OUR OWN and other first class make, for cash or instalments, at very low prices; also Pianos to let and taken in exchange.
JOHN C. BARNES, 127 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT STEINWAY PIANO FOR $275; beautiful rosewood case, round corners, carved legs, good as new; great bargain for cash.
J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (165 Fourth avenue).

A MAGNIFICENT RICHLY CARVED FOUR ROUND corners rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, made to order, for $830; only seven months in use, will be sold for $275; also rich Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at half cost; property of private family. 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth av.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR sale, property family leaving city; made order; celebrated maker; fully guaranteed; used five months; cost $650, for $250; also Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture; Silverware. A sacrifice. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A LADY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING WILL DISpose of her magnificent 7⅓ octave rosewood Pianoforte, in use six months, cost $700, for $250; Stool and Cover; complete assortment of Household Furniture, in lots to suit. Call at residence 132 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth av.

A LADY WILL DISPOSE OF AN ELEGANT NEW rosewood 7 octave Pianoforte, carved legs and case, worth $500, less than half; celebrated manufacturer's warrantee; box for shipment; second hand pianoforte taken in exchange. 29 Third street.

A RARE CHANCE—ONLY $140—7 OCTAVE ROSEwood Pianoforte, modern style and improvements; in perfect order; also mahogany Pianoforte, suitable for beginners, $35. 26 Fourth avenue.

MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, $155; has carved legs, pearl keys, with latest improvements; greatest bargain; examine before purchasing elsewhere.
JAMES GORDON,
196 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

PIANOS AND ORGANS—SELLING OFF—REMOVAL.—A 7 octave rosewood Piano, nearly new; fine tone; $200. Pianos from first class makers for sale or rent low. Prince & Co. Organs, new styles, prices reduced. Flutes, Violins, Guitars, Flutinas and Concertinas, twenty keys for $1; Melodeons for $35; Organs for $45.
S. T. GORDON, 706 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS FOR THE holidays, of different makers, including a Steinway Grand, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

STEINWAY PIANO AT A GREAT SACRIFICE. A splendid Piano, with all late improvements, for $180, at 47 University place, corner West Eleventh street.
N. P. B. CURTISS.

$12 PER MONTH.—A BEAUTIFUL NEW SEVEN octave carved rosewood Piano; Serpentine mouldings; overstrung bass; is fully warranted; cash, $290; must be removed. R. CABLE, 269 West Thirty-ninth street.

THE BALL SEASON.

BAL DE LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
National Assembly Rooms, Forty-fourth st., near Eighth avenue. THURSDAY EVENING, December 29, 1870.
A Lady's Hunting Watch, set with 10 diamonds, given away. Chances free to ladies attending.

FIREMEN'S BALL.
THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL,
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT,
will be given in
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30, 1871.
TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS,
admitting gentleman and ladies.
JAMES F. WENMAN, President,
146 Pearl street.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer,
129 Fulton street.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary,
No. 1 William street.
Dress Circle and Proscenium Boxes can be obtained on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

FINE FRENCH FLOWERS FOR TRIMMING
Ball and Evening Dresses.
Flowers and Ornaments for the Hair.
H. PINCHON, Importer, 21 Brevoort place.

MACHINERY.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINES, PORTABLE ENGINES, Stationary Engines and Boilers, Saw Mills and Machinery generally. Plans furnished by Wood & Mann Steam Engine Company. Send for illustrated catalogue.
E. D. WOOD, President, 42 Cortlandt street.

HOADLEY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
Four to sixty horse power. Send for circulars.
J. C. HOADLEY & CO., 46 Cortlandt street.

IRRIGATING, DRAINING, WRECKING AND MINING Machinery, Hoisting Machinery for Coal Yards, Ships, Steamers, Masons, Builders, &c.; Hotel and Warehouse Elevators. ANDREWS, 414 Water street.

TWELVE HORSE POWER ENGINE AND BOILER—60 horse Locomotive Boiler, several Paint Mills, "Wothing," "Novelty" and other Steam Pumps, in good order.
ANDREWS, 414 Water street.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
CHRISTMAS WEEK.
CHRISTMAS WEEK.
GREAT HOLIDAY BILL. GREAT HOLIDAY BILL.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27,
BARBE BLEUE.
Boulotte..............Mlle. AIMEE
Barbe Bleue..............M. GAUSINS
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, and THURSDAY, Dec. 29,
LES BRIGANDS.
FIORELLA (her original role)..............Mlle. AIMEE
FRAGOLETTO..............Mlle. PERSINI
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 30 and 31, and SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2,
BARBE BLEUE.
BOULOTTE..............Mlle. AIMEE
BARBE BLEUE..............M. GAUSINS
GRAND NEW YEAR MATINEE, MONDAY, Jan. 2.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The FIRST GRAND CONCERT of the NEW NINTH REGIMENT BAND will take place on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 1. This magnificent BAND will number 75 FIRST CLASS MUSICIANS, and will be under the direction of Sig. CARLO PATTI, D. L. Downing and J. Alexander, Leaders.
Seats now ready at the box office and at the branch ticket offices, G. Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway, and Erie office, corner Twenty-third and Fifth avenue.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Eleventh week of the successful engagement of
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF PARIS.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF PARIS.
LAST NIGHTS OF PARIS.
LAST NIGHTS OF PARIS.
Every evening during this week and Saturday Matinee,
PARIS. PARIS. PARIS.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES
TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
First appearance of the protean artist,
JOHNNY THOMPSON,
in the new sensational drama entitled
ON HAND; or, TRUE TO THE LAST.
MONDAY, JAN. 2 (by special request),
for one week only, the beautiful burlesque of
THE FORTY THIEVES.
MONDAY, JAN. 9, the new burlesque,
produced on a grand scale, entitled
ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON;
Or, THE SEVEN CHAMPIONS OF CHRISTENDOM.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
EXTRA MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.
TWO GLORIOUS BURLESQUES.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD and FRA DIAVOLA.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD and FRA DIAVOLA.
The great comedians, HALL and LEFFINGWELL.
Miss LINA EDWIN, BELLE HOWITT, MARION TAYLOR, Mrs. J. L. HALL, BLANCHE GALTON, THOMAS WHIFFIN, EUGENE EBERLE, HARRY JOSEPHS, AGGIE WOOD, ELLEN LEWIS, DORA HERBERT and others.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager.......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
West Twenty-fourth street, next to Broadway. Begins at 8.
EVERY
NIGHT
AND
SATURDAY
MATINEE,
THE
NEW
LOCAL
COMEDY,
SARATOGA!
SARATOGA!!
THE COMIC SENSATION OF THE SEASON.

"The audience first tittered, then chuckled, then slipped gradually into cachinatory volleys, and finally abandoned itself to positive roars of laughter. SARATOGA is sumptuously produced."—Times.

SUPERB LOCAL SCENERY, ORIGINAL MUSIC, UNIQUE MECHANISM and COSTUMES in the height of summer fashions.

"The rich summer swoon seems to have come over the entire scene and to offer a thousand pleasant suggestions of its own."—World.

Every member of this vast comedy company in characters familiar to New York and to SARATOGA and habitues.

"Altogether SARATOGA is a great success. It is light, sparkling, smart and frothy, like real life at Saratoga in the season. It has made a decided hit, and crowds Mr. Daly's theatre nightly."—Post.

⁂SPECIAL SARATOGA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY, AT 2.

⁂In preparation a new play of powerful effects, by Dion Boucicault, Esq., entitled JEZEBEL.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 BOWERY.
THE GREAT CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
BA! BA! BLACK SHEEP.
BA! BA! BLACK SHEEP.
Fairy Ding Dong Bell and Harlequin Little Jack Horner.
THE WONDERFUL MIACO BROTHERS.
TONY PASTOR'S CHRISTMAS CAROLS.
ANNIE WOOD, LITTLE JOSIE, HELENE SMITH,
THOMAS MIACO, OF THE LION JAW. 30 STARS.
MATINEE TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY).

DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,
745 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE,
NEW YORK.
The finest in the world.
None to equal it.
SHOULD BE VISITED BY ALL.
"Instructive," Amusing, Scientific and Artistic,
Forming a complete Palace of Wonders. Open daily for gentlemen only. Admission 50 cents.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.
WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.
Willis Cobb's Troupe of Dogs, Goats and Monkeys.
"CARRY THE NEWS TO MARY"—Christmas Pantomime.
THE SHIPPING BOYS AND LIVELY POLICEMAN.
Christmas and New Year's Matinees Dec. 26 and Jan. 2.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' FAIR.
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY,
CORNER BROADWAY, 6TH AV. AND 35TH ST.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT!
TO-NIGHT—CONCERT BY 100 VOICES.
GREAT CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL!
MAGNIFICENT PICTURES!
LIVING ART GALLERY!!
TOYS, CANDIES AND FANCY ARTICLES
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
AUCTION EVERY NIGHT AT 9 O'CLOCK.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPERA BOUFFE SEASON.
CHRISTMAS WEEK.
GREAT HOLIDAY BILL.
Tuesday, December 27,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
LA DUCHESSE..............Mlle. LEA SILLY
Wednesday, December 28,
LE PETIT FAUST.
MEPHISTO..............Mlle. LEA SILLY
MARGUERITE..............Mlle. CELINE MONTALAND
Thursday, December 29,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
LA DUCHESSE..............Mlle. CELINE MONTALAND
Friday and Saturday, December 30 and 31,
LES BRIGANDS.
FIORELLA..............Mlle. LEA SILLY
FRAGOLETTO..............Mlle. ELISE PERSINI
Saturday, Matinee at 2,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
LA DUCHESSE..............Mlle. CELINE MONTALAND.
Box Office open from 8 to 5.

618 NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618
618 Broadway. 618
618 (Established 1848.) 618
618 We are fearfully and 618
618 wonderfully made. 618
618 618
618 The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of 618
618 the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at 618
618 one visit. 618

HARLEM MUSIC HALL—ROSE & HARRY WATKINS.
Brilliant Opening. People Enthusiastic. Everybody delighted. Beautiful Theatre. Charming Scenery. Splendid Plays.
TUESDAY EVENING THE EMINENT ARTISTS
ROSE AND HARRY WATKINS
Appear in one of the best domestic Dramas ever written,
KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN; Or, UNDER THE SPELL,
Supported by a
POWERFUL DRAMATIC COMPANY.

THE PAVILION, 688 BROADWAY, BETWEEN GREAT Jones and Fourth streets.—This popular place of amusement will give Vocal and Instrumental Concerts every night. Admission free. L. A. STEIN.

THEATRE AND RAILROAD TICKET OFFICE.—METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
TICKETS FOR ALL THEATRES.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE SCIENTIFIC LECTURE
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, December 27, at 7½ o'clock.
SUBJECT—HOW WE STAND AND WALK.
Professor BURT G. WILDER, of Cornell University.
Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the door.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what to live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary 618 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE pianoforte, at pupil's residence, for $10 per quarter; best references given. Address, with residence, TEACHER, box 124 Herald office.

A TENOR, THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED WITH THE Episcopal service, desires a situation in a quartet or boy choir. Address C. CHORISTER, Herald office.

FOR SALE—A FINE OLD ITALIAN VIOLIN, PRICE $50; valued by repairer at $80. Can be seen at MILLET'S music store, 295 Broadway.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED—WITH USE OF INSTRUment an extra hour each day for practice; female preferred; must reside east side, between Eighteenth and Thirty-second streets. Address, with terms, W. S. C., box 121 Herald office.

WALLACK'S.—THOMAS BAKER'S NEW AND POPUlar Music from "Les Brigands."—The "Galop," 50c., introducing the whispering and laughing choruses, is performed nightly by the orchestra of Wallack's theatre with enthusiastic applause and encores; "Polka," 50c.; "Waltz," 50c.; also new edition of the original "Black Crook" Music, by the above celebrated composer—"Waltz," 40c.; "Galop," 40c.; "Transformation Polka," with beautiful colored likeness of Mlle. Bonfanti, 60c.
W. A. POND & CO., 547 and 866 Broadway.

WANTED—A COMPETENT INSTRUCTOR OF MUSIC, to lead a brass band. Apply to Colonel A. M. RANDOL, Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.
LYRIC HALL, 723 Sixth avenue, Reservoir square.
MR. TRENOR'S classes meet on Tuesdays and Fridays,
AFTERNOON at 4 and EVENING at 8 o'clock.
A MATINEE DANSANTE will be given on
FRIDAY EVENING, 30th inst., from 7 to 11 o'clock.
Open to former pupils and their friends.

A.—SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
Afternoon and evening classes at Masonic Hall,
114 East Thirteenth street and Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth st.
Private lessons at any hour day or evening.
Call for circular. Residence, 257 East Tenth street.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMIES, 361 BROOME street and 183 West Twenty-third street.
A new class for Tuesday, Broome street.
SOIREE EVERY FRIDAY EVENING

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
Salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets;
Leeds' Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
Auction Notice.

Messrs. ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER will give their personal attention, as customary for the past 24 years, to sales of Household Furniture, at the residence of families declining housekeeping, and at their spacious salesrooms, 95 Chambers street, extending through to 77 Reade street; also to stocks of Merchandise at owners' stores, and Works of Art, Libraries, &c., at their galleries as above.

ALLEN B. MINER.
HENRY D. MINER.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 29 and 30, AT 7½ O'CLOCK, AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, 817 and 819 BROADWAY, CORNER TWELFTH STREET, PEREMPTORY SALE of fine original modern Oil Paintings of the French, Flemish and Belgian schools, comprising the entire balance of invoices of Messrs. D. D'HUYVETTER, of ANTWERP, and P. A. VOGET, of AMSTERDAM, consigned to us direct, and fully equalling, if not excelling those sold in our last sale of the 21st and 22d inst. The collection embraces the latest and finest examples of the following distinguished and much esteemed artists, and are represented by highly finished and characteristic pictures, viz.:—

HENDRIK F. SCHAEFELS, of ANTWERP.

The famous picture of the "Battle of the Walcherson," taken from Motley's "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic," unquestionably the most spirited and finest work of this eminent master in the country.

DAVID COL.

Interior and figures; painted in the happiest vein of this eminently humorous artist, and not excelled by any painting heretofore sold in this city.

EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN.

A large, superb Landscape, with cattle and sheep. Full of beautiful detail and elaboration.

Also works of

F. Rüllsen,	Th. Gerard,	G. Wintz,
David de Noter,	T. Carolus,	Kuwasseg,
L. Robbe,	E. Bidau,	Koek Koek,
Portielje,	Laurent de Beul,	Plateel,
J. F. Kruseman,	F. Von Seben,	C. Leickert,
H. De Vos,	La Porte,	Henry De Beul,
Speldorn,	Reykelhuysen,	Schelfout,
Damschroder,	J. Berlin,	Eversen,

and many others of excellency.

Also a number of fine American Pictures, the productions of well known resident artists.

The Galleries will BE OPEN on and after Monday, 26th inst., day and evening, FREE until sale.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street.

Genteel Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, comprising in part as follows:—Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; Rosewood and Black Walnut Parlor Suits, in brocatel and fancy figures and striped reps; Blue and Crimson Silk Reps Curtains, gilt frame Pier Mirrors, Rosewood Centre and Side Tables; Rosewood Etageres, Black Walnut, Mahogany and Enamelled Bedroom Suits; Wardrobes, Bookcases, Lounges and Chairs, Hair Mattresses, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Hatstands, Oilcloths, Stair Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

THURSDAY, DEC. 29,
at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts., continuation sale of
Rare Old Wines, Brandies, &c.,

consisting of Pedro Domecq's Pale Sherry, Seven Star Sherry; Rutherford, Drury & Co.'s Star of Garter, Monsley, Nanoo Jamaica Rum, Plantation Rum, Forest Lawn Bourbon, 1853; fine Sherries, Brandies, Whiskeys, &c., in casks and demijohns; also choice selected stock from the late firm of A. Bininger & Co., consisting of very old Madeiras, old Q Brandy, Bornano and Portillo Sherries, Roriz and Ducal Port, Malmsey "Wedding" Wine. Particular attention called to lots of very old Wines and Liquors, many years in bottles, all of the finest quality.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and sale-room 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
FURS, ROBES, &C.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of fine Furs, Mink and Sable Sets, Cuffs, Collars; Wolf and Black Bear Robes, &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
FINE WINES, LIQUORS, &C.,
being the receiver's closing sale of
fine Wines, Liquors, Champagnes, &c., in cases.
On Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell as above the balance of fine Wines, &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE AND salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
SECOND DAY'S SALE OF BIRDS, ANIMALS, &C.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, Stuffed Birds, Animals, Cases of Birds, Groups of Animals, &c., &c.
ALSO 300 CANARY BIRDS,
Mocking Birds, Bullfinches, &c.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesroom 108 Liberty, 111 Cedar, corner New Church st.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
HOLIDAY GOODS,
CARPETS, &c.

WALDRON & COOKE will sell on Wednesday, December 28, at 10½ o'clock, a large amount of second hand and new Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Mirrors, Paintings, Engravings, fine Silver Plated Ware, Clock, Bronzes, Parians, Table Cutlery, Glassware, Tea and Dinner Sets, Toilet Goods, Toys and Dolls, Parlor Games.

AUGUSTUS A. SHULTZ, AUCTIONEER.—AUCTION sale Magnificent Household Furniture, on this day (Tuesday), at the elegant residence 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Drawing Room Suits, Pompadour style, covered brocatel of the richest description; marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Encoignures, Etageres, Secretary Bookcase, Canterbury, Jardinieres, Velvet Medallion Carpets, Bronzes, Ormolu Chandelier, Mirrors, Statuary, Clocks, Brucatel, Lace Curtains, Oil Paintings, by eminent artists; magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; rosewood, walnut Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Hair, Spring Mattresses, Blankets, Counterpanes, Extension Table, Sideboard, Sofas, Lounges, Reclining Chairs, Silverware, Linens, Chinaware, Glassware, Furniture Servants' Apartments, Basement, Kitchen Furniture—over 500 lots, valued $20,000.

A. M. CRISTALAR, AUCTIONEER, 598 BROADWAY, near Houston street, up stairs, offers at private sale, AT 25 PER CENT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES, on which he has made advances.
Parlor, Library and Chamber Sets,
Bedsteads and Bureaus, Desks, Sideboards,
Bookcases, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Mirrors, &c.
Call, examine and be convinced.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE. This day (TUESDAY), December 27, commencing at 10½ o'clock, over 400 lots and $10,000 worth of first class city made Household Furniture contained in brown stone mansion 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue—Rich rosewood 7¼ Pianoforte, made to order, cost $700; four rich Parlor Suits, Centre Tables, Etageres, Bookcase, Mirrors, rich Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, &c.; Bedroom, Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale positive, in lots. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer. Office, 450 Sixth avenue.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION
EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers.
Over 500 lots magnificent and costly Household Furniture,
Works of Art, Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary,
beautiful Parlor Suits, latest styles;
Magnificent rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte,
this (Tuesday) morning, December 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between Fifth avenue and University place. Pompadour and other styles Parlor Suits, Cabinets bois de rose. Etageres, Tables, Bookcases, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, spring and hair Mattresses, Extension Table, Buffet, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Cutlery, Servants' and Kitchen Furniture.

AUCTION SALE—PIANOFORTES. TO PAY CHARGES, advances, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell, Wednesday, December 28, at 10½ o'clock, at 598 Broadway, near Houston, one Chickering grand, one Battikotter (grand), and three rosewood square Pianofortes, by Lindeman, Loud, Walker, Great Union and others, to pay storage, charges, advances, &c.; also one Parlor Hurdy Gurdy, 4 barrels, 40 tunes; sale positive.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS.—THE STOCK, Fixtures and Lease of a retail dry goods store in Fulton street, Brooklyn, doing an excellent business, will be disposed of much below the cost of the goods. The stock is well selected, location good and rent reasonable. Address, for particulars, ARTHUR SINCLAIR, Assignee, box 168 Post office, New York.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FANCY GOODS, CHINA, CROCKery, Yellow Ware, plated Table Cutlery, &c.—FARRINGTON & SELXAS, Auctioneers, will sell this day, Tuesday, December 27, at 10 o'clock, at their salesrooms, 59 Barclay street, a general assortment of the above goods; to be sold from the shelves in lots to suit city and country retail trade. Goods packed for shipping.

BY I. J. SWARZKOPF, AUCTIONEER, SELLS, 10 o'clock, 403 Tenth avenue, large stock Groceries, Coffees, Sugars, fine Fixtures, &c.; positively, in lots; dealers invited.
I. J. SWARZKOPF, 273 Bowery.

BENJ. F. FAIRCHILD, AUCTIONEER.
Administrator's sale.

On Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1870, at 10 A. M., at the harp store of J. F. Browne, Esq., 714 Broadway, over Manhattan Savings Bank, one splendid Erard Gothic double action Harp, No. 5,383, made by a celebrated English maker and in perfect order, having been used only in a private family.

By order of John Busse, Esq., Administrator of A. Thiebault, deceased.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Mortgage sale of Household Furniture this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesrooms, 79 Nassau street, viz.:—Rosewood and walnut Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Suits; Mattresses, Beds and Bedding; China, Crockery and Glassware; Office Desks, and Bookcases, superb case Stuffed Birds, Extension Tables; Buffets, Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, Refrigerators, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets. All to be peremptorily sold. Dealers and others will do well to attend.
JOHN M. SALES, Attorney for Mortgage.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER—SALESROOM 521 BROADWAY.
SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY CLOSING OUT SALE
OF JAPANESE CURIOS, JEWELRY,
BRONZES, DAMIO MOSAIC WARE, &C.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 27, AND FOLLOWING
EVENINGS,
AT NO. 525 BROADWAY, BETWEEN TWENTY-FIRST
AND TWENTY-SECOND STREETS,

A large assortment of rare and beautiful Japanese Curios, elegant Jewelry for ladies and gentlemen, Jewelled Caskets, Silver Mounted Cabinets, Bronzes, very rare Damio Mosaic Ware, &c. The whole will be positively closed, without reserve. Catalogues will be ready on day and evening of sale. These goods are particularly suitable for
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER.—SALESROOM 521 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.
GREAT AND EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF
DIAMONDS AND FINE WATCHES.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,
AT MATHEWS' AUCTION ROOMS, 521 BROADWAY,
the largest and richest stock of Diamonds and fine Watches ever offered in this city, viz.:—Superb Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Eardrops, Crosses, Finger Rings, Studs, Buttons, &c. Included in the sale are some very fine Solitaires. They are all set in the finest style and in new designs. ALSO LADIES' WATCHES, SET WITH DIAMONDS; Gents' Chronometers, Levers and Anchors, by the best makers. The attention of those seeking
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS
is particularly called to this sale, as every article will be guaranteed fully. Catalogues will be ready and the goods will be
ON EXHIBITION TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27.

GEORGE W. SIMMERS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL, ON Wednesday, December 28, at 10½ A. M., the entire stock of Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, at the store 1,021 Fulton avenue, opposite Gates avenue, Brooklyn. Sale positive. Terms cash.

HENRY ECKERT, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL, ON Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock, corner Harrison avenue and Penn street, Brooklyn, E. D., Engine and Boiler, Still, Circular Saw, with Shafting and Belting, 1 Horse, 2 Wagons, 3 Trucks, 16 barrels Cider, &c.; also, at same time, the three story and brick Building, with two lots of Ground, situated as above.

ISAAC WOLF, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, the Stock and Fixtures of the large Grocery Store No. 217 East Seventh street, between avenues B and C, consisting of Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Soap, Candles, Starch and Spices; also first class Fixtures. Sale positive.

SALES AT AUCTION.

JOHN P. TRAVERS, AUCTIONEER.
JOHN DUNN & CO. will sell to-morrow (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock, the Contents of first class corner grocery, 935 Third avenue, corner Fifty-sixth street, for benefit of creditors. JOHN A. DUNN & CO., Attorneys for Mortgagee.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 135 Chatham street, will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, a large lot of Ready Made Clothing. By order of P. Feeney, City Marshal.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 135 Chatham street, will sell this day at 11 o'clock, 600 Lots of Men's and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Under Clothing, Quilts, Blankets, &c.; also Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. By order of H. Freel, 61 Rose street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE THIS DAY.—JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 59 New Bowery, 500 lots Dresses, Shawls, Sacques, Sheets, Spreads, Table Linen, Boots, Shoes, Pillows, Coats, Pants, Vests. By order D. G. Ferguson, 508 Broome street.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER—MACHINERY—Mortgage sale—Will sell this day (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock, at No. 5 9 West street, Steam Engine, Boiler and Wood Splitting Machine, &c.
PETER BOWE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER, will sell this day (Tuesday), at 12 o'clock M., at No. 67 avenue B, the Stock and Fixtures of a first class Tailoring Establishment. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
PETER BOWE, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—I WILL EXPOSE FOR SALE AT public auction this day, at 12 noon, at Pier No. 23 East river, all the right, title and interest of Joseph G. Plum in and to the schooner Jesse W. Knight, her tackle, apparel and furniture, which he had on the 14th December, 1870.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
WILLIAM H. SHIELDS, Deputy.

TO CONTRACTORS.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction, on Thursday, December 29, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the yard of Colman, Fairchild & Co., corner Sixty-sixth street and Tenth avenue, a large stock of Tools, comprising Drills, Crowbars, Sledges, Striking Hammers, Chains, Blacksmith Tools, Derricks, both hand and horse power; four good work Horses, Carts, Harness, Trucks, Covered Wagon and Harness, and many other things, suitable for public works. No postponement on account of the weather.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place, will sell on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the large and first class grocery store 258 Third avenue, near Twenty-fifth street; a large stock of flour, soap, starch, teas, sugars, barrels of syrup, platform and brass scales; also walnut top counters, &c.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, WITH Board for two, in a first class brown stone house, at $18 per week. Apply at 316 West Fifty-second street.

1—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, with or without Board; table and attendance first class; prices moderate; at 35 West Sixteenth street, near Fifth av.

2D FLOOR—SPACIOUS AND HANDSOMELY FURnished, with or without private table; also large Room for two gentlemen, with superior Board. 36 West Thirty-third street; references required.

3D HOUSE EAST OF FIFTH AVENUE, 52 ELEVENTH street.—Extra large Extension Room, three windows, elegantly furnished, to let, with first class Board; brown stone house; location unexceptionable.

3 ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLY, ON THE SECOND floor, with Board; private table if desired; terms reasonable and house first class. 34 West Twelfth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

5TH AVENUE, 251, CORNER TWENTY-EIGHTH street.—One suite of four Rooms, together or separately; private table; French man cook.

5TH AVENUE, CORNER FORTY-FIRST STREET.—A suit of five furnished Rooms to rent to a family, with unexceptionable Board. Apply at No. 1 East Forty-first street, corner of Fifth avenue. References given and required.

5TH AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ENTIRE Floor, en suite or singly, with Board (private table if desired), in the first class house 16 Fifth avenue. References exchanged.

$6 AND UPWARDS FOR SINGLE ROOMS, WITH Board; Rooms to let with or without Board; Board per day, $1 50; lodgings, 50c.; at Dupont House, 166 Hudson street.

$7 TO $10 PER WEEK.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, at 174-176 Bleecker street. A literary society, composed of the boarders, has been established.

7 GRAMERCY PARK, CORNER TWENTIETH STREET. One Suit of Rooms, with private table, on second floor; French man cook.

12TH STREET, NO. 213 WEST—A HANDSOMELY furnished Room, with Board.

15 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—ONE LARGE ROOM on second floor, and one single Room on fourth floor, to let, with Board.

21 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—MRS. BRAINARD has a large Room, on parlor floor, to let, with Board; Rooms on fourth floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

22 EAST FOURTH STREET, ONE BLOCK EAST OF Broadway.—Very pleasant large Room and also single Room, nicely furnished; table unexceptionable; dinner 1 P. M.; terms reasonable.

23 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—To rent, with Board, a Suit of Rooms, on second floor; also large Room on fourth floor.

27 WAVERLEY PLACE.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Rooms, with first class Board, for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives.

34TH STREET (146), NEAR LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Large front Rooms, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house and location first class; convenient to cars and stages. Terms moderate.

48 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET. NEWLY FURnished Rooms (second floor), singly or en suite; also a very desirable front Room, fourth floor, with or without private table; terms moderate; references exchanged.

50 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board; table and attendance first class. References exchanged.

54 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—A small private family will let nicely furnished Rooms or Entire Floor, with or without Board; also a handsome front Parlor, on first floor, suitable for a physician; house first class, including every convenience.

113 THIRD AVENUE.—A LADY, LIVING ALONE, will let a neatly furnished Parlor and Bedroom to a gentleman and wife, Board for lady only. No other boarders. Terms moderate.

115 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—THE ENtire Second Floor to let, with Board, in a private family. References exchanged.

164 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A SECOND Floor to let; also Rooms on third floor, for gentlemen, with or without private table; hot and cold water in rooms; house and table first class.

233 THIRTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN SECOND and Third avenues, about two blocks from Broadway.—A private family can accommodate a gentleman and wife or two or three gentlemen with Rooms and Board.

273 FOURTH AVENUE, NEARLY OPPOSITE CALvary church. Bright, cheerful Suit of Rooms, in private family; comforts of a home; private table if desired. References.

285 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, two Parlors; piano, with privilege of taking pupils; also other Rooms.

311 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN EIGHTH and Ninth avenues.—A private family will let the Second Floor, southern exposure, with good Board, suits or singly; first class house; terms moderate.

318 FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR SECOND AVEnue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class table, in a private house taking only a few boarders, for families or gentlemen; terms moderate. References.

A SUIT OF ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHROOM, CLOsets, &c., to let to a family, with private table; references. Apply at 36 East Twentieth street.

A LADY DESIRING GOOD BOARD AND A PLEAsant home previous to and during confinement may call at 120 West Twenty-sixth street. Dr. H. D. GRINDLE.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Madame WEST, 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A FEW SELECT boarders have large Rooms to let, either single or en suite, with Board; house first class. Apply at 28 Lamartine place (357 West Twenty-ninth street).

A SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE OR SINGLY; HOT AND cold water, closets, gas and fire, with use of parlor and piano; excellent table; best reference. 124 West Twenty-ninth street, near Sixth avenue. J. M. CHAPMAN.

A CLAIRVOYANT WISHES A ROOM ON FIRST floor, with Board and privilege of parlor; house heated with furnace. Address 114 Seventh avenue, basement door, stating price, &c.

A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR A SINgle gentleman; German or French cooking required; location between Sixth and Sixteenth streets and Second and Sixth avenues. Address R. O., box 119 Herald office.

A1.—ROOMS AND BOARD FOR LADIES BEFORE and during confinement.
Dr. and Mme. WILLETT, 34 West Forty-fourth street.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A HANDSOMELY FURnished Back Parlor on first floor, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also a hall Bedroom; terms very moderate. 307 West Thirty-first street, near Eighth av.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A LARGE ROOM WANTED—(UNFURNISHED PREferred), with Board, by a gentleman and wife, in a respectable neighborhood; price not to exceed $15 per week; references exchanged. Address C. C., box 141 Herald office.

A SMALL FAMILY WISH TWO OR THREE FURnished Rooms, in a private family, with or without Board. Address W. E. W., box 108 Herald office.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS WANT A SECOND Floor, with Board, for the winter; private family preferred and between Madison and Sixth avenues, below Thirty-fourth street. Address NEWELL, Herald office.

FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN AN AMERICAN family, between Fourth and Twelfth streets, west of Broadway. Terms must be moderate. Address HARRIS, box 103 Herald office.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH DOUBLE ROOM AND Board with a first class private family, $20. No boarding house keepers need answer this. Address COMFORT, Herald office.

WANTED—BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, A SITting Room and Bedroom, with Board, in a first class private Protestant Scotch family in the city, where a home may be enjoyed when not at business. N. B.—None need answer except the above named. Address, stating terms, M. J., Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt street, New York.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

A.—FINE BOURBON OR RYE WHISKEY, AT $2 50 A gallon; pure juice Port and Sherry Wines, $2 50 a gallon; Irish and Scotch Whiskeys, $5 a gallon; all of the best quality and warranted pure. Orders sent by mail will be promptly attended to. WM. M. GILES, 180 Sixth avenue, corner Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE STOCK OF SECOND HAND SAFES FOR sale—At very low prices. Please call before purchasing elsewhere.
AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 300 Bowery.

A.—FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES—BROADWAY SAMple Rooms, Cigar Stores, down town Sample Rooms, Lunch Rooms, Country Hotels, Grocery Stores, Meat Markets, Bakeries, splendid Restaurants, Confectioneries, Saloons, corner Liquor Stores, Sewing Machine Business, Wood Yard, Stores to let.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT FOR SALE CHEAP—On a leading street, down town, cheap rent; long Lease, &c. Apply to WILLIAM ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place.

A JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—$250 REQUIRed; best location in city; owner has other business.
SUTTON, 237 Grand street, corner Bowery.

ANY FIRST CLASS TAILOR DESIRING A FIRST class Sewing Machine in part pay for a fine suit of clothes can address SEWING MACHINE, Herald office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE YEARS' lease. Apply to Dr. A. H. BRANDNER, 505 Pearl street, corner Park.

EXCELLENT CORNER LIQUOR ESTABLISHMENT, 51 West Broadway; proprietor changing trade. Applications at store, or to THOMAS BEVERIDGE, Esq., Hartshorne & Co.'s, Brewers, Sullivan street, New York.

FOR SALE—THREE VERY LARGE SECOND HAND Safes, and a great variety of smaller sizes for sale low to close them out. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—TO GROCERY SEEKERS—ONE OF THE finest Retail Groceries, on the best avenue in the city, will be sold at auction, in one or more lots, on Wednesday, December 28, at 10½ o'clock, unless privately bought previous to the sale. Apply to WILLIAM ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS MEAT, VEGETABLE, Fish and Oyster Market, doing a good business; will be sold cheap for cash; satisfactory reasons given. Apply at 220 Ninth avenue.

FOR SALE—THE BEST GROCERY AND LIQUOR Store in the Fourth ward; must be sold immediately. Apply to J. CASSIN, 143 Spring street.

FOR SALE—DOWN TOWN RESTAURANT; FIRST class locality; Moneuse & Duparquet patent range and boiler; good run of trade; owner sick five weeks; must sell at once; terms easy.
PORTER BROTHERS, No. 5 Dey street.

FOR SALE—A CORNER LIQUOR STORE IN THE Seventh ward; cheap rent and a good business stand; must be sold. Inquire of WALTER DURACK, No. 9 Chambers street, room No. 5.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A HANDSOMELY FURnished, well stocked corner Liquor Store; good lease; cheap rent. Price $1,000 cash.
CAMPBELL & CO., 250 Bowery.

LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—DOING A GOOD BUSIness. The owner is in another business, and cannot attend to it. Will sell cheap. Call at 348 East Twenty-third street.

OPPORTUNITY FOR A BUSINESS MAN.—A FIRST class down town Bar and Chop House for sale cheap for cash. Apply at 59 Gold street.

HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE.—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. Rooms, $1 and upwards.
C. N. STETSON'S SONS.

A.—PARK AVENUE HOTEL, AMERICAN AND EUropean plan; Park avenue, Forty-first and Forty second streets; superior accommodation; the only economical first class hotel for transient parties.
J. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

CLINTON PLACE HOUSE—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, 735 Broadway and No. 2 Clinton place, corner of Eighth street. Rooms in suits for families and single gentlemen at moderate rates. OWENS & HEBBERT.

DEVOS HOTEL, 114 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR Broadway—The cheapest and most comfortable in New York; Lodging 50 cents; Rooms by the week, $2 to $8. Restaurant, Bar, &c.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 30 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 5oc. and 60c. per night, $3 and $4 per week. For gentlemen only.

BILLIARDS.

N. B.—WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF the standard size Billiard Table (5½x11 feet, which we have determined to sell off at cost to make room for other stock. KAVANAGH & DECKER,
corner Canal and Centre streets.

MATRIMONIAL.

A WIDOWER OF FORTY, OF THE HIGHEST REspectability, desires to make the acquaintance of a widow or maiden lady of refinement, between 25 and 40. Address in confidence M. W. HENRY, Herald office.

MEDICAL.

A 20 YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE.—Dr. FRANKLIN, 151 Bleecker street, cures successfully private diseases inside 48 hours, without mercury.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIate relief, sure and safe. Notice—No pay until perfectly cured. Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, Laurens street. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE (20 YEARS' PRACTICE) guarantees speedy relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; elegant rooms for nursing. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. COBBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY without mercury; manhood restored; office very private. DR. HARRISON, 179 Bleecker street.

A.—MME VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

DR. LEWIS, AUTHOR OF MEDICAL COMPANION and Guide to Health offers restoration to the debilitated and diseased. Forty years' private practice. No. 7 Beach street, New York.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases; 34 years' practice enables him to make perfect cures or no charges made.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantees certain relief to married ladies; female restorative, $5; electricity applied. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview. Their French Pills never fail. Rooms provided before and during confinement. 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

PHILLIPS, THE UNRIVALLED INDIAN MEDICAL and Business Clairvoyant, reveals past, present and future. 102 West Thirty-second street, near Sixth avenue.

35 YEARS' OFFICE PRACTICE ENABLES DR. HARRISON, 179 Bleecker street, to cure all private diseases immediately; manhood restored, &c.

INDIAN RAIDS IN TEXAS.

The San Antonio *Express* narrates the particulars of a new Indian foray on the Western frontier settlements:—

About the 12th of December a party of Indians, numbering about forty, and dressed in Mexican costume, made their appearance at Speers' ranche, at the Eagle Pass, crossing Turkey creek in broad daylight. Old man Speers came near losing his life, he not identifying them as Indians until they were close upon him. He managed to escape to shelter, and the Indians contented themselves with taking all the horses they could find.

Leaving Speers' house, they attacked a Mexican train encamped near by, killed one Mexican, and carried off as a captive a young boy. They then proceeded southerly, visited Finley's ranche, on the Chapperoso, stealing, but not killing, from whence they passed to the Pendencia settlement in the broad daylight of the next day. They surrounded the houses and drove the people indoors and took every horse they could lay hands on. Here also a boy was taken by them and carried off.

Their next visit was to the Carisa, and it was here that David Adams was killed in sight of his house. A party of six Americans and two Mexicans gave fight to the Indians near this place, but the odds of forty to eight were too heavy, and they were forced to retire. Both Mexicans were killed. Soon after Dr. Woodbridge, of the frontier forces, with a party of a dozen rangers, came up with the Indians and gave battle. The fight raged at intervals all day. This gallant little band managed to kill eight of the red devils, while they lost one man killed and two wounded. At last accounts the Indians were pressed hard: their horses were in an exhausted state, and the whole country in a state of excitement that brought out every man armed to the teeth. Scouts were out from all the neighboring forts, and the rangers were hastening to head the fiends off.

Twenty-five of the Indians passed up between the Blanco and Frio. Meeting two rangers *en route* to Fort Inge, they waylaid and killed them both. The country is horrified. This alarm has spread in every direction. Fathers and brothers look into the blanched faces of each other, and silently wonder how much longer the strong arm of a government is to allow its people to be ruthlessly massacred. How will our Congressman act in the emergency? We demand that he lay before the assembled Representatives of every State the picture of desolation and fear that haunts and infests our border. Human patience exhausted itself with this last bloody foray of these fiends incarnate.

MURDER IN ILLINOIS.—The Golconda (Ill.) *Herald* gives the following account of a most brutal murder committed twelve miles southwest of that place. The particulars are about as follows:—Old Bart Lynn and Monroe Spence, two notorious scoundrels of Massac county, were engaged in a game of cards for money with Thomas Jones, a well-to-do farmer, living near Henley's grocery, which had probably been protracted during the night, as the difficulty, which resulted in the killing of Thomas Jones, occurred at about five o'clock in the morning. The difficulty, which is supposed to have been premeditated for the purpose of robbing Jones of a sum of money he was thought to possess, was begun about the game, and Jones was knocked down with some heavy substance, supposed to be either a weight or the barrel of a pistol, in the hands of one of the parties, and when he fell they drew their knives and cut his throat and stabbed him a number of times in the left breast and side, and the parties who saw the body state that the left side and breast were literally cut to pieces. It is supposed that the murderers fled into the State of Missouri.

ZEB VANCE.

Interview with the New Senator Elect from North Carolina.

The Circumstances of Vance's Election—His View About Admission to the Senate—Effect of a Refusal to Seat Him—Ben Butler's Amnesty Bill Not Liked—His Ideas of the Justice or Policy of Impeachment Conflict.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 24, 1870.

So many and widespread conflicting statements have been published regarding the political views and sentiments of ex-Governor Vance, the newly elected United States Senator from North Carolina, that it seemed peculiarly appropriate the public should be set right on this head through the HERALD. Accordingly, with this purpose, I paid a special visit to this city, where the ex-Governor resides. Vance was elected in justice to the great western section of the State, the two Senators now representing it being eastern men. The west demanded a Senator, and in all that wide mountainous domain there was no man whose feelings and sentiments were so fully in accord with the Union people and former whigs as Vance. If he had been obnoxious to this class his claims as a candidate for the senatorship would never have been put forward; and, besides this, there was no other representative man of public note in that section who was not equally under the ban of political disabilities. His election consequently became a matter rather of necessity than choice with the Legislature, which body would in all probability have preferred to send some leading democrat to the Senate—such as ex-Governor Bragg, General Mat Ransom, or men of that stamp. It is a mistaken idea that Vance was elected because of his war record or because of anything he did or said during the war; on the contrary his anti-war record had a more decided influence in that direction; but his election is chiefly due to his character as a representative man.

I found the new Senator in his office busily engaged with several of his clients and very much fatigued, as he had just returned from the neighboring county of Cabbanas, where he had been for the past week conducting the defence in a complicated murder trial. He was jovial, candid, cracked jokes every few moments or told a side-splitting anecdote, and paid a compliment to the enterprise of the HERALD. Owing to his extreme fatigue our interview had necessarily to be brief, though at the same time general.

CORRESPONDENT—Governor, do you think you will be admitted to the Senate when you make application?

GOVERNOR—I do not know. I thought I would be admitted or I would not have asked my friends in the Legislature to vote for me. I look at it in this way; Congress has relieved many of the most obnoxious men who had for years been teaching secession and working up the Southern mind, and firing the Southern heart for separation and war; and I did not see why they should not relieve one whose only crime consisted in fighting for his State when forced into it by the action of others.

CORRESPONDENT—Have you any assurances from leading republicans in the Senate that you will be admitted?

GOVERNOR—I have some pretty strong assurances from Senators and Representatives who seem anxious to quiet the South and restore harmony by acts of kindness of this sort, but from none that I can remember except such as are known to favor general amnesty.

CORRESPONDENT—What do you suppose would be the effect nationally and here in the State of a refusal to seat you?

GOVERNOR—I cannot think that a refusal to seat me will have any effect nationally; certainly not so far as I am personally concerned, though it might be regarded as of importance looked upon in the light of snubbing a State fully in the Union. In this State it would have influence—rather an unfortunate influence on the republican party. For since we have accepted the results of the war so completely, and complied so fully with all the requirements of reconstruction, much of the bitterness between parties here had given away, and there being nothing left to quarrel about our people were fast getting together. In fact the battle fought here last summer was on purely local issues, and thousands of republicans in the West helped us to break up the corrupt rings that were eating us up. Scarcely a word of national politics was uttered. It was somewhat in this feeling that the Legislature elected me Senator; not in defiance of the law which made me ineligible, as has been said by some of the republican papers, but in the hope and belief that Congress would relieve me, and not limit the choice of the State in any respect, provided she selected a law-abiding citizen. If Congress refuses to do so it will revive much of that bitterness, and will cause our people to despair of ever being represented in Congress by the men of their choice, no matter how complete their submission. On the contrary, I think my admission would do more to reconcile our people towards the North and to secure the permanency of reconstruction than anything else that Congress could do, except pass a general amnesty bill.

CORRESPONDENT—What do you think is the prospect of general amnesty from the discussions recently in Congress?

GOVERNOR—I have not read the reports with regularity, and am not posted on the merits of the discussion now going on in regard to general amnesty. Of course we don't like Butler's bill, but, as the old Presbyterian said to his antagonist, who in arguing against eternal punishment admitted that sinners might burn for ten thousand years or so, "it is better than nothing." As an indication of a change of opinion North and a return of good feeling towards us, it is very gratifying, and the sentiments uttered by many of the speakers have sensibly touched the hearts of many of our people.

CORRESPONDENT—If you are not admitted at an early day will you resign in time to allow this Legislature to elect your successor?

GOVERNOR—If not admitted soon, and I find the sense of Congress decidedly opposed to me, I shall, of course, resign. I want my State represented, and there are many first rate men among us who have been relieved. I shall be guided by circumstances of course.

CORRESPONDENT—What do you think about the impeachment of Governor Holden, and how do you think it will affect you?

GOVERNOR—I have had little or nothing to say about the impeachment of Governor Holden. I have advised neither way in regard to it, my ideas in regard to its justice and its policy being somewhat in conflict. Were I to interfere in it either way it would be charged upon me either as an act of personal revenge toward a personal enemy or as done to effect my admission to the Senate. I don't know how Congress looks at it. I desire to sink or swim on my own book, and I have so many of my own sins to answer for that I think it would be exceedingly uncharitable to put those of other people on me.

CORRESPONDENT—You have no doubt observed the publication, in journals unfavorable to your admission, of extracts from speeches made by you of an extreme character. What have you to say in relation to those expressions?

GOVERNOR—I have not much to say about the newspaper attacks upon me. My epidermis is pretty thick, and I can stand as much thrashing as the next man. None of them, I believe, have accused me of being a fool or dishonest or corrupt, and some strong republican papers have spoken of me very kindly on the whole. I cared more for a charge that Forney made against me, of treating Union prisoners with inhumanity, than for any other. This was absolutely and cruelly false, as everybody in this country and the records of my administration will testify. Greeley says enough to keep anybody from voting for me, and then winds up by urging that I be admitted—I suppose for the same reason that made the temperance lecturer take a drunken man around with him—to serve as a frightful example. Many of the violent things attributed to me I never said. Much of what I did say, which is reported as addressed to Union men, was simply said to and of deserters and skulkers. So it goes. I am too old to try to fight newspapers. A small crossroads weekly could run a man distracted if he fought it, and of course you'd better let the big ones alone.

CORRESPONDENT—What is your opinion of Gratz Brown, in Missouri?

GOVERNOR—I don't know anything of Gratz Brown in a national point of view. I only know that I was glad to hear of his election, because he was for amnesty and general forgiveness of political sins.

CORRESPONDENT—How do you regard the revenue reform movement?

GOVERNOR—I know less about the revenue reformers. As a general rule reformers don't amount to much in the way of reform. When public opinion has been outraged by abuses so long that it can't be endured any longer, one party reforms about as well as another. Nobody reforms in this country until he is obliged to.

CORRESPONDENT—As a last question, Governor (I see you are in a hurry), how about Hoffman, of New York, and Walker, of Virginia, as the next democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency?

GOVERNOR—I have not considered the Presidential question at all yet. Hoffman and Walker will do as well to talk about two years beforehand as anybody. Bread baked so long before the meal is scarcely ever good. Hold back your horses.

This ended an interview which was exceedingly pleasant and often quite amusing. I bade adieu to the Senator elect and started at once for Raleigh, to observe the course of impeachment.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Withdrawal of Hoffman—Tammany's "Little Game."

[From the Chicago Post (republican) Dec. 19.]

The New York *Leader*, organ of Tammany Hall democracy, announces the withdrawal of John T. Hoffman as candidate for the Presidency in 1872. The article admits the right of the West to the nomination and virtually accords the honor to ex-Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, who, it presumes, is generally acceptable to all sections.

The question of the nomination of a democratic candidate for the Presidency is one of curiosity. Whoever he may be, he will meet with discomfiture, and that for the plain reason that the generation which saved this republic from the assaults of slaveholding traitors cannot be induced to place in power a party which took the wrong side in that vital contest. By no honest means can that party succeed for many years.

The nomination of Mr. Hendricks, however, by the organ of Tammany at this time—so long before the convention can be called—is putting in operation an old trick whereby his chances may be utterly destroyed. There is a feud in the democratic camp of the West. The Pendleton wing of the party is enthusiastically devoted to "Gentleman George," and it will not permit Tammany to dictate its candidate. This is, perhaps, the larger wing of the party in this section, not even excepting Indiana, where Mr. Hendricks would be endorsed only in a complimentary way. If he should seriously undertake it, Gentleman George could beat Mr. Hendricks even in Indiana. He could, we judge, certainly beat him in every other Northwestern State, except Illinois, and, perhaps, Ohio. We thus except Ohio, because in that State there is a feud between the friends of Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Vallandigham, which divides the party not far from the middle.

The object of Tammany, when we consider the situation in the West, is apparent. Mr. Hoffman is put out of the contest. He magnanimously gives way to the West. He thereby earns the good opinion of this section, and prevents assaults upon him. But this magnanimous course on his part necessarily results in putting different factions of his party in the West by the ears. It will not be very long till such result will have been brought about. The West will be divided or it will have a preponderance of strength for a man who will not be acceptable to the East and cannot be nominated. Then Mr. Hoffman, by whom, with the help of the most atrocious frauds, New York was transferred to democratic control, will come in and win. This is the little game that Tammany is playing, and Mr. Peter B. Sweeney, having stocked the cards, is dealing them out so as to make success a certainty. If Tammany goes on for the next six months as well as it has begun the nomination of Mr. Hoffman may then be set down as among the certainties of the future.

ROMANCE OF THE GRAVEYARD.

A Resurrectionist Captured, but Outwits His Captors.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 24.]

It will be remembered that a short time ago we gave an account of the *modus operandi* practised by body snatchers in the pursuit of their repulsive occupation, and how the burying grounds of the city and county infirmaries and of Longview Asylum were depopulated of the dead paupers. We have now to record an incident of Wednesday night in the history of Cunningham, familiarly called "Old Cunny," in which he was sadly interrupted while engaged with two black experts in elevating a couple of subjects interred in the graveyard used by the City Infirmary, just in the rear of that institution.

It seems that this notorious veteran in the business, accompanied by his two stalwart assistants, started out Wednesday night on the avenue in his open spring wagon. The objective point was the burying place of paupers above mentioned. The night was cold and the air bracing. In order to keep the cold out and the animal heat in "Cunny" stopped at the Avenue House in Carthage to "wet his whistle," between the hours of eleven and twelve. He was also seen at eight o'clock, when a party of eight persons, divining his movements, was at once formed, who followed him and his assistants to the graveyard. Here, to the joy of the aged resurrectionist, he discovered two freshly made graves of two paupers who had been buried the day before. The party in pursuit surrounded the graveyard and commenced firing promiscuously at the ghouls just as they were in the act of raising the subjects from their last resting place. The colored assistants at once dropped their tools and escaped through the adjoining woods. Several shots were fired after them, none taking effect.

The party then advanced toward "Cunny" and told him to give himself up. He was told to hold up his hands to show that he had no weapons in his pockets. But he was very obstinate, and refused to hold up both hands, resolutely keeping one of them in his pocket. An athletic fellow immediately brought a loaded rifle to bear upon him, but the cap snapped, and another was put on with like result. This little accident no doubt saved Cunny from becoming food for the dissecting room, and seeing the determination of his captors to summarily dispose of him he reluctantly gave himself up after sliding down a steep hill of 500 feet. He handed over a seven shooter and begged them "for God's sake" to spare his life. He was then taken back to the graveyard, where his horse and wagon were standing. It was then ascertained that the bodies had been uncovered but had not been taken out of the graves. "Old Cunny" with his shovels, picks and spades, was piled into the wagon, and the whole party got in and accompanied him back to Carthage. He said he did not expect such a load of "bodies" to bring back. If he "could get twenty dollars apiece for the party he would do well." On the return to Carthage he stopped at the six mile house, the "Black Bear," and another public house, and treated his captors profusely to the drinks, which cost him four or five dollars. He was then released and started to the city with an empty wagon, while his doughty captors dispersed to their homes in the serene consciousness that they had done their duty. But while Cunny was away from the graveyard with his captors at Carthage, the negroes, who undoubtedly have been trained up in the detestable business by Old Cunny to the point of absolute perfection, returned to the graves, hooked the subjects out, put them in sacks and awaited the return of the evil genius. He not long afterward made his appearance with his wagon, having thrown his captors off the scent by going back in the direction of the city. After they had dispersed he cautiously returned to the burial ground and secured his load after all. It is fair to presume that he made the medical fraternity pay an ample amount of interest on the investment he made in drinks for the Carthage extemporized police.

GRANT AND LEE.

General Grant's Account of the Surrender of General Lee.

[Washington (Dec. 25) Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.]

Mr. Clark Mills visited General Grant lately for the purpose of getting from him an authentic account of the particulars attending the surrender of General Lee, to aid him in his proposed work of representation of the event in bass relief for his monument. On this point the President said:—

"Lee came in with a flag of truce to see on what terms I would receive his surrender. I stated the terms, and Lee said, 'Please reduce that to writing.' I took some manifold paper and made several copies and handed one to him, saying, 'There, I believe that is about as I talked.' Lee read it, signed it, then passed it back to me and I signed it. The manifold copies were then distributed to the several generals. The transaction took place in front of my tent, under the tree, and with a little pine table between us."

To the remark of Mr. Mills that he had seen a picture representing the surrender as having taken place in a room, with a carpeted floor, and in the midst of the staff officers of both armies, General Grant replied that "that picture was got up to show off the aids." The real surrender took place as above stated.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

The publication of a new weekly paper has been commenced at Manchester, Tenn., in Coffee county, under the name of the Manchester *Conservative*, by Huldish Brothers, editors and proprietors. The editors announce that in politics the paper will be democratic.

W. W. Bean has disposed of his interest in the El Paso (Ill.) *Journal* to Gersham Martin.

The firm of Harper & Barlow, in the publication of the Hinds County (Miss.) *Gazette*, is dissolved; Mr. Barlow disposing of his interest to George W. Harper.

Georgia boasts of ninety-one periodicals, fourteen dailies, seven tri-weeklies, five semi-weeklies, seventy-seven weeklies, one semi-monthly, ten monthlies, and one bi-monthly.

The South Bend *Union* says:—We have in our office a lady compositor who cannot be excelled in the State for rapid "composition" and "clean proof." Her name is Mrs. Augusta A. Miner, and her home is in Angola. She learned to set type in her father's office, in Angola, when only thirteen years of age, and a proof taken the other day of 9,000 ems, having but two typographical errors, proves that the "coming woman" may be a compositor without stepping out of her sphere.

A few weeks ago Messrs. Kimball & Taylor, proprietors of the Belleville (Ill.) *Advocate*, purchased the office of the *Journal* newspaper at Nashville. The same firm have also within a day or two purchased the office of the *Plaindealer*, located in Sparta.

The Lehigh (Pa.) *Daily News* says that Lehigh county has nine German publications—newspapers and periodicals, religious and secular—with an aggregate circulation of 50,000, and that there are five English publications—two daily—with an aggregate circulation of 4,000 weekly and 1,600 daily.

Major Edwin Rynner, formerly connected with the Massachusetts press, and a gentleman of wit and culture, has just met with a sudden death from a railroad accident. He was much esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances, both among members of the press as in railroad circles, having been latterly connected with the transportation business in New York and Boston.

Mrs. Eliza Leason, aged 111 years and 10 months, died at the Hartford Almshouse Wednesday. The old lady was born in Canada, of French Canadian ancestry, in February, 1760. She removed from Canada to the United States in 1817.

SKATING.

The Season Opened in Full Blast.

The Park Ponds and All Other Ponds Crowded with Skaters—A Splendid Day and Splendid Sport.

Dame Nature does not often put herself out of the way at any time of the year to oblige Gothamites any more than any other particular portion of this terrestrial sphere of ours; but she certainly must have exerted herself a little yesterday to please the majority of New Yorkers, who have an idea that a Christmas without skating is no Christmas at all. In fact, skaters could not have obtained a finer day than was yesterday in point of weather, or a more slippery surface for every pond for miles around had they for a month before gone down on their marrow bones every day for two hours successively to beg of the "authorities that be" over our freezing destinies to grant the icy boon each so long wished for. Dame Nature, therefore, deserves well of the skating community, no matter how she may see fit to act before the present week has run its length. It is not often that the ponds in this vicinity are in a fit condition for skating as early as Christmas. In fact,

THE SKATING SEASON

was never opened before the 25th day of December, with but one exception, previous to this year, since the Park ponds were the property of the public; but somehow or other skaters always get it into their noddle that somebody who is an official body is to blame whenever they are not allowed on the ponds just as soon as the first cold snap puts a transparent platform over the waters. The Park Commissioners, however, have most wondrous ways their works to perform, and although people do find fault with them whenever they do not do exactly as the aforesaid people want them to do, their ways, as a general thing, always turn out to be the right ways in the long run. The Park ponds were covered with an excellent layer of ice four or five days ago, and a large number of the employés, who are accustomed to risk a ducking every winter, that the general public may not get its nice clothes wet when the "season" sets in, were able to walk over it from shore to shore in a crowd as early as Thursday last. During one of the essays a portion of the layer cracked bodily, and this fact was sufficient of itself to make Judge Hilton and his *confrères* refrain from hoisting the ball to the top of the Arsenal pole. It was in vain that adventuresome urchins, who don't believe in the Park Commissioners as much as good boys should, skulked into the groves near the pond and then glided out upon the glassy surface with skates tightly strapped, for they were always nabbed by those terrible gray coats, commanded by Captain Mills. But the sight of

"THE BALL UP"

on the Arsenal yesterday put an end to juvenile as well as senile anxiety on the skating subject, and long before many a breakfast had been prepared the cars leading to the Park were crowded to repletion by the devotees of the "irons." Indeed, up to three and as late as five o'clock in the afternoon there was an incessant flow through the avenues of men, women and children, all bound to the winter Mecca of Gotham—the Park ponds. At noon the lake was so crowded that locomotion was almost an impossibility, and had the ice on the large lake especially not been over a foot thick, as it was, the pressure would assuredly have given occasion for a lively time in the wet clothes line, and probably in the coughing line also. The ice was not only thick enough to bear up the thirty thousand or more persons who during the day cut up their iron-ical shines with their patents, but it was so slippery that the unlucky wights who attempted to walk across the lakes with the coolness they would have displayed in stepping from one side of a parlor to another, and who were not scientific enough to know

HOW TO SKATE,

came to untimely grief many times before they were able to reach *terra firma*. It is safe to say that there never was a finer field of ice in the Park since it was opened, and this fact may no doubt account for the blood-stained handkerchiefs that were wound about so many foreheads before evening had well set in, as well as for the canes that were in demand all day long by the skateless portion of the many thousands present. So great was the eagerness displayed by old and young alike to get to the ponds as early as possible after the mystic ball had been descried dangling an invitation to every one, that hundreds reached the lake houses only to discover that they had left their skates at home. Others who do not care to trust to sham Nature's fantasies and run the chance of a profit on the "loss" side of their ledger by investing in a pair of skates every year, arrived at the ponds as gleefully as the jolliest skater owner on the ice and made the most of their poverty by hiring a pair just for the occasion. To say that the Park Commissioners did not make a

GOODLY PILE OF GREENBACKS

for the benefit of the Park by this, although the ubiquitous Braun, sweltered as ordinary men do in the dog days, in his vain efforts to make even non-skaters add to the general fund, would be a hazardous assertion. The ladies did not turn out in very great force, having evidently been compelled to stay at home to sleep off the tiresome effects of a Sunday Christmas, but in their stead there was a goodly supply of the beginners, who, thanks to their sprawlings, their fallings and their graspings for a hold when they felt their underpinning giving way, managed to secure a very clear space for themselves in whatever part of the lake they saw fit to stumble and tumble. The large lake afforded

THE BEST SPORT,

as the ice was much more glassy than upon the others. As a consequence the crowding was immense. The fancy skaters who love to have elbow room enough to display themselves before the gaping multitudes who follow them from place to place, in hope no doubt of seeing them fall and break their necks as they dash about at all sorts of angles, were at a loss to know how to avoid furnishing the coroner with a few accidental cases selected from the beginners, who were sure to stumble in the way just as Mr. Fancy Skater was performing a music baton's movement in midair with his feet. On the upper or small lake, which joins the large one beneath the great bridge, the ice was excellent, but the northern portion of it was reserved exclusively for a number of

"CANNY SCOTS,"

who enjoyed themselves hugely in a "curling" game. Many of the old curlers were on hand, prominent among whom was Willie Houston, who tried to make more points than any one else, but did not succeed by a good many odds. There was a large number of spectators of the game, one of whom was an adventuresome Englishman who got excited, and in making an effort to skate across the curling line was profoundly impressed with the skilfulness of the play when he found himself sprawling on the broad of his back, because of an unruly "stane" slung by one of the Scots—of course very accidently. One of the best jokes of the day on this lake was a big sign of "Danger," which was placed on a beam stretched from shore to shore in such a way that he who ran, or, rather skated, in its direction was certain to read it, if he could read at all. What the danger really was the skaters were unable to find out from the policeman who stood guard at the beam and warned all intruders away with a majestic gesture of the hand that put to flight every urchin that came within hailing distance. There was a little pool of open water near the boat steps which the gray coat occasionally eyed with a sort of contemptuous regard, as though in his heart and soul he were wishing it to be

S. O. P.

"Danger, eh!" exclaimed a burly skater who was scarcely able to keep his knees from touching the ice every time he attempted to put one foot before the other. He looked very much like a raw countryman in town to enjoy the holidays.

"Great danger," growled the gray coat.

"Water deep?"

"About twenty-eight feet!"

"You don't say so?"

"Fact, 'pon my soul; a man fell in there to-day."

"Bless my soul! How'd they get 'im out?"

"They didn't get him out. He's there yet. We never take anybody out who gets in where it's marked 'Danger.' We let 'em drown and scoops 'em up in the summer."

The countryman became more shaky than ever in the knees, and he put for the shore at once, while the crowd of small boys turned about and went away from the danger spot. It is needless to state that all the "Danger" sign meant was to warn stray folks away from the "curling."

The skating went on merrily to very late in the evening on all the lakes, and should the weather continue as cold as it was yesterday it may be, after all, that the skating season of 1870 will be a right jolly one. It should be mentioned that there were large crowds at the Fifth Avenue pond and at the Third Avenue Rink during the day.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Before Judge Cardozo.—Opens at half-past ten o'clock A. M. No Circuit calendar. Criminal causes—The People vs. John Thomas, murder; Same vs. Patrick Maloney, Thomas Murphy et al., robbery; Same vs. Joseph Walsh, grand larceny; Same vs. John Wilson, grand larceny.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Ingraham.—Opens at ten o'clock A. M.—Calendar called at twelve M.—Nos. 47, 77, 78, 80, 83, 85, 89, 91, 97, 111, 112, 113, 148, 151, 152, 165, 160, 168.

COMMON PLEAS—Part 1.—Before Judge Daly.—Nos. 105, 136, 130, 460, 461, 241, 465½, 161, 397, 316, 320, 68, 207, 249, 365, 300, 295, 87, 319, 221, 403, 453, 245, 163, 426, 278, 49, 60½, 136, 85, 204, 459, 125, 274.

MARINE COURT.—Part 1.—Before Judge Gross.—Nos. 4744, 5209½, 4464, 5172, 4597, 5218½, 4668, 4723, 4729, 4732, 4733, 4735, 4737, 4738, 4740, 4741.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Before Recorder Hackett.—The People vs. Henry Vasquez, murder; Same vs. Thomas McCarthy, manslaughter; Same vs. George Byrne, rape; Same vs. William Keller, burglary; Same vs. Philip Fitzgerald, grand larceny; Same vs. Louis Fracherz and others, grand larceny.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXV..............................No. 361

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between th and 6th avs.—Rip Van Winkle.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—The Spectacle of the Black Crook.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—The Heir at Law.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—Little Jack Sheppard.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—Les Brigands.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—The Pantomime of Wee Willie Winkie.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—Variety Entertainment, &c.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—Saratoga.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—New York Burglars—Robbers of the Heath, &c.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—The Love Chase—Loan of a Lover.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—La Grande Duchesse.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Variety Entertainment.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—Comic Vocalism, Negro Acts, &c.—Jolly Santa Claus.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—Negro Minstrelsy, Farces, Burlesques, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Negro Minstrelsy, Eccentricities, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—Dr. Corry's Diorama of Ireland.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—Welch, Hughes & White's Minstrels.—Christmas Pantomime, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—Scenes in the Ring, Acrobats, &c. Matinee at 2½.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—Science and Art.

HARLEM MUSIC HALL.—Kathleen Mavourneen.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Science and Art.

New York, Tuesday, December 27, 1870.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.
1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—Skating: The Season Opened in Full Blast—Zeb Vance: Interview with the New Senator Elect from North Carolina—Political Intelligence—Romance of the Graveyard—Indian Raids in Texas—Grant and Lee—Journalistic Notes—Court Calendars—Murder in Illinois.
4—Editorials: Leading Article, "The Confusion in Europe—Prim, the General Mischief Maker"—Amusement Announcements.
5—France: Paris Still Defiant; Bishops and Priests Hunted Down by the Prussians; The Battle of the Villages; Magnificent Bayonet Charge by the French Troops; The Expulsion of the Invaders from French Soil Resolved On; Night Ride with Gambetta—News from Italy, Spain and England—The Richmond Calamity—The Disaster to the Steamship Aries—Business Notices.
6—Annexation: Agitation on the Subject in Westchester County; Proposed Scheme for a New City—Voice of the People—The Herald War Maps—General News Items—The Lapine Family Murder—Perils of the Sea—How a Circus Beat a Telegraphic Despatch.
7—Judaism: Its Origin, History and Fundamental Doctrines; The Fasts, Festivals and Worship of the Jews; Progressive Judaism and the Changes it Contemplates; Principal Synagogues of New York—Obituaries—Financial Report—Marriages and Deaths.
8—Christmas: The Second Day of the Great Festival—Rowdy Roosters: Unruly Bird Fights in Jersey—The Republican Split: A Bogus Despatch Exposed—New York City News—A "Smart" Young Woman—Newark's Garret Mystery—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.

A Rare Sight—The Christmas markets, with their tons of juicy, uncooked meat.

General Frank Blair, Jr.—The Mobile *Register* says no better man could be chosen as successor to Judge Drake, late Senator from Missouri, than General Frank Blair, Jr. Several other journals are of the same way of thinking.

The King Elect of Spain was to have taken his departure from Florence for Madrid on Christmas morning. He had not set out in the evening. Enjoying his festival dinner at home? A good idea, particularly for a foreign Prince when about to make his residence in Madrid. "No place like home."

The Senatorial Fight in Illinois.—It is reported that General Grant has written a letter releasing the federal officers of restraint, and allowing them to express their opinions and preferences for Senatorial candidates in Illinois. He washes his hands of any direct action in behalf of any candidate: but it cannot well be concealed that he prefers either Dubois or Governor Palmer to General Logan.

The Bombardment of Paris, our special cable telegram from London informs us, will begin on the 1st day of January. Everything has been prepared for the work of shelling the city, which, once begun, will not cease until the French capitulate. Of course the forts surrounding Paris will make it warm work for the German batteries, but the missiles hurled into the beleaguered capital will render New Year's Day of 1871 the most memorable, and, we fear, one of the saddest of days to the Parisians. Meantime our London correspondent telegraphs that the Prussians are opening a new diplomatic question with Great Britain by scuttling six English ships in the Seine and maltreating their crews.

Hopeful for England at New Year.—England is "heartily tired of the Alabama claims controversy, and ready to pay any impartial money award," and so forth. This cheering declaration is made by a London newspaper which professes to speak a good deal by authority. "Confess your sins at least once every year" was a church command in the English catechism long previous to the days of Henry the Eighth. The present symptom of a return to the ancient and honest rule of discipline is very hopeful. The bill is ready.

The War Situation.—The reports from France are quite meagre this morning, and the situation is not materially changed. The official reports of the battle at Noyon show that General Faidherbe, after a severe fight, withdrew toward Amiens, and that the Prussians somewhat leisurely followed in pursuit. A heavy force of Germans that have been confronting General Chanzy in the neighborhood of Le Mans have been withdrawn to Paris. A number of outrages were perpetrated upon the people and the priests by the Germans at Orleans. It is stated, evidently on French authority, that the Prussian forces at Paris amount to only about three hundred thousand men, and that there are only about the same number free to operate against the French armies in the provinces.

The Confusion in Europe—Prim, the General Mischief Maker.

If the millennium had passed we should be disposed to think St. John had General Prim in his prophetic vision when he said in the Apocalypse the Devil should be let loose for a while to deceive the nations, "Gog and Magog," to gather them together in battle. While the world beholds with horror the frightful war that this man's king-making intrigues in the case of the Prince of Hohenzollern and the Spanish throne brought about, similar king-making intrigues in another quarter threaten revolution in Spain again and more trouble for Europe. He aspires to be more than the Warwick of the nineteenth century. The news we are receiving from Spain shows that Prim's scheme to make the Duke of Aosta King is bitterly opposed by powerful factions and a large portion of the Spanish people. The Peninsula is in a revolutionary ferment again in consequence of this attempt to erect another monarchy in Spain. No doubt the amiable young Italian prince is as unobjectionable as any other monarchical puppet would be, though he is a foreigner; but the Spaniards do not want him for their master. Both the republican sentiment and Spanish pride are aroused at the attempt to foist a foreign youth upon them as their ruler. The popular demonstrations in Spain, at which the people stuck maccaroni in their hats, were significant, and showed how the proud Spanish blood became inflamed at the thought of this alien and Italian being forced upon the throne that had been occupied by a long line of illustrious native princes. There is more trouble ahead, evidently, from this new king-making scheme of Prim.

Not only are the revolutionary elements of Spain thrown into a state of fermentation again by this monarchical intrigue, but Italy may be brought into trouble as well. The question of the Papacy begins to take an embarrassing shape, and the vast numbers of devoted Catholics and the Catholic priesthood, both in Spain and throughout the world, will look with no favor upon the son of Victor Emmanuel occupying the throne of the most Catholic country in Europe. Then, again, what does the rumored incipient hostility of Prussia to Italy mean? Bismarck begins to growl at Italy and the House of Savoy. Does this ambitious statesman look upon the strides of the House of Savoy to extended dominion over the Latin race with disfavor? Does he aspire to rule Continental Europe and to regulate the Papacy and the dynasties himself? There are some indications that the new German empire may assume protection over the Papacy, and it would not be surprising if Bismarck should wish to keep the Spanish throne question open a little longer so as to give another chance to the Hohenzollerns. A member of the Prussian royal family on the throne of Spain would prove a counterpoise to the ambition of the house of Savoy and tend to keep the Latin race of Southern Europe under Germanic restraint. There is evidently some significance in Bismarck's growl at Italy, and Victor Emmanuel and Prim may be laying the foundation of another war in this Aosta affair.

But with regard to our remark that Prim appears to be Satan let loose for the purpose *of throwing the nations into war*, it may be well to glance at the career of this mischief maker. One of his first movements as a *revolutionist* or agitator was during the Christina and Carlist war. He was then on the side of Christina, the Regent Queen-mother. He was then about twenty-two years of age and had attained the rank of colonel. After the revolution which resulted in her flight and the elevation of Espartero to the dictatorship he joined the opposition or progressista party. Being accused of complicity with the insurrection of Saragossa, in 1842, he took refuge in France. He took the lead in another insurrection at Rens against Espartero, after he returned to Spain. When Espartero fell and the Queen-mother was restored he came into favor and was created a general and a count. Undertaking to suppress a revolt in Barcelona he used his force to keep Catalonia in insurrection for a year. He was disgraced for this and tried for high treason as an accomplice in the attempt to assassinate Narvaez. In 1853 he joined the Ottoman army in the Russo-Turkish war. Afterwards he became a Deputy in the Spanish Cortes. Then he commanded a division in the Spanish-Morocco war in 1859–60. In 1861 he was appointed to the chief command of the Spanish expedition against Mexico, which was intended to co-operate with the French and British forces. From some disagreement he withdrew the Spanish force to Cuba. Both he and the British left the Emperor Napoleon to carry out the scheme of squelching an American republic and erecting a monarchy on our border. All were influenced by the same motive, and Prim among the rest. It was a war against republicanism on the American Continent, and a blow aimed indirectly at this republic while it was in the agony of civil war. In 1866 Prim—the restless agitator and revolutionist—put himself at the head of another insurrectionary movement in Spain. This was soon suppressed. He made another similar abortive attempt in 1867. In 1868 he joined the revolutionists that deposed Isabella. Since that time he has taken the most prominent part in Spanish affairs. It has always been a mystery what the prolonged conference between Prim and that other arch intriguer, Napoleon, at Biarritz, was about. Looking at Prim's antecedents and character, as well as at those of Napoleon, there is little doubt that some scheme to disturb the world was discussed. Then we come down to the Hohenzollern business, which Prim concocted, and the terrible consequences the world has witnessed. Last, we have the intrigue to put an Italian prince on the Spanish throne against the will of the people, and, as a consequence, the prospect of more revolution and bloodshed, and possibly of a more general war in Europe. May it not be said, then, that this arch agitator and monarchical revolutionist is Satan let loose to deceive the nations and to plunge them into war?

A Sad Homestead at Christmas.—Mr. John Walter, Jr., son of the editor-in-chief of the London *Times*, was drowned yesterday by the breaking of the ice on which he was skating. A very sad accident, indeed; a most mournful visitation.

The Second Day of Christmas.

It is not often that Christmas is stretched out to so long a term as it has been this year. One day usually suffices for a full religious and secular celebration of the great festival event of Christendom, and the devout religious services of the clergy, the jollier merry-making of the laymen, the *Te Deum* of the cathedral organ and the dreadful clatter of the fantastics' horns are usually commingled together within brimful limits of one happy day. But this year we have had a more generous libation of the festive season. We have had two days and a half of Christmas—for we must count Christmas Eve as a part of the grand occasion—just as they have three days of election in Georgia. We have had a Lenten and a carnival Christmas; only the Lent and carnival have changed places in this instance, and Lent has come first. One day of the festival has been devoted to the worship of the Deity whose birth gave it to us, the other to the creature rejoicings that the glad event always calls forth. We have had our religion and our rollicking separate, and the general verdict of tired humanity is that we would rather take them in the usual way hereafter. The occasion is so inlaid with a Mosaic work of religion and rejoicing together that it seems like dissecting Christmas to set aside a day for each. Charity and Christianity and good cheer, all mixed together, make a good Christmas, and to take one on Sunday and the others on Monday is like the whiskey and sugar and lemon that only require mixing to make a good punch.

The day yesterday was devoted to the mad merriment of the fantasticals, the matinées, the balls and the pleasure-taking world generally. The indispensable Christmas tree was set out with its wondrous fruits, the jolly Santa Claus was dashing from house to house all day with his marvellous cargo for good children, and the graceful skaters were gliding in their many-colored garbs over the frozen mirrors in the Park. Charity, that glory of New York, was busy in her noiseless way among the poor—at the overflowing dinner tables of her institutions, at the humble hearths of the tenement houses, among the shivering Arabs on the quiet streets—wherever want could be found there Charity came with her open hand. Church services, merry making, rejoicing, dancing, fashion and jollity are always "great" in New York on Christmas Day, but the greatest of these is charity. And so the second day of Christmas is ended, and the tired world of New York awaits with some apprehension the approach of that other festival, dear especially to New York, of the New Year.

Benedetti's Explanations.

The Herald of yesterday contained the explanations of Count Benedetti, the late Ambassador of France at the Court of King William. The explanations are full of interest. Some of the explanations are not revelations. It was well known that France was instrumental in putting an end to the war of 1866. Benedetti lays the blame of the war entirely on the French people. He denied that there was any insult either given or experienced at Ems. When the report got abroad to the effect that there was bad feeling between himself and King William no one was more surprised than the King himself. More than that, his mission to Ems was a complete success. The father of the Prince Hohenzollern wrote to the Cabinet at Madrid intimating that his son was no longer a candidate for the Spanish crown, and King William was specially desirous that it should be known that he acquiesced in the renunciation. But the demagogues of the Corps Législatif must humble Prussia by exacting a promise that no prince of the house of Hohenzollern should for the future consent to mount the throne of Spain. King William would not yield; and Napoleon yielded to the mob. The result—behold it! As we have always said, France deserved punishment. Now that she has received it let us hope for an early peace.

French Military Honor as Vindicated Against Bismarck.—Count Bismarck's charges against the military-honor of France, as set forth in his recent circular to the representatives of the North German Confederation serving at the seats of foreign governments, have touched the French nation to the very quick and in the keenest manner. The Prussian Premier, as was specially reported by cable telegram in the Herald, alleged that French officers of rank—naming General Ducrot and others as of the number—had broken their parole of honor, passed into the French lines, taken out new commissions and fought against the Germans who had paroled them. Count Bismarck asked in conclusion, as will be remembered, "Can or will a nation which encourages and rewards such conduct observe the faith of a treaty?" To all this a French newspaper republican organ replies in the article which we republish after translation. The explanation is of a very spirited character there is no mincing of the words used in refutation, and the case of General Ducrot is individually touched and explained as being in strict accordance with the "code" both at and after Sedan.

A Good Place to Live In, just at this cold season, when we are suffering from a more than ordinary sharp "snap," is San Francisco. A despatch from there says that numbers of invalids are seeking its salubrious climate for the restoration of their health, and that strawberries, tomatoes, new potatoes, grapes, oranges and garden vegetables of all kinds are abundant in the market. Imagine strawberries and cream for a Christmas dinner! The climate of Southern California is so delicious that people of delicate constitutions are constantly repairing in that direction in preference to Florida, Cuba or the Bahamas, which used to be the popular resorts. Europeans will soon discover that there is no place in Southern Europe superior in climate for invalids to this portion of our Pacific coast in the winter season, and we should not wonder if in a few years the wine-bearing valleys of California were more frequented by this class than the present haunts in the south of France.

The Mount Cenis Tunnel work is so near to completion that the men, who are working from opposite directions towards each other, can exchange greetings through the slight barrier of obstruction which still separates them. A *De Profundis Clamavi* of modern progress.

Governor Holden's Impeachment—A Poor Bid for a General Amnesty.

The House of Commons of North Carolina has impeached Governor Holden, and he is to be tried before the State Senate on charges and specifications of certain "high crimes and misdemeanors," in the usurpation and exercise of despotic powers dangerous to the liberties of the people. Governor Holden is a radical; the Legislature impeaching him is democratic. Last summer certain murders and other outrages committed upon citizens in the back counties of North Carolina obnoxious to the Ku Klux Klan resulted in such excitements and disorders that Governor Holden proclaimed the disturbed counties in a State of insurrection, and called out the militia to restore law and order. He also appealed directly to President Grant for assistance, and the President's sympathies and convictions being on the side of the Governor, certain United States troops, if we are not mistaken, were so placed in North Carolina as to be called into requisition, in the event of the failure of all other means to re-establish law and order in the alleged insurrectionary counties. The troubles in question, however, were, with much wrangling, reduced to a sort of armistice, and then being merged with other local and general issues into the State election, the result was a complete defeat of the Governor and his party, especially in the ultra Southern character and materials of the Legislature elected.

This Legislature strongly represents the sympathies and souvenirs, the elements and ideas of the "lost cause." Governor Holden, in his remorseless pursuit of the mysterious assassins of the Ku Klux Klan, and all parties declared or supposed to be affiliated with them, has brought upon himself these impeachment proceedings. The impeachers, as a beginning, have suspended him from the exercise of his official powers during his trial, which is decidedly worse than the treatment of President Johnson in his impeachment; and the general presumption is that for calling out the militia to suppress a constructive insurrection, and upon other charges of this sort, Governor Holden will be expelled from his office.

Here the question is suggested, what have these North Carolina democrats to gain by this extreme measure of party retaliation against Governor Holden? This very Legislature has just elected ex-Governor Vance to the United States Senate, a body which is invested with full power to judge and decide upon "the election and qualifications of its members." This body represents the party of Governor Holden. The Senator elected by the anti-Holden Legislature belongs to a class concerned in the late rebellion whose disabilities under the fourteenth amendment can be removed only by a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress. Is the violent Southern party spirit betrayed in this impeachment of Holden "a good move" in behalf of Senator Vance for this two-thirds vote in Congress? No; it is by no means a good move in this direction. Again, there is a general amnesty bill pending in Congress. Is this extreme measure of party revenge in North Carolina calculated to encourage either House of Congress in the passage of this Amnesty bill? No. On the other hand, we fear that by the election of Vance and the impeachment of Holden a general amnesty in Congress has been knocked in the head. We find, too, that General Grant, a man of very generous inclinations, thinks that it is too soon yet for a general amnesty; and in his late annual message he broadly hints at various Southern elections carried by means of violence and intimidation.

This North Carolina impeachment case, however, is a most discouraging illustration of the unrelenting partisan bitterness of the Southern elements concerned in the late rebellion. It appears that while asking every concession they have none to give; that while scolding and whining over every disability as a great wrong, they have no sooner the power to punish obnoxious radicals, "scalawags" and "carpet baggers," than they exercise their power to the fullest extent. All such manifestations of wrath and vengeance on the part of the Southern democracy are bad and full of mischief. They lead to the conclusion that the Southern people do not accept, but only submit for the time being to the laws of reconstruction, and that they are working and waiting for the opportunity to upset all these laws, and to wipe out the national debt, as the debt of an unconstitutional war upon the sovereign rights of the States. This is the political road pointed out by various Southern manifestations during the year, and especially by Governor Holden's impeachment, with Vance's election to the Senate. This policy of demanding everything and yielding nothing means anything but peace and harmony. It was, moreover, this Southern democratic policy that swamped Seymour in 1868, but what it may do in 1870 we cannot tell.

The City on Skates.—The ponds in and around the city are now in fine skating order. In the phraseology of the rink, "the ball is up." Many of the ponds were kaleidoscoped with gayly dressed performers on Sunday, youthful adventurers upon the virgin ice being of course most numerous. The severe cold snap of Sunday night, however, put the rinks in order for the opening of the carnival yesterday. We thus have a fair start for a good Christmas skating season. It is to be hoped that every one will be in fine spirits to enjoy this splendid hygienic amusement. A good season on the ice is better than an army of doctors, and worth more than fifty miles long of drug stores.

Steam Communication with Mobile.—The Mobile *Register* strongly advocates the permanent establishment of a regular steam line between that city and New York. Steam communication between the two ports is at present very irregular, and a regularly established line, starting on advertised days, is a great desideratum. It is to be hoped that some of our enterprising shipping merchants will take the matter in hand—if they have not already done so—and supply our friends in Mobile with all the steam communication they desire. We understand that the subject is under advisement in a responsible quarter.

Too Much Christmas Dinner was eaten by a poor fellow in Philadelphia on Sunday. His last mouthful of beef choked him to death.

A Nice Point on the Alabama Claims.

A correspondent, writing to us on Reverdy Johnson's letter to Mr. John A. Parker relative to the Alabama claims, suggests that the ex-Minister does not go far enough in his statement of the facts. For example, where Mr. Johnson says the underwriters have paid all the claims of the owners of vessels for losses sustained by the Alabama, amounting to the sum of $12,649,000, our correspondent argues that this does not cover the entire loss. The extra insurance charged by the insurance companies upon all vessels in consequence of the terror inspired by the Alabama is not covered by the amount named above. This is a loss that fell generally upon insurers and the country, and is not estimated. Now suppose the insurance companies get back the twelve millions and upwards they have paid for losses by the Alabama, they will then be gainers to the amount of the extra insurance they charged on all vessels. In short, the destruction by the Alabama will prove to them a most profitable thing. The point our correspondent makes, then, is that if the insurance companies get back the money they have paid on the loss of vessels the insurers generally who paid an extra premium or rate of insurance ought to get back also the extra amount they paid to the companies. This is a nice point, and as Mr. Reverdy Johnson is an eminent lawyer and statesman perhaps he will throw some light upon it.

"A Cold Snap."

We have had, for eight or ten days, "a cold snap," covering, we calculate, more than four-fifths of the area of the United States, leaving Alaska out to itself in the cold. From our observations and recollections of years past, however, "a cold snap" at Christmas is no extraordinary thing, but is a visitation to be expected, as is, too, "a warm spell," with snow and rain and slush, about New Year. But why so? Briefly it is because the Earth, in its daily revolutions on its axis, and in its yearly circuit around the glorious Sun, comes about the 21st of December, to what we may call a careen from the northward, like that of a ship tacking on a high wave. Hence these rough, cold winds from the North Pole about Christmas. Within eight or ten days, the Earth having settled upon her keel again, we have the reactionary winds from the South, and hence the warm spell about New Year, with its snow, sleet, thaw, rain and slush. The rule, we think, is established, and a failure is only an exception to the rule.

The Women at Loggerheads.

Miss Catharine Beecher and Mrs. Livermore, both women of strong minds, had a little tussle in Boston on the question of woman suffrage. They were both eloquent. They had each their strenuous supporters, but the genius of the Beechers was on the right side of the question. Her arguments were clearly to the point. What a woman can do to advance her position by obtaining the privilege of voting she can do as well now, by exercising her irresistible influence upon the men who have votes. Miss Beecher contended that women can get all they require by keeping in their proper sphere and using their power over men—voters and law-makers—almighty Joves as they are. The answering argument of the enthusiastic Mrs. Livermore was but the old, vague, wearisome story of woman's "wrongs" in the abstract, half of which are imaginary, and the other half of which are probably brought on by the restless and discontented of their sex, who can never be happy unless they are the heroines of some little domestic trouble, which they delight to bring before the public in some shape, sometimes in the lecture room and sometimes in the court room. The common sense view of this question of woman's right to suffrage is pretty fairly embodied in Miss Beecher's views—namely, that a woman to-day, in our community can obtain all the rights and privileges necessary for her comfort and the maintenance of her proper position in society without the exercise of the suffrage. Rely upon the chivalry of the men, who are invested with the power to make woman a queen among gods, and there will be no disappointment. They have crowned her already and they are loyal to their professions. This is the philosophy of Miss Beecher's argument. It is a new and a strong point in this much-vexed question of woman suffrage, and we commend it to the consideration of the dissatisfied males and females who are worrying the public with the incessant cry of woman's rights and woman's wrongs.

Nilsson in Chicago—A Splendid Ovation to Her.—The Chicago people do everything on a grand scale. Successful as Nilsson has been, and much as she has been honored in other parts of the country, the ovation to her at Chicago last Thursday eclipsed everything of the kind to her since she has been in the United States. There are a good many Swedes in Chicago, and they resolved to give their charming and popular countrywoman a grand reception, and to crown her with a beautiful gold wreath. The whole scene was exciting and enthusiastic. Both in the conception of it and carrying it out there was a vein of poetry and classic beauty that carries the mind back to the classic times of Greece when Sappho and other famous women were honored and crowned in a similar manner. Nilsson wins all hearts wherever she goes. She has learned to love America already, and it is not surprising that she has when such heartfelt honors are spontaneously accorded to her.

The Pope and His Kind Friends.—In the days of his sore trouble, when his temporalities have been wrenched from him, and when sorrows unknown seem impending, the Holy Father is not wanting for friends. King William abounds with promises and generous offers. Francis Joseph is not forgetting him. Even the Queen and Prime Minister of Protestant England are sympathizing and generous. Fulda, or Malta, or Nice, or Elba, or Sicily, or Madeira might do very well for a Papal residence; but if the Holy Father is wise he will remain where he is. Let the friends of the Pope provide for his comfort in Rome.

The Missouri Split.—We publish to-day a very interesting exposition from Washington of the Missouri split in the republican party, showing how the Gratz Brown and Carl Schurz bolters killed the goose which laid their golden eggs.

Ostentatious Liberality.

The recent contribution of fifty thousand dollars by William M. Tweed to the poor of the Seventh ward might have been all very well if there had not been so much parade and ostentation about it. The Scriptural adjuration, "Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth," has been signally disregarded in this case, and exposes the donor of the contribution to the imputation of having some hidden and selfish motive in making it. There are, no doubt, hundreds of private citizens of New York who have made as munificent donations to the poor and the world has never known a word of it. In the present instance the contribution, it appears, is to be placed in the hands of a committee, with Mr. Tweed himself as the honorary head thereof. Who is to know how, when and where the money is expended, or whether it is expended at all, or whether the bulk of it does not find its way among the fleeces of Mr. Tweed's myriads of "pet lambs?" Taken in a political point of view, the notoriety given to this affair will have the effect of causing the people to think that the charges of corruption against the Tammany ring are correct, and that this Tweed fifty thousand dollar gift enterprise is simply a salve to cover numerous jobs and contracts and schemes for public plunder, for which Tammany has been repeatedly arraigned before the bar of public opinion. Instead of having a beneficial, it is more likely to have a damaging effect upon the political plans of Tammany. Will not people say, "Well, what of this fifty thousand dollar donation? Is it not only restoring to the people an atom, small as a single sand upon the seashore, of what is their own? Has not the donor given as much for a private stable as he has appropriated in this pompous way for the relief of the poor of the Seventh ward? Why, the price of one of his horse blankets would keep a whole family in the ward in provisions for a month."

But, whatever its political effect may be, it would have been much wiser for Mr. Tweed to have made his contribution quietly and unostentatiously, than to have had it emblazoned to the world in the glaring manner it has been.

Shopkeepers as Detectives.

Our local columns have recently contained accounts of the arrest of several respectable ladies on charges of shoplifting. In each case the charge has been dismissed by the sitting magistrate, and the respectability of the accused fully established. These arrests were made under a system now in vogue in some of our large stores of feeing clerks for detecting shoplifters. It is a poor system at best, for none but the most expert in the detective business should be employed in this delicate service. In the cases under consideration the regular detectives should have been sufficiently well acquainted with human nature to have discovered at once whether they had or had not innocent persons under arrest. It is no excuse to say that it is next to impossible to discern a respectable lady from an accomplished thief. In London and Paris the police are expected to know enough about their business not to make arrests upon frivolous charges when the evidence of criminality is manifestly wanting. Is it not somewhat singular that with all the vigilance exercised by these shopkeeping clerk-detectives not a single case of actual shoplifting was made out as having occurred upon the same premises during the days these respectable ladies were arrested and placed in humiliating confinement?

The "City of Disasters."—The late terrible catastrophe in Richmond calls to mind the burning of the theatre on the 26th of December, 1811, when seventy victims, including the Governor of Virginia, perished in the flames; the conflagration which laid waste so large a portion of the town in 1865, just before the end of the war; the fall of a chain bridge in 1869; the loss of fifty-six lives at the fall of a part of the Capitol, and the immense destruction of property by the floods during the present year. The heroic endurance of the people of Richmond under all their afflictions merits no less sympathy than admiration. That unfortunate city is but too well entitled to the appellation of the "City of Disasters." New York is aptly called the "City of Charities." It is true the sufferers in the present case may not be among the poorer classes; but there are, no doubt, many who have lost their all, and several families must have been deprived of the sources of their maintenance by the destruction of the Spottswood. Why cannot a fund be raised among the Richmond residents in this city in aid of those who may need assistance?

The Annexation of Westchester.—The full report of a Committee of Property Owners in Fordham against the proposed annexation of Westchester to New York is published elsewhere. Evidently New York must expand in some direction, and it will soon overflow Westchester county, whether there is annexation or not.

American Electors for 1872.—The Fenian convicts who were held in Portland prison, England, have been discharged. Portland prison is really a tomb for the living, and the Irish "martyrs" have borne its dungeon rigors with great heroism for years. They will enjoy their reward about the time of the next Presidential election in the United States. "A good time coming; the day of Jubilo."

BURGLARY IN MONTCLAIR, N. J.

On Christmas night the residence of Mr. D. T. Warren, at Montclair, N. J., was entered by burglars and a lot of valuable personal property carried off, including some costly laces, a black lace shawl, a handsome colored silk dress, some choicely marked underclothing, &c., in all worth about $600. An entrance was effected through a basement window. Mr. Warren had just arrived in the country with his family from a visit to Europe, but had not yet reached his home, which had been left in charge of a man. The latter was away all day on Sunday until ten o'clock at night, and, as the house is well provided with burglar alarms, it is believed that the burglary was perpetrated prior to that time. A brace of Newark detectives visited the scene yesterday, but whether they received any information that will result in the capture of the cracksmen is yet to be seen.

In Newark, early yesterday morning, before daylight, some gentlemen of the "jimmy" tried to get into Maas' fancy store, on Broad street, but failed, for reasons best known to themselves.

THE WEATHER AT MOUNT WASHINGTON.

Summit, Mount Washington, Dec. 25, 1870.

Observations taken at 7 P. M. are as follows:—Barometer, 23.568; thermometer, 8 degrees below zero; relative humidity, 58; wind, north; velocity of wind, 64 miles an hour.

FRANCE.

PARIS STILL DEFIANT.

The Bombardment of the City to Begin New Year's Day.

Bishops and Priests Hunted Down by the Prussians.

THE BATTLE OF THE VILLAGES.

Magnificent Bayonet Charge by the French Troops.

THE FRENCH SLEEP ON THE BATTLE FIELD

Formidable Expedition Preparing to Embark from Brest.

English Ships in the Seine Scuttled by the Germans.

The Expulsion of the Invaders from French Soil Resolved On.

THE BOMBARDMENT AT HAND.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Paris to be Bombarded on New Year's Day—Everything in Readiness.

LONDON, Dec. 27—Morning.

I learn from private and reliable sources that the bombardment of three of the Paris forts will begin on the first day of January. These forts are situated on the south side of the city. Everything is ready and all the details arranged.

The attack and bombardment would have commenced sooner but for the considerations of the festival of Christmas entertained by the German soldiers. On the night of the New Year shells will be thrown into different parts of Paris for the purpose of establishing the range of the German guns, after which the bombardment will continue incessantly until the capitulation.

THE BESIEGED CAPITAL.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Later from Paris—The People Still Defiant—No Surrender—German Delusions Dispelled.

LONDON, Dec. 25, 1870.

The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Paris, writing under date of December 19, says:—

STILL DEFIANT.

The condition of the city is much better than could have been expected a month ago. The manner in which the inhabitants sustain themselves is marvellous. I should say, however, that as a rule the people are paler and thinner than formerly, and some respectable looking persons have been seen to beg in the streets. Nevertheless there is no talk of surrender, and the outcry for sorties is general. The inhabitants are determined to resist till the last grain of food is consumed.

GERMAN DELUSIONS DISPELLED.

It is believed that the Germans have become so exasperated by the resistance of Paris that after the fall of the city they will make terrible reprisals. The eyes of the world are now fixed upon Paris. The Germans can no longer boast of that superiority over the French which they have enjoyed for months, and now that the heroism of the enemy has put an end to the delusion, they have become more rational, serious and revengeful. Meanwhile the French outworks are now so far in advance of the city that you may shortly hear of the destruction of Versailles.

French Loss in the Present Sorties—Confidence of the Inhabitants Still Undiminished.

LONDON, Dec. 25, 1870.

Balloon advices from Paris to the 22d are at hand. There had been no more fighting. The French loss in the sortie of the 21st was reported at about 800. The confidence of the inhabitants is undiminished.

CLOSING UP THE SEINE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

English Vessels Scuttled in the Seine—Their Crews Robbed.

LONDON, Dec. 27—Morning.

The Havre correspondent of the London *Times* forwards the following intelligence from that city under date of yesterday, which I transmit specially for the NEW YORK HERALD:—

The Prussians have scutted six English vessels at Duclair, a small town situated on the Seine, a few miles from Rouen. This was done for the purpose of impeding the navigation of the river. The crews were turned adrift to sleep on the ground after they had been robbed of their money and other property.

THE GERMANS AT ORLEANS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

French Reports of German Excesses in Orleans—Inhumanity and Sacrilege—Priests Ill-Treated—State of Affairs at Bordeaux.

LONDON, Dec. 25, 1870.

I have received a despatch from the Bordeaux correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD, dated December 21, from which I extract the following intelligence:—

GERMAN EXCESSES IN ORLEANS.

The newspapers here (Bordeaux) state that the condition of the armies in the field is daily improving. Great excitement exists in Bordeaux in consequence of the conduct of the Germans at Orleans. Bishop Dupanloup has been subjected to the greatest indignities. It is reported that he has addressed a pastoral to the French clergy invoking the vengeance of Heaven on the "barbarians."

INHUMANITY AND SACRILEGE.

It is stated that the Cathedral of Orleans was filled with thousands of French prisoners, who were left without bread or fuel, while the Germans played the organ in derision of their sufferings.

ILL-TREATMENT OF PRIESTS.

A priest, dressed in his clerical robes and wearing the badge of the International Aid Society for the Wounded, while attending a dying soldier had his head laid open by a sabre cut. Another clergyman was shot for refusing to give information relative to to the French army camped between St. Nandre and St. Regatien and Dampierre.

ACTIVITY IN BORDEAUX.

Great activity is displayed in Bordeaux in instructing the troops, and the best spirit prevails throughout the country. Men of all grades of society are ready to assist in the national defence.

THE BATTLE NEAR AMIENS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

French Official Report—The Prussians Give Battle Between Daours and Coutay—Brave Resistance of the French—A Grand Bayonet Charge—The Battle Field at Night Occupied by the French.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 25, 1870.

General Faidherbe, commanding the Army of the North, reports as follows to the Minister of War:—

The Prussians gave us battle on the 23d instant. We were well posted, between Daours and Coutay. Our troops fought admirably during the entire day.

VILLAGES TAKEN AND RETAKEN.

Villages were taken and retaken. At five in the afternoon our success was complete. We drove the enemy before us with the bayonet. During the night the Prussians entered some villages in the valley, but they did not try to attack our positions.

THE FRENCH SLEEP ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

Other reports say General Faidherbe was successful on his right and left wings, and his army slept on the field of battle, but the result was indecisive. The next day, the enemy showing no disposition to renew the fight, General Faidherbe returned to Albert.

German Official Report of the Battle.

BERLIN, Dec. 26, 1870.

King William telegraphs to the Queen that General Manteuffel won a victory on the 23d near Amiens, taking 1,000 prisoners, and commenced to pursue the French in the direction of Arras to-day.

THE BATTLE AT NUITS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Fighting All Day—Orderly French Retreat—The New Levies Fighting Like Veterans—Losses on Both Sides.

LONDON, Dec. 25, 1870.

An account of the battle of the 18th at Nuits from French sources says the force opposed to the Prussians numbered 19,000 men and had three batteries of artillery. The combat lasted all day. At evening the French retreated in an orderly manner about a thousand yards.

THE NEW LEVIES FOUGHT LIKE VETERANS.

The Prussians abandoned Nuits on the morning of the 19th, but subsequently returned and reoccupied the place. The French put their loss at 1,200 killed and wounded, and claim that the enemy lost some 5,000 men.

FRANCE AWAKENED.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Bordeaux and the North in Communication—Bourbaki Confident—On to Paris—An Expedition from Brest—The Organization of the New Levies Hastened—The Invaders Must Be Expelled.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 25, 1870.

Telegraphic communication between this city and the north of France has been restored.

WORD FROM BOURBAKI.

General Bourbaki sends the government a favorable account of the army under his command.

ON TO PARIS.

An official despatch from Le Mans, of December 24, announces that the Prussians have withdrawn from Nogent le Rotrou. Seventy-five thousand men passed through the town going in the direction of Paris.

A FORCE FROM BREST.

A fleet of transports is preparing to leave Brest, with a considerable force, for an unknown destination.

THE NEW LEVIES.

The French government is hastening the organization of district camps for new levies.

THE INVADERS TO BE EXPELLED.

The people of Lyons are confident that the invaders will be expelled from France.

THE GERMAN ARMIES.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The German Armies in France—Numbers and Location—Garrison Duty at Home.

LONDON, Dec. 25, 1870.

The total effective force of the German armies now in France is set down in round numbers at 600,000, half of which is now before Paris. In addition to this number 100,000 men are reported on the sick list. It is estimated that 300,000 Germans have been killed or disabled since the beginning of the war.

GARRISON DUTY IN PRUSSIA

is to be entrusted to volunteers who, by reason of being under or over age, or of having served their terms, are not liable to military service.

NIGHT RIDE WITH GAMBETTA.

A Train Stopped by the Uhlans—Subsequent Escape and Pursuit.

Visit to the Army of the Loire—On the Road—The Prussians Hold the Line—Gambetta's Resolve—Uhlans Ahead—Beating a Retreat—Fired On—Trying It Again—Bad News.

TOURS, Dec. 5, 1870.

I must hasten to send you a description of my yesterday's adventures, although the fatigue they have occasioned me makes me feel hardly capable of holding my pen. Yesterday morning I was sipping my coffee and glancing at a pile of newspapers, with a boding sensation that, sooner or later, I should have to read them, when a rapid foot, or, to speak more correctly, two rapid feet, ascended my stairs, and a knock came at my door.

AN EARLY VISITOR.

"A letter," thought I, for the hour was almost too precocious for a visitor. "Come in," and in walked, or rather bounced, a familiar spirit of mine, and also of M. Gambetta—an individual unknown to fame, but exceedingly useful, both to the exalted Minister and my humble self.

"Why, Henri! I did not expect to see you arriving with this lark-like earliness."

"No, *mon cher*, but I have great news for you, for the communication of which I shall expect you to be eternally grateful. We have just had a despatch from De Paladines saying he means, after all, to concentrate his troops on Orleans, and so Gambetta means to fly over to Orleans and see the deed accomplished."

"When?"

"In about half an hour."

"How?"

"By special train."

"My dear fellow, you must arrange me a place in his suite."

After a swarm of troubles as numerous and as tiresome as a swarm of gnats this arrangement was made, and I followed the Minister to the station.

ON THE WAY.

We did not get into the same carriage with Gambetta, whom I observed at the station, looking fierce and talking a good deal. We felt very much excited about the end of our journey, as we could not but feel that it was a toss-up whether we found Prussians or French at the end of it. The train was signalled to stop at a small station we should otherwise have passed, and one of the officials was seen speaking to Gambetta at his carriage windows. Henri sprang out to hear what was going on. He presently came back, looking disturbed. "This is pleasant," said he. "They report here that the Prussians are in possession of the line near Orleans, and that we shall not get there to-night."

"Pleasant," I remarked, but once more the train moved off. We went on very slowly, several times stopping and receiving reports of the presence of the Prussians higher up.

Still Gambetta persevered till the brief wintry day was drawing to a close, and through the dull gray light and desolate cold landscape we pursued our way.

UHLANS AHEAD.

But now we approached the village of La Chapelle and suddenly came to a dead stop. What had happened? Out went our heads and up went our glasses; then we soon saw what was the matter. Uhlans were the matter. There, in advance of us, was a mass of gray and white—of horses. "A detachment of Prussian cavalry," we exclaimed simultaneously. At the same moment came a flash—a crash. They were saluting us; were firing at the train. A moment afterwards a railway official sprang out and tore madly down to Gambetta's carriage. Ere he reached it the Minister's head appeared.

"BACK TO BEAUGENCY,

it is all right," he shouted; "back to Beaugency." Flash, crash, went the rifles once more. It seemed as if they must make a clean sweep of the train. The railway official stooped and looked scared, but in a moment he recovered himself, and ran towards the engine: one moment more and he sprang into a carriage and the retrograde movement began. It was time, for the horsemen were galloping towards us and we were favored with a fine "salvo shot" as we steamed off. "All right," repeated Henri, as we went on, "all right. If he calls that all right I wonder what he calls all wrong."

BEATING A RETREAT.

On our return to Beaugency all the railway officials and several unofficial persons came rushing up to the train. I saw Gambetta alight. He was instantly surrounded by a small knot of the curious, to whom we immediately joined ourselves. "We were unable to proceed," said the Minister to all and sundry; "but my mind is relieved, my doubts are set at rest. Our countrymen are defending Orleans as becomes Frenchmen. At La Chapelle I heard distinctly the sound of the cannon from Orleans. I must now get a carriage and push on as quickly as possible to Econis; there I trust good news awaits me. Take courage, my friends. France shall yet be saved." So saying, he lifted his hat to them, and we left the station and descended into the town. We went to the first hotel, and he took a carriage, with his immediate companions. Henri and I, after some little trouble, possessed ourselves of a horse apiece, tolerably good still, though somewhat the worse for wear.

PUSHING ON AGAIN.

By the time we were mounted the carriage was a good way ahead; but we pushed on after it. It was by this time very dark and very cold, and the roads were very slippery—in that uncomfortable state described by Dickens, when

There's frost upon the pathway and there's mud upon the track,
And the ice it isn't water and the water isn't free,
And you couldn't say that anything is what it ought to be.

However, we went on. No news was to be picked up through the villages that we passed. We stopped and inquired at various auberges, where our sudden appearance seemed to occasion great astonishment. In one, where a man came out and recognized the Minister, there was a great rush of the whole household and all the visitors to gaze upon him. But there was no news, and I do not think I was ever colder, crosser or hungrier in my life than when we at last came to our baiting and dining place at Blois. I think Gambetta shared my feelings. He spoke so snappishly on the subject of food.

BAD NEWS.

Henri and I were trying to warm ourselves with some very bad brandy over the coffee room fire—Gambetta being up stairs in a private room—when we were interrupted by the soft approach of an awe-struck garçon, introducing a panting messenger, sent on from the Prefecture with a despatch for the Minister; he had left word there as he went by. Henri carried the message up stairs. He remained some time, then down he came.

"It's all lost," he said; "it was a message from Freycinet, that D'Aurelle had surrendered Orleans."

"Poor Gambetta! what does he say?"

"Swears like a trooper; says the General must be brought before a court martial: that he has thrown away the best position, the finest opportunity in the world. I left him breathing only wrath. But come along; he is off to the Prefecture, whence he will despatch his messages about the retreat of the army."

Gambetta and his friends came down at the moment, his eyes gleaming and his looks menacing. "You have heard that an unhappy message has arrived," he said. I expressed my concern. "It is grievous," he said, "but the Army of the Loire is still there; the republic has yet 200,000 soldiers, well provided with the material of war. No one shall doubt—we will save the country yet." With that out he went and we followed. Till a late hour he was occupied despatching orders, and it was not till three o'clock in the morning that, jaded and half frozen, we welcomed the walls of Tours again.

BATTLE FIELD OF BEAUNE-LA-ROLANDE.

Campaigning With the Army of the Red Prince.

The Village of Beaune-la-Rolande—Bravery of the French—Not Believe in Defeat—No More Surrenders—Prussian Testimony of French Valor—The Germans Opposed to Fighting Too Far From Their Base.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES' HEADQUARTERS, PITHIVIERS, Dec. 2, 1870.

Leaving Versailles three days ago amid a roar of artillery such as I had never heard before in the neighborhood of the beleagured city—in fact, I was told that the bombardment had actually commenced—I made the quickest route by way of Lonjumeau and Etampes to this place. No obstacle to the journey was interposed by the Francs-tireurs, for the whole country is now scoured by cavalry and footmen in a zone of fifty miles south of Paris, in which we met very few soldiers, only ambulance and provision trains leading to the base on the railway either at Lagny or Bar-le-Duc.

THE JOURNEY

was made as rapidly as possible, in the expectation that a great battle could reasonably be regarded as imminent after the engagement between the Prince and General Paladines on the 28th ult. But on arriving here yesterday evening all was found quiet, and, after a hurried visit to headquarters, the only thing feasible in the way of news was to make a visit to the village of

BEAUNE-LA-ROLANDE,

where the fight took place on the 28th, and afterward to ride on down to the lines beyond. I had a letter of recommendation from Count Bernstoff, which, after much wandering in search, I took the opportunity to give to General Von Stiehle, the chief of staff of Prince Frederick and the directing head of this army. The general was very busy, but, on reading the letter gave me a most cordial reception and proffered me the courtesies of his lines and quarters. On approaching Beaune the usual signs of a battle field were visible; batteries parked or in position; camping grounds, debris of arms, cannon balls, clothing, uniform caps, helmets, dead horses, dead bodies, &c.

SCENES ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

Several poor Frenchmen of the line were lying stiff in the cold, with eyes wide opened up to heaven; their gaiters, red pants and gray overcoats looked so familiar to sight that it could almost be imagined that they were only resting or sleeping on the ground. But they were quite dead, being in the same attitude in which they fell wounded or killed. Over a thousand were found among the dead and wounded, and of the latter the improvised hospitals in the village are filled. They are attended to by the Prussians and the doctors of the English ambulance, who have just arrived.

THE FIGHTING

was in a measure for the possession of the little village of Beaune (a place of 400 or 500 inhabitants), and the inhabitants seem to have been rendered quite dumfounded and despairing by the shower of shells and balls which was lately rained down over their heads. They wander about their houses and streets pale and agitated, not knowing what is to come to them next, and evidently expecting that the village will be burned over their heads yet. On the 28th the French army in great force attacked the advanced brigade of the Prussians, consisting, all told, of about 3,000 men. The latter took refuge in the village and were ordered to

HOLD IT TO THE LAST MAN.

They immediately commenced hurriedly to loophole the houses, throw up a few small breastworks and pile up planks and logs to connect the bits of stone walls together, and so obtain a cover for themselves. At about nine o'clock in the morning the French drove in the advanced posts and showed right around in the splendid open fields to the immediate left and right of the threatened garrison. They came up very near in overpowering numbers, surrounding the place, and yet the Prussians replied to their assaults of shot and shell until

THE PRUSSIAN CORPS CAME UP

on the ground to their relief, when, of course, Prince Frederick Charles had the better, and compelled the French to retreat to their starting point, after they had fought, however, most obstinately and bravely. They inflicted considerable punishment on the Prussians, killing and wounding over one thousand (officially recognized), and taking one gun, after cutting up an entire battery—drivers and horses killed outright. A Prussian officer told me "we had to abandon this one gun to them; for, the battery being used up, we could not withdraw all the guns."

NOT KNOWING WHEN THEY ARE BEATEN.

The French lost about 2,000 prisoners, and 1,500 in killed and wounded; but no cannon or eagles were taken from them in this the second battle under the republic. The people hereabouts call it a downright French victory, and are anxiously looking for their patriot army to come marching forward any fine day to their relief and to the relief of Paris. It was

A CURIOUS SIGHT

to view this tiny village, with its one sharp steeple jutting out in relief among the broad, beautiful plains surrounding; to see the dead bodies and débris strewed immediately around it and the Prussian batteries and soldiers swarming in the streets, with the market carts very much overtaxed by customers; with the uncontented inhabitants flitting about like sneaking cats from door to door as if afraid some more shot and shell would pounce upon them. A beautiful, but a cold day; a lovely country, a frightened and suffering people, a nauseous sight of dead horses, skinned cattle and dead men made up the picture of the battle field of Beaune-la-Rolande, a small affair, probably, but a forerunner of more horrible sights to come—a specimen of

BARBAROUS, SENSELESS WAR

which all should see in reality to be made to clamor for its end. Really it is time that the public opinion of every civilized country should cry out in the name of humanity that France has suffered enough, that enough soldiers on both sides have been butchered. What is very clear the spirit of the French people is higher, more determined and fiercer. It rises daily, it would seem, just as it is palpable that their soldiers are fighting better and better as they increase in numbers and organization.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE FRENCH SOLDIERS.

Down here at Beaune they are said by the Prussians to have fought better than ever before. They could not take the village nor drive the Prussians, and had to retire to their original morning positions; still that they were not routed nor driven to Orleans, that Orleans was not captured in consequence of the fight, shows plainly that

THE DAYS OF WOERTH AND SEDAN OR OF PANIC ARE OVER.

The French army stand to-day drawn up to the number of 150,000 men under General Paladines, within Chassepot range of the Prussian sentinels, who are only a mile or a mile and a half out of the fought for village.

The Prussians number over one hundred thousand regulars, having three full corps, besides other detachments. However, they intend to stand on the defensive, wishing to wait for events at Paris, and not to risk anything so far from their base. Every day of delay is a gain to the French side; except that Paladines is expected, both by his own troops and by Trochu to come to the relief of Paris, and he can only get to the relief of the capital by running over the army of Prince Frederick.

"FRENCH HONOR."

Count Bismarck's Accusations Against French Military Honor.

National Reply on Behalf of the French—The Breaches of Parole Charged and Their Refutation—Appeal to King William from the "Calumnies" of the Premier.

[Translated for the NEW YORK HERALD from the French Courrier (New York), Dec. 26.]

We are well accustomed to the insolence of M. de Bismarck; but he has crowned his former acts of impertinence by endeavoring officially to pollute the honor of France. He has sent to all representatives of Prussia abroad a circular, in which he tries to heap dishonor upon our officers and our government. Unable to justify his own acts of perfidy and to elude the odium heaped upon his head through pursuing with unexampled cruelty an unreasonable and unmerciful war; unable to wash off the shame with which he soils his name in endeavoring to ruin and exterminate a country and a nation who only desire peace, he casts upon those whom he wishes to destroy the condemnation which he himself deserves, and seeks to justify his own infamy in calumniating those against whom he exercises it.

The Chancellor of the North German Confederation accuses several officers, and especially General Ducrot, of having escaped when prisoners under parole. He reproaches the French government with having upheld this breach of good faith in having given him a military command, and, finally, he declares it to be impossible to place any confidence in an army which has not protested against admitting a perjurer within its ranks, or in a government which has made itself his accomplice.

The whole of this declamation and defamation is founded upon falsehood. The conduct of General Ducrot has been both explained and justified. It is not true that he escaped from the Prussian lines while a prisoner on parole. Having refused to sign the capitulation of Sedan he simply engaged to go from that city to Pont-a-Mousson. This he did. He gave himself up into the hands of the Prussian authorities, and it was not until after having thus entered into the common rights of all prisoners of war that he made his escape. The accusation named brought against General Ducrot by M. de Bismarck is but a repetition of that which has before received a victorious reply when brought forward for the first time.

Its only effect is to place another act of perfidy to M. de Bismarck's account, for perfidy it surely is to reproduce an accusation when it is supposed that sufficient time has elapsed since its first appearance for its justification to be forgotten. Happily, a page of history cannot be erased, and General Ducrot's noble protestation remains to us, as well as the no less noble reply of General Trochu, approving, in the highest terms, the conduct of his fellow officer.

"The German press," said General Ducrot, inspired no doubt by competent authority, "accuses me of having made my escape while under parole, of having lost my honor and thus placed myself outside of the law, which would give the enemy the right to have me shot in case of my again falling into their hands. I care little for threats. To be shot by Prussian balls upon the field of battle or outside of a prison door the result would be the same. I should have in either case the consolation of having fulfilled to the end my duty as a soldier and a citizen, and if I leave my children no other inheritance I shall leave them a memory honored by all worthy people, friends or enemies."

The Governor of Paris replied:—

MY DEAR GENERAL—Your conduct, both before and after the battle of Sedan, gives another proof of the energy and firmness which marked your career throughout. In the midst of a disaster which overcame the bravest hearts you have refused to have any transaction with the enemy which could be construed with a treaty. You gave you parole to surrender yourself as prisoner of war at Pont-a-Mousson and this was all. And there, having officially made yourself a prisoner, thus redeeming your parole, you conceived and executed, in the face of great danger, a bold escape, by which you hoped to assist Paris without loss of time. Well does the enemy know the value of your help, and this, in truth, is the only cause of complaint that public opinion of Germany has against you. Be sure that he of the Prussian army, whose royal witness I am about to invoke by forwarding your letter to the King himself, will render you justice. For ourselves we do not even require your affirmations in order to give it you. Receive this assurance, although it is equally superfluous to you, from the oldest and most affectionate of your companions in arms.

GENERAL TROCHU, Governor of Paris.

With M. de Bismarck's permission we consider General Trochu as good a judge as himself in matters of honor. The facts, however, speak for themselves and leave no ground for discussion, and it is self-evident that the Prussian Minister's circular is purely and simply an imposture and a calumny. It is he who is guilty of breaches of faith and honor; it is he whose word is undeserving of trust; it is from him that further guarantee than his signature must be required in all treaties and negotiations.

As we have already said M. de Bismarck has argued, up to the present time, that he could not treat with the government of the National Defence, as this government has no legal powers, and his present act of diplomacy has no other end but to add to this poor argument another more miserable yet; and with what object? In order to justify war *à loutrance* through the pretext that there are no proper authorities with whom to make peace. But this cavilling can deceive no one. That which renders peace impossible is neither the pretended irregularity of the government nor the pretended unworthiness of our officials, but because the conditions offered are such as cannot be accepted, and M. de Bismarck knows well that so long as he proposes to the French government an impossible submission, that is to say humiliation, dismemberment and ruin, it is ridiculous to complain of the want of proper authorities to sanction his pretensions. In one sense he is right. Were it possible to find a government which would accept such a national abdication the treaty which would stipulate it would be torn into fragments by the nation. Let him offer France an honorable peace; let him show an honest wish for the end of hostilities, and accord us the respect due to our dignity and our lawful interests. He will then find with whom to negotiate. It will then be time to call meetings and to ask the wishes of the nation, and the nation will hasten to declare itself. But, till then, let him cease talking of negotiations and parading peaceful intentions, which are but snares and falsehoods. He wishes, no doubt, that we should ask or accept an armistice—and we, too, desire one—but the difference between him and ourselves is this: he requires impossible conditions, to accept which would be an act of dishonesty upon our part; while our conditions are such as might well be allowed.

Thus, all our hope is in our courage and our arms. What Prussia desires (we have already said so many times), is the ruin of France, the destruction of our power and our nationality, and all the excuses, all the calumnies, and all the subterfuges invented by M. de Bismarck have no other object but to deceive the world in regard to this atrocity and disgrace.

But we find also in the circular in question a threat which, if followed up, is of a nature to call upon its author the execration of the whole civilized world. It says that the "breach of faith of these French officers has raised the question in the minds of the German authorities whether it may not be necessary to subject to greater rigor those who are among them as prisoners of war."

The translation of this careful phraseology is simply a threat addressed to France to suppress the consideration which has hitherto been shown to our prisoners in Germany, and to render their lives intolerable if we still refuse to submit. This is exactly what it means. It is acknowledged that our prisoners have, up to the present time, been treated according to the laws of civilized nations; but if we prolong our resistance our fellow countrymen who have fallen into the hands of our enemies will be subjected to all the rigors of captivity. And in order to excuse this horrible idea they endeavor to degrade those whom they threaten to martyr. We cannot believe in this extreme barbarism. There is, however, reason to fear that it may be more serious than we at first supposed, for it is spoken of further in a despatch from Berlin.

We shall see whether they will dare to carry out this threat. And why should they not? Our peasants are forced at the point of the bayonet to labor upon the works for besieging our cities. This is almost as horrible as it would be to put prisoners to torture in order to intimidate their countrymen through dread of, and pity for their sufferings.

EUROPE.

"No Place Like Home" for the King Elect of Spain.

The Mount Cenis Tunnel and the Modern "De Profundis."

England Most Anxious to Pay the Alabama Claims.

FENIAN REDEMPTION AT CHRISTMAS.

The London Times in Mourning Through a Melancholy Accident.

ITALY AND SPAIN.

The King Elect Spends His Christmas in Florence.

LONDON, Dec. 25, 1870.

Prince Amadeus, of Italy, King elect of Spain, was to leave Florence for Madrid at eleven o'clock this morning; but despatches sent thence as late as half-past four this afternoon make no mention of his departure.

The Mount Cenis Tunnel—The Work at Point of Completion.

LONDON, Dec. 26, 1870.

The working parties in the opposite headings of the Mount Cenis tunnel are within hearing distance of each other. Greetings and hurrahs were exchanged through the dividing wall of rock for the first time at a quarter past four o'clock Christmas afternoon.

ENGLAND.

Anxious to Pay the Alabama Claims—Fenian Liberation—Sad Accident by Drowning—A Mail from the Antipodes.

LONDON, Dec. 26, 1870.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is anxious that "Americans should know that England is heartily tired of the Alabama controversy, and is ready to pay any impartial money award if an adjustment can be confined thereto."

The Fenian convicts were discharged from Portland prison on Friday last.

John Walter, Jr., son of the chief editor of the London *Times*, broke through the ice while skating and was drowned.

The colonists of New Zealand are dissatisfied at the delay of the mails sent via California.

THE DISASTER TO THE ARIES.

The Steamer Aries Runs Aground Near the Delaware Capes—The First Officer and Four Men Lost While Sounding—Arrival of the Steamer at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1870.

The steamship Aries arrived at this port at four o'clock this morning, safe and sound. A HERALD reporter boarded her and received the following statement from Captain Wylie:—

We were coming up the coast on the morning of December 23, tracking the beach, same as we always do, when we got caught inside Hereford bar. This occurred at seven o'clock A. M. At ten o'clock A. M., Jephtha Sears, first mate, and four colored deck hands, Enoch Jones, Robert Currie, William Carty and Charles Hall, were sent out to make soundings. They returned in about an hour. When within a boat's length of the ship one of the men cramped his oar and the boat upset. Sears, Carty and Currie were washed away and lost. Jones and Hall kept on the bottom of the boat. Captain Wylie, second mate, chief engineer and pilot manned a second boat and went to their assistance. They were rescued, but died in one hour from excessive cold. The second boat was carried out to sea and was rescued by the pilot boat Weldon, of Cape May. Jones and Hall were taken to Cape May and buried. It was impossible to save them, although a surgeon from Cape May came in the pilot boat. Carty's and Currie's bodies were washed ashore. Sears' body was not recovered. Sears leaves a wife and child at Cape Cod. The negroes were natives of Delaware and Pennsylvania. The steamer Aries lost none of her freight; neither was she at all damaged.

The HERALD reporter asked the Captain why he run inside the lightship? The Captain laid it to vapor. The reporter suggested that the compass needle might have varied. The Captain positively declined to say whether it had, but said he was going on the same course as he always had. He intimated that the needle did vary, but as it was indicative of carelessness on his part he would not admit it point blank.

GEORGIA.

Senator Cameron Looking After the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad—The Senatorial Complication.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26, 1870.

Atlanta papers of the 22d announce the arrival of Secretary Delano and Senator Cameron. A private letter says:—Their business is with reference to the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad, which is 136 miles in length, the Legislature of Georgia at the last session having passed a bill to lease this road for twenty years.

Although not less than seven United States Senators have, from time to time, been elected by the respective Legislatures of that State, the Legislature to assemble on the first Monday in January will elect another Senator for the vacancy which will occur on the 3d of March next. Thus the United States Senate will then, as now, have seven persons from whom to select two to represent Georgia in that body for the short term.

FIRE ON SHIPBOARD.

The Steamship Roman Damaged by Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1870.

The steamship Roman, of the Boston line, which arrived this afternoon, caught fire in some bedding in the forecastle and was damaged about nine hundred dollars. She now lies alongside the steamer Aries, at Pine street wharf.

FIRE IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1870.

A fire broke out in Connor's saloon, on Main street, this evening, and before the flames were suppressed the following stores were burned:—E. R. Pease, boots and shoes; Schwartz, clothier; Lambert, cigars; Van Wyck, hats and caps; Myers, photograph; Melrose, fancy goods; Farnum, drugs; Wilson, books and stationery; Hyde, shoes. These stores were all on Main street. On Garden street the stores of the following named persons were burned:—Kimball, engraver; Hyatt, umbrellas; also another engraving establishment. The contents were nearly all saved of Farnum's drug store, Wilson's book store and Hyde's shoe store. The loss cannot be ascertained to-night.

MORE RAILROAD SPARKS.

A fire occurred last evening in the woods of the Potter Brothers, at Washington Heights, caused by a spark from a passing locomotive. The fire was fortunately extinguished before any considerable damage had been done.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Dec. 25.—United States five-twenty bonds closed Saturday at 94¾ for the issue of 1862.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Nevada will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at eight o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past seven o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

THE RICHMOND CALAMITY.

The Burning of the Spottswood House—A Survivor's Account of the Disaster—Fearful Struggles for Life—A Woman Burned to Death.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1870.

Mr. A. R. Leib, a special agent of the Treasury Department, was a guest at the Spottswood House, Richmond, at the time of the fire. He states that soon after two A. M. yesterday, while in bed in the third story, he heard a sound below as if some one was breaking kindling wood. He rose and looked out of the window, but saw nothing unusual. The noise continuing, however, he commenced dressing himself leisurely, as he intended to take the next railroad train. Before leaving his room he turned off the gas, and glancing toward the window saw a light from the outside, which he soon discovered proceeded from flames bursting from the story directly under him. He then heard a woman, whom he supposed to be the housekeeper, cry in wild alarm, "My God, the house is on fire!" He called to her to dress herself, and with the view of calming her excitement said to her that there was no danger on her side, but that it was on his. He then proceeded to knock at all the doors in the third story, to awaken the occupants of the rooms and urge them to dress themselves quickly, as the house was on fire.

Mr. Leib then descended to the second story, where he found Mr. Shure knocking at the doors, waking the guests, who were soon all up and alive to their danger. The utmost alarm now naturally prevailed, and in the general eagerness to escape the passage way of the private entrance was in a short time crowded, and owing to the pressure the doors could not be opened until, by extraordinary force, the crowd was pushed back and room was made for that purpose. The housekeeper, Mrs. Kinnerly, was the second person who awoke that morning, but perished by being cut off by the flames, having delayed in order to look after her trunk. The man having it in his possession preceded her and barely got beyond her when the flames impeded her progress and the stairway fell. The fire, Mr. Leib says, originated in the wine room, adjoining the dining room, in the second story. Mr. Luck, one of the proprietors of the hotel, was severely burned. He rushed through the flames for his family, who, however, at that time were safe, though this fact was unknown to him. Mr. Leib says that Messrs. George and Andrews, of Syracuse, N. Y., and Mr. Shure, wife and child, reported missing, are all safe. Mr. Leib's wife was lost on the steamer Evening Star, off the coast of Florida, in a gale on the 22d of February.

Eight Persons Known to be Burned in the Spottswood House—Seven Others Still Missing.

RICHMOND, Dec. 26, 1870.

John H. Holman, Jr., of Jackson, Tenn., is now known to have been burned at the Spottswood Hotel, making the eighth victim. Nathan Burnstein, of Washington, turned up safe this morning. Wilcox, of Lynchburg, and Vaden, of Chesterfield, reported missing, have turned up safe. This leaves several still missing of whose safety there is little hope.

The James river is frozen over this morning.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE IN VIRGINIA.

The Business Portion of Harrisonburg Destroyed—Loss $100,000.

HARRISONBURG, Dec. 25, 1870.

A very destructive fire occurred here this morning, between four and five o'clock, which consumed a large number of the principal business houses in the town. The fire originated in Wall's store, and consumed a whole square before the flames were subdued. The following establishments were totally destroyed, with nearly all their contents:—The First National Bank, the semi-weekly *Enterprise* office, Wall's liquor store, Kelley's workshop, Heller's liquor store, Smith's store and dwelling, Mrs. S. J. Coffonan's dwelling, Maud A. Heller's dry goods store, Tupton's clothing store; Messrs. Sibert & Long's clothing store; Willman's barber shop, Switzer's clothing store, Andrew's livery stable, Wortman's book store. The American Hotel, on the opposite side of Main street, was considerably damaged; all the glass in the windows was broken by the intense heat. Mr. Switzer and son were badly hurt, but not seriously. The destruction of property will amount to $100,000, half of which is not insured.

SUICIDE OF A WEALTHY JERSEYMAN.

Mr. Dunn, an old resident of Deckertown, N. J., committed suicide on Saturday evening by hanging himself. He was a wealthy and highly respected citizen of the place, and his sudden self-destruction has caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood. He leaves a wife and one adult son, and was reputed worth about $150,000. The cause of his suicide is unknown.

A.—The Most Tasty and Graceful Holiday Hat is manufactured and sold by ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street, for $7.

A.—Ladies Furs.
Now is the time to get bargains,
at WARNOCK & CO'S, 519 Broadway.

A.—A.—A.—The Best Holiday Gift,
A FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE,
505 Broadway

A.—* * * * * * *
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright
PIANOFORTES,
invite the attention of the public to their splendid assortment of Pianofortes at moderate prices. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Every Pianoforte warranted for five years. Illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.
WAREROOMS, STEINWAY HALL,
109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, New York.

A Holiday Gift of Real Value—
One of Smith's American Organs.
By far the best made.
DEGRAY & ELLISON, Agents, 37 Union square.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES.
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—A.—Royal Havana Supplementary.— Determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address McINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., 316 Canal street and 154 Chatham street.

A.—Rheumatism.—It has been estimated by an intelligent physician that at least 1,000,000 persons in the United States are afflicted with this most painful of all diseases. HUDNUT'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY, if properly used, would cure them all. It is warranted to cure in every case. Wholesale and retail at HUDNUT'S Pharmacy, Herald Building.

A.—Club and Rink Skates Wholesale and retail. Depot at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A.—Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes and warm OVERSHOES, cheap, at BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

Buy Warnock & Co.'s
Seven Dollar Holiday Hat,
the a Gentleman's Hat.
519 Broadway.

Bleaching, Cleaning and Dyeing.—Lord's offices, 924 Broadway, corner Twenty-first street; 439 Broome street, corner Broadway.

Diamonds Bought and Sold.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry,
selling at lowest prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Electrical Treatment of all Appropriate disease at the Galvano Faradic Institute. Baths combining the recent discoveries, &c. Call or send for circular. 163 East Thirty-fourth street, corner Third avenue.

Eureka Mineral Water—Saratoga Springs.— Superior to all others in Dyspepsia and diseases of liver and kidneys. B. J. LEVY, Agent, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad depot, Varick street.

Furs! Furs! Furs!
"The Fur that warms a monarch warmed a bear."
"Now is the Winter of our discontent
Made glorious Summer" by the Furs of KNOX.
[Shakspeare improved.
Muffs, Sleigh Robes, Buffalo Overcoats, &c.—A large and cheap assortment for sale by KNOX, the Hatter, 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street.

Holiday Presents for Ladies.—A Good Sewing machine lightens the labor and promotes the health and happiness of those at home. The GROVER & BAKER is generally acknowledged to be the best sewing machine for family use. Salesrooms, 495 Broadway.

Holiday Gems.—Magnificent and Beautiful— Will all appear who use CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR—this elegant and indispensable toilet article; neglect not a day. You will appear charmingly bewitching through the Holidays. Sold by all druggists.

Mailed Free for 25 cents.—Dr. Kahn's Lectures on Nervous Debility; Marriage, its obligations and impediments, and diseases arising from imprudence, with cases from actual practice. Address Secretary Dr. Kahn's Museum, 745 Broadway, New York.

Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary.— For information address LUTHY & CO., 240 Greenwich street, New York.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Paid in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Soldiers' Orphans' Fair,
Seventy-first Regiment Armory,
Broadway, Sixth avenue and Thirty-fifth streets.
The members of the First division, N. G. S. N. Y., are invited to visit the fair on
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
when
GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
GOVERNOR JOHN T. HOFFMAN and
MAYOR OAKEY HALL
are expected to be present.
DOUGLAS TAYLOR,
CHARLES P. DALY,
ALEXANDER SHALER. } Special Committee.

ANNEXATION.

Agitation on the Subject in Westchester County.

How the People Feel—How the Leaders Talk—What the Towns Need and May Gain by Joining the Metropolis—Report Against the Project—Scheme for a New City.

In order to ascertain the popular feeling throughout the southern portion of Westchester county on the at present all-absorbing subject of annexation to New York, a HERALD representative has within the past few days made a tour of the several towns which it has been proposed to annex, and during interviews with some of the leading property owners in those latter obtained the following information, from which may be gathered a tolerably accurate reflex of the desires, hopes and fears now commencing to animate the taxpaying population in the section named:—

Commencing with Yonkers, which ranks first in wealth, population and progressiveness, the writer called upon Ethan Flagg, a gentleman largely identified with the interests of that town, and who from an extended official connection with county affairs, is regarded as one of the chief representative men in his vicinity. On being asked what was thought of the annexation project Mr. Flagg replied, "It is a new subject, sir, and the people hardly know how to regard it until they learn what advantages the government of New York intends to give them.

WHAT YONKERS WANTS.

The citizens of Yonkers want public water works. We have an abundance of water, but it is not available for either domestic or public use. If we had a proper system of water works, such as supply New York, it would not only administer to a want now almost universally felt in our domestic life, but also, by furnishing steam power and water for manufacturing purposes, would contribute materially to the prosperity of this rapidly growing village. An adequate supply of water is our chief want, and its proves a serious obstacle to our progress. The sewers now being built in some of our streets often prove quite offensive, owing to the absence of this important element. Again, the people desire an efficient police force, similar to that in the city. I believe if we could have as reliable a body of men as those now doing duty here, under a competent and comprehensive head, the citizens would be perfectly satisfied. The people also want a compendious and uniform method of laying out, opening and working streets in the town: they are eager to see inaugurated a united and comprehensive system, managed and directed by a competent head. At present we have no system, the matter of streets and highways being under the divided control of village authorities, trustees, commissioners of highways and special commissioners appointed by the Legislature, and, as a consequence, the people look in vain for agreement of action or uniformity of design. I believe I have now stated the three principal wants of our people. Last year there was a bill introduced in the Legislature to incorporate the whole town of Yonkers into a city, but on account of objections raised by parties living outside of the village it was not pressed."

THE FEELING IN YONKERS.

REPORTER—As far as you have been able to ascertain, what is the general feeling of the people of Yonkers on the subject of annexation to New York?

MR. FLAGG—They do not know what to think of it, not knowing the nature or designs of the proposed scheme. All the information they possess in regard to the matter is that a bill has been drawn up for presentation to the Legislature looking to the consummation of the project indicated. Many of them are opposed to the idea of allowing the control over their local affairs to pass into the hands of the New York city government, having but little faith in the integrity of those who compose it. Several of the property holders south of the village and in proximity to New York, on the contrary, say that if they are to be brought into a city at all they would prefer entrusting their interests to the city of New York rather than to the "City of Yonkers," but I think at present their desire is to be left as they are. The citizens of Yonkers are a progressive and enterprising people; they cannot—nor do they wish to—close their gates against the overcrowded inhabitants of New York;

THEY ARE IN FAVOR OF IMPROVEMENTS,

and will cheerfully pay for them; but they want the worth of their money, and this desideratum can only be attained through a municipal government, energetically, honestly and economically administered. Those who openly oppose annexation dread the thought of being, as it were, completely swallowed—interests, influence, identity and all—by the city of New York. They also seem to think that their taxes will be increased enormously. Perhaps the desire on the part of many to remain as they are may be accounted for by the circumstance that a large number of wealthy business men have settled down in quiet suburban homes, and while conscious of having all the domestic comforts that taste may suggest and affluence provide, do not like the thought of being in any way disturbed.

REPORTER—Do you not think that annexation to New York would supply those wants which you have already stated are chiefly felt by this community?

MR. FLAGG—For my own part I believe it would; but I think a majority of the people would prefer to have them independent of New York if they could obtain them. Indeed, I do not believe that there is any considerable number of our people who would favor annexation *per se*.

REPORTER—Is not the ultimate absorption of this town by the metropolis regarded by many of the property owners as inevitable?

ULTIMATE ANNEXATION INEVITABLE.

MR. FLAGG—Such is my belief. We can no more prevent the absorption of this territory by New York than we could arrest the current of the Niagara. In fact, it might be said that the process of absorption has already commenced, as the population in the lower part of our town has, within the past few years, increased to a greater extent than in any other portion of the metropolitan suburbs excepting Brooklyn and Jersey City. Since it is evident that the principal avenues in New York will be continued across the Harlem river and Spuyten Duyvil creek it is highly essential that the laying out of streets in the lower portion of the town should be effected in conformity therewith, and if there is not some comprehensive system adopted now the result must entail a vast amount of expense in the future. Already that section of our town comprising Riverdale, Spuyten Duyvil and Mosholu, is controlled by the Central Park Commissioners, under whose direction streets are being laid out, general improvements effected and a topographical survey made of the district. In order to meet the cost of these improvements the last Legislature authorized the raising of a tax of $50,000 on property in the section controlled by the Commissioners. $10,000 of which was raised during the last year, and a tax of $20,000 is levied for the present year, leaving $20,000 yet uncalled for.

REPORTER—How do you, individually, regard the question of annexation?

MR. FLAGG—Although not committed against the measure, if I was called upon to vote on the question this morning I would probably vote against it; but I cannot say how I would act if the project was intelligently and fairly brought before me.

It should here be stated that subsequent to the above interview the writer, during a conversation with a gentleman residing in the vicinity of Kingsbridge, was assured by him that, with scarcely an exception, the property owners in his section were heartily in favor of annexation to New York. One of the principal reasons he assigned for the desired change was that the value of real estate on the north side of the Harlem river, and contiguous to New York, would at once be doubled by the act of annexation. The somewhat utopian project of incorporating the town of Yonkers into a separate city, in order to escape the rapacious designs of the "Tammany leaders," does not meet with much encouragement, especially among the influential class of citizens. How some of these latter regard the measure may be inferred from a remark lately made by a wealthy resident of Riverdale, who, in denouncing the scheme, stated among other objections that should Yonkers be incorporated into a city he would, in all probability, "awake some morning to find himself represented in the Board of Aldermen by his coachman."

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

The views of Lewis G. Morris, an influential citizen of the town of West Farms, were next sought for by the writer, who, on making known the object of his visit, elicited the following information:—To the question as to what he [illegible] thought of being annexed to New York, Mr. Morris said, "There is a diversity of opinion about the matter, but a strong majority are in favor of it, provided the project can be carried out in an equitable manner. I think the time has arrived when our section of the county will have to be embraced within the limits of New York; there are, as that result appears to be inevitable, the lands had better be taken possession of at once by the city authorities and laid out topographically to receive the metropolis when it extends to this place.

WOULD INTERESTS SUFFER?

As a taxpayer in the city and also here in West Farms, I do not think my interests in the former place would suffer by New York taking in a portion of this county, while at the same time I believe that my concerns here would be materially benefited thereby. There is a large section of the lower portion of this county nearer to the City Hall than is the upper part of Manhattan Island, and that is one of the reasons why this territory should be constituted a part of the city. The Harlem river, now forming the boundary line between the upper end of the island and the county of Westchester, should be, I think, subject to the control of one government.

REPORTER—What is your opinion of the scheme to incorporate the three lower towns into a distinct city?

MR. MORRIS—I am not in favor of any new city being incorporated in this county, but would rather prefer that all of the seven towns originally mentioned should go in for annexation to New York; for, although I may perhaps consider that the towns of Morrisania, West Farms and Westchester would be sufficient to attach to the city at present, yet, if the inhabitants of the more northerly towns want to be annexed we have no right to exclude them. Among the principal advantages we should gain by becoming a part of the city are Croton water, municipal police, an effective fire organization and a more general public school system. Suppose we organized into a new city the reverse of these would be (in the matter of water alone) the requirement of a series of years and an enormous amount of money to construct suitable water works, and even then they could not be as perfect as those now supplying the city. We can obtain water infinitely sooner and at less expense by annexing ourselves to New York than we could ever hope for in a new city. If we were living in a section remote from New York I should favor the project of incorporating a new city, for the purpose of obtaining a good supply of water, an efficient fire organization and other requirements necessitated by our extent and property; but as we are in immediate proximity to New York, where all these wants are already at hand, I do not see why—if the people of New York want us—this territory should not be a portion of the city. There is hue and cry made about

"FRAUD AND CORRUPTION"

in connection with the administration of the city government; but I believe that the city of New York has now got as good a government as any city in the world ever had. It is composed of able men, who leave the of stamp master minds on all they perform.

REPORTER—In what light is the annexation project regarded by the mass of taxpayers in your town?

MR. MORRIS—I believe two to one of them are in favor of it, especially on this (west) side of the Harlem Railroad. Since I learn, however, that a number of taxpayers on the opposite side of the railroad do not want to be annexed, I think, to make an eastern boundary of the present line of the Harlem Railroad to the Yonkers line, this portion, including about half of the town of West Farms, together with the small section of Morrisania lying south of us, would in themselves form a valuable addition to the city. In the territory alluded to large expenditures have already been made for preliminary surveys and other improvements directed by the Central Park Commissioners, and the ground has been laid out conformably with the foregone conclusion that the city must absorb this section at no distant day. Looking to the better protection of life and property I think it vastly important that we should become a part of New York, that we might be enabled to have a sufficient force of police. Here we are subjected to the constant incursions of criminals from New York, who often escape the consequences of their crimes committed in our midst owing to the numerically weak condition of our present police force. Our neighbors in East Chester or in Morrisania may exercise their discretion in deciding whether or no they favor annexation; but we do not wish them to play the part of the "dog in the manger," or seek to throw obstacles in the way of our interests being identified with New York.

WHAT IS SAID IN MORRISANIA.

James L. Parshall, a prominent citizen of Morrisania, was next interviewed and having been interrogated on the subject of annexation, responded as follows:—"I think the matter altogether premature, although I have not seen the bill reported to be drawn for presentation to the Legislature. My belief, however, is, that the question of annexation to New York is only one of time. We are traveling too fast in this town. Our taxes, which are at present far greater than they should be, are becoming more and more so every year. For my part I do not see the necessity of Croton water at present, and the parties who are disposed to have a full supply of water can obtain it by building cisterns sufficiently large instead of depending upon wells, as many of them do now. Some of the people contend that we should have Croton water here in case of fire, from the fact that most of our village is composed of frame buildings, and if fire should occur it might prove disastrous in some localities; but I think that by building a few more good, central public cisterns, available in case of fire, the existing difficulty might be removed."

REPORTER—Do you think the present system of police in this town proves satisfactory to the property owners?

MR. PARSHALL—As regards the police organization, it seems to me that the force, numerically considered, is abundant, provided it could be organized with a view to efficiency; the great trouble appears to be that men are appointed to the force who are wholly incompetent and unfit for the position. I do not think we are at present in need of municipal police protection; but perhaps we may be in the course of a couple of years, if not sooner.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD CONNECTION.

REPORTER—You are said to be opposed to the annexation scheme?

MR. PARSHALL—The only form of annexation I am in favor of is to be joined to New York by means of an underground railroad or some other mode of connection that would furnish rapid transit. When that is achieved our prosperity may be fairly said to have commenced.

REPORTER—With your knowledge of real estate, you can, doubtless, inform me what effect annexation would have upon the value of property in Morrisania?

MR. PARSHALL—I think it could not fail to prove a decided injury, as it would prevent people from taking up their residence with us or coming out here, when, by doing so, they would not escape from the onerous system of taxation now felt by property holders in the city. The effect annexation to New York would have upon our taxes would be, I believe, to double them in less than two years. In short, the "ring" already established in this town is as much as we can possibly manage, and if we should transfer our local affairs to William M. Tweed & Co. I think it would be altogether beyond our control.

REPORTER—Can you form any idea of the prevailing sentiment entertained by the people of this town in regard to the proposed measure?

MR. PARSHALL—Those with whom I have conversed on the subject appear to be about equally divided; it depends altogether on where and how they are located. For instance, people owning property on the East river front—say at Port Morris—do not see but what they would be benefited by annexation. Parties owning property fronting on the Harlem river would also be benefited by the project; but some of these latter say they are indifferent as to whether they are annexed or not, and consequently will neither advocate nor oppose the scheme. For the most part, however, the people are now only awaking to a consciousness of what is proposed, and are not sufficiently familiar with the nature of the project to arrive at any definite conclusion in regard to it. That, also, may be stated to be my position to a certain extent. There are some of our property owners who assert that we could not be much worse off if we sold out to William M. Tweed & Co.; but for my part I cannot take such a deplorable view of our situation.

REASONS FOR IMMEDIATE ANNEXATION.

Among the reasons given by some of our taxpayers in Morrisania who favor immediate annexation to New York are the following:—The heavy taxes, amounting to eight per cent on the assessed valuation of the town, with a material increase on the 1st of January, and also the onerous assessments; that the area of assessment is not large enough to pay the expenses necessary in carrying out the boulevard and other gigantic schemes; that no more than four per cent can be realized at the present time on almost any kind of improved property in the town; that there has been little or no demand for property in the town for nearly two years past; that it annexed there will be an immediate reaction in real estate throughout the county; that it will give the people a stronger and more efficient government; that it will afford necessary and permanent street improvements at a lower rate of assessment; that Croton water will be introduced for domestic and public use, which is much required; that they can obtain a thoroughly disciplined police force under a competent board of commissioners; that it will give them a metropolitan fire department, with more protection from fire, and consequently a reduction in the rates of insurance, and that it would encourage capitalists to invest in property north of Harlem bridge and construct a quick line of travel to the lower part of the city. In addition to the foregoing advantages it is also predicted by the advocates of annexation that manufactories will spring up in their midst, and a large portion of the resident working classes will find employment at home without losing time and money, as now, in going daily to and from New York.

THE PROJECT DOES NOT MEET WITH FAVOR.

It cannot be said that the proposition to consolidate the towns of Morrisania, West Farms and Westchester into a separate city meets with much support in the former town, where many of the taxpayers have a wholesome dread of escaping "from the frying pan into the fire." In this connection they allude to the circumstance that during the last session of the Legislature bills were introduced to establish a civil and police court in Morrisania and other towns, at a probable expense of $30,000 per annum for each town. These bills having been condemned by the people, and the originators of the same repudiated, it is asserted that the taxpayers will not now listen to a proposition to consolidate the three towns into a city, with a mayor, comptroller, registrar, clerk, street commissioner, district attorney, corporation counsel and all the other officials necessary, at an annual cost of, say, $1,000,000, when, by being annexed to New York, all these officials are already paid from the revenues of that city, and consequently when called upon for their proportion of the expense it would be comparatively light.

In the towns of Westchester, Pelham and New Rochelle, the feeling at present existing among a majority of the property owners appears to be decidedly averse to the project of annexation, owing to the extreme sparseness of population, heavy taxation and other causes. Among the taxpayers in East Chester opinions on the subject are about equally divided.

PROPOSED SCHEME FOR A NEW CITY.

At a meeting of property owners, held in Fordham, Westchester county, on the 13th inst., a committee of five was appointed to consider the proposed annexation of seven of the lower towns of that county to New York, and prepare another bill for legislative action at the approaching session having in view the organization of a new form of government for three of the lower towns of the county. The committee accordingly prepared the following report, which was presented at an adjourned meeting, held in the above named village last Saturday.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

is as follows:—

That the committee have had under consideration the subject referred to them and have given it that attention which its public importance demanded.

In considering the subject embraced within the resolution your committee have necessarily had also to consider the question of the proposed annexation to the city of New York of the greater part of the county of Westchester—nearly two-thirds of it in population and wealth is proposed to be annexed. The bill on this subject, which has been prepared and printed, is understood to have emanated from Mr. Cornelius Corson, President of the New York Printing Association. The bill to which he has given paternity includes for annexation seven of the most populous and wealthy towns of the county of Westchester, containing a population of about 75,000 people out of 132,290, which is about the population of the whole county. The towns which he proposes to annex compose the heart and the

MOST WEALTHY PART OF THIS COUNTY.

A very natural inquiry suggested by so radical a measure of change as is proposed by this bill is, whether the people to be affected by its provisions have asked for or desire its passage; and, if they do, whether the terms and provisions of the proposed act are such as will mete out equal and exact justice to all of its citizens in the way of representation, assessment and taxation, and in connection with prospective benefits which are claimed to flow from the adoption of this measure. Certainly no democratic Legislature should be guilty of annexing to the imperial city of New York so large a territory, with a population of 75,000 people, against their will. It is a cardinal principle of the democratic party that no people should be governed without their consent, constitutionally expressed and obtained, which suggests that this bill, if it should be considered at all by the Legislature, should first be submitted to the people who are to be affected by the radical changes proposed; and, if a majority of them should desire its passage, then, if there be no constitutional obstacles in the way, it might be passed with propriety.

Your committee unanimously report

AGAINST THE PASSAGE OF THIS BILL

by the Legislature, because the area of territory proposed to be annexed is treble in extent that of the present territory of the county of New York. A diffusion, therefore, of municipal regulation and government over so large a territory would result probably in expensive and inadequate improvement, while, if annexation is to be desired at all, a concentration of improvement produced by additional political power conferred by a municipal government might with propriety be considered in reference to that portion of Westchester county which lies immediately easterly and southerly of the northern point of the present county of New York—namely, a line drawn in an easterly direction from Spuyten Duyvil creek at Kingsbridge to the Sound, just above Fort Schuyler. An annexation of this territory, containing now a population of nearly 40,000 people, provided it were made upon fair and just terms, would be one that the people of this section, if it were submitted to them for their vote, might approve. But

THE RADICAL CHANGES PROPOSED

by Mr. Corson's bill in the creation of four wards out of the seven towns of Westchester county, and having those four wards represented in the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York by two additional Aldermen, making seventeen in all (why not the old Hasserach and Ali Baba number?), to be elected by a general ticket, and having these four wards each with representatives in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, with the most unequal population in each ward, 25,000 in the Twenty-third ward, 30,000 in the Twentieth ward, 10,500 in the Twenty-fifth ward and 11,000 in the Twenty-sixth ward, is so radically unjust and anti-democratic that no fair-minded citizen could support it.

The change of the entire school and of the judicial systems now existing in this portion of Westchester county to that of the present Police Justice and District Justice and Court of Sessions jurisdiction of the city of New York, all of which is to occur in 1872 if this bill becomes a law, and the additional change proposed of making this portion of Westchester after the next census in 1875 part of a New York city Senatorial and Congressional district, and of a New York city Supreme Court judicial district, and the other additional change of removing by the great big

RECORD COMMISSION JOB."

proposed by the bill, all the county records of titles and judgments from the county seat at White Plains to the city of New York, thus uprooting and overturning the existing titles of more than one half of the citizens of the county to their real and personal property, would result in creating chaos where order, system and good government now exist.

It is for this and other reasons, which would occupy too much space to be embodied in this report, that your committee have unanimously reported against Mr. Corson's bill as unworthy of serious consideration by any intelligent Legislature.

The resolution, under which your committee act, provides for the preparation by them of a new form of government for the lower towns of Westchester county, and in pursuance of this portion of the resolution they have the honor to submit for your consideration their unanimous views in favor of the incorporation of the old township of Westchester, now constituting the towns of Morrisania, West Farms and Westchester, under one form of municipal government, similar to that which was given to the city of Brooklyn in the year 1834. The time has arrived when the population of this old township of Westchester, amounting to about 40,000—nearly 20,000 more than the number which Brooklyn had when she received the benefits of a city charter—should receive the

ADVANTAGES AND POWER OF A GOOD CITY GOVERNMENT.

The growth of Brooklyn, marvellous in extent and greater, perhaps, than that of any other city in the United States, if not in the world, may have been mainly attributable to the fact that her own people received from the Legislature a charter which conferred upon them the power of making all the internal improvements which were necessary for her development and progress, and which have since she became a city made her within the last ten years the third city in the Union and in her improvements one of the most beautiful.

The benefits of a city government are exemplified not only in the growth and prosperity of Brooklyn, but also in the growth and prosperity of Jersey City, which has more than quadrupled in population within the last ten years.

No good reason can be assigned why the lower part of Westchester county, with its natural facilities for great development and improvement, should not grow as rapidly within the next twenty years as Brooklyn and Jersey City have grown within the past. She is bounded on the south by the Harlem river, with a proposed canal connecting it with the North river, and which will probably be speedily constructed, the two forming

A NATURAL CANAL BASIN

for the laying up of vessels in winter superior to that of the Atlantic Dock at South Brooklyn, and the bank of the river affording greater facilities for commodious stores and warehouses.

On the east it is bounded by the East river and by Long Island Sound.

On the East river, just north of Harlem, we have Port Morris, unsurpassed for the anchorage of large vessels by any port in the world.

The Great Eastern, with her immense size and capacity, formerly laid safely at one of her docks. And just above Port Morris and opposite Riker's Island, fronting the property of the late G. M. Whitlock, is a bay affording the best place for a navy yard in any of the States, inasmuch as here, alongside of the East river salt water frontage, might be constructed a large fresh water basin, to be supplied by water about a mile distant from the Bronx river, in the village of West Farms, large enough to float all the iron-clads of the world, and the corroding of the iron of these vessels when not in actual service, lying in salt water, requires their anchorage in such a fresh water basin.

THE CONCENTRATION OF THE HUDSON RIVER,

the Harlem and New Haven Railroads in their freighting and passenger business at their proposed new grand depot, near Melrose, and at Mott Haven, indicate that their immense freight and passenger traffic from the Pacific coast, and from the West and the East, all must, within a few years, centre near the Harlem river, within the present town of Morrisania. The land contained within this old township of West Chester, topographically considered, is more easily and better adapted to drainage than any piece of territory of like extent in the State of New York. Sewers, streets and avenues may be thereon constructed, so that for health and comfort no city could, in this respect, be better improved.

In the centre of these towns we have a valley which is indicated by Millbrook, through which a grand sewer (like the old Canal street in New York) might be constructed from the northern boundary line of West Farms to the southerly boundary line of Morrisania on the Harlem river.

The ridge of land west of this Millbrook, and bounded on the west by Harlem river and the large easterly plateau extending toward the East river and the Sound, is unsurpassed for natural beauty of scenery, for eligibility of building sites and for elegant houses, by any other in the State; while the Harlem river, the Bronx river and the East river, lying in the centre of east and west and on the sides of this territory, form the

NATURAL AND COMPLETE OUTLETS

for thorough drainage and sewerage. To illustrate that the time has come when every citizen will admit that the government now existing in West Chester, West Farms and Morrisania should be abolished—that this portion of Westchester county is in a transition state, and is in many of its features a semi-city. That a government lacking proper checks and balances and power and responsibility of officers, which is the fact as to these rural town governments, is now totally inadequate for the march of improvements, which can only be legitimately produced by a city government having proper power to make

NECESSARY PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS,

now so greatly desired by those who now are and who are to become citizens of the lower part of the county. The wonderful increase of population in Brooklyn and in New Jersey, contiguous to the great city of New York, prove that the time has arrived when a city government should be conferred upon this portion of Westchester county. The following enumeration of population demonstrates this:—

IN NEW YORK STATE.

Counties.	1870.	1850.	*Increase.*
New York	926,341	515,547	410,794
Richmond	33,014	15,061	17,983
Kings	495,204	138,882	281,410
Queens	73,847	36,833	37,014
Westchester	132,258	58,263	74,025
Orange	81,503	57,145	24,358
Rockland	25,103	16,962	8,201
Totals	1,692,468	838,653	853,785

IN NEW JERSEY.

Counties.	1870.	1850.	*Increase.*
Bergen	30,124	14,725	15,399
Hudson	128,275	21,822	105,453
Essex	143,850	73,950	69,900
Passaic	46,423	22,569	23,864
Totals	350,672	133,066	214,609

PLAN FOR THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

The plan for a new city government which the committee have reported is nearly identical with that of the City of Brooklyn, differing only in its having a Board of Assistant Aldermen in addition to the Board of Aldermen. This was deemed proper because of its being more in accordance with the upper and lower House of the Senate and Assembly of the State and of the two legislative branches of the New York city government.

A brief synopsis of this plan shows that the proposed new city government would be composed of a Mayor and Common Council, with nine wards, four of which are now the existing wards of the town of Morrisania, three of which are created in the town of West Farms and two of which in the town of Westchester. These wards will each have an alderman, constituting the Board of Aldermen of nine members, and from each of these wards two assistant aldermen are to be elected, making eighteen, constituting the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen are to serve, as was formerly the case in the better days of New York city government with the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, without pay.

A SMALL SALARY

for the first few years of the existence of the new city government would be paid to the Mayor and a fair salary to the different heads of the departments created by this bill—the different departments contemplated by the change, consisting of the Finance Department, with its head, the Comptroller, and the Department of Public Works, included within which would be jurisdiction over the streets, the water, gas and other local improvements, as now conferred upon the Commissioner of Public Works, in the city of New York. The Law Department would consist of a Corporation Counsel and Corporation Attorney, to whom during the earlier existence of this government small salaries would be paid. There will be a grand Tax Department, containing two bureaus—one to look after the assessments of property upon fair and equal terms and to be known as the Board of Assessors, and the other bureau to consist of a tax receiver and necessary deputies.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

would consist of a city judge, to be elected, and who should have, for the territory embraced within the new city limits, the same jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases that the county judge now has. In addition, one justice of the peace is provided, to be elected, for each of the wards within the proposed city, whose jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases should be the same as is now conferred upon the justices of the peace in the towns comprising the proposed new city. In other respects the County Court and the Supreme Court and their jurisdiction are to remain the same as at present. The police, with a Board of Police Commissioners and a Superintendent, would be in such numbers and in compensation as the Common Council in their wisdom would see fit to designate and appoint.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM,

with the different Boards of Education, school houses, apparatus and property, would remain and continue as now existing and constituted, subject only to such changes for increase of scholars and better accommodations as might be provided by the new government.

The existing debts of each town are to be assumed and paid by the property and the taxation thereon in the new city; but each of the towns of that city is to be assessed and to pay therefor in taxation in proportion to the indebtedness of each town at the time of the charter taking effect. In connection with the indebtedness it would be well to state that the present debt of the town of Morrisania amounts to over $400,000, West Farms to over $700,000, of Westchester over $400,000, making a total, say, of about $1,500,000.

Your committee believe that the work which has been done in the way of public improvement, and for which this indebtedness was created, did not exceed sixty-six and two-thirds per cent of its actual value. This was caused by the

INCONGRUOUS SYSTEM

of a number of special commissions appointed by different acts of the Legislature and known as boulevard commissions, who have power conferred upon them of issuing bonds, and which bonds, owing to the lack of confidence of capitalists and banking institutions, have been negotiated and sold at sums varying from seventy-five per cent up to, in a few cases, of their par value.

The contractors doing the work and receiving these bonds in payment for the work, instead of money, always in their estimates discounted the bonds at enormous rates.

Under the proposed new system one of the main benefits which the community affected by it would receive would be in the credit of the bonds of the new government, being as in the case of Brooklyn and Jersey City bonds, put at par in the market among capitalists, and a saving of at least thirty-three and one-third per cent would be effected in the value of the work which would actually be thereafter done in the way of public improvements within the proposed new city territory.

The rights of property owners by the proposed change of government will be protected from special State legislation, from

SCHEMING AND SPECULATIVE BOULEVARDS

made at general expense, and where those immediately benefited should bear their just proportion of the expense of construction, and should pay for the improvement where they are largely benefited thereby. In no case would any improvement of a street or avenue be made unless two-thirds of the property owners fronting upon such street or avenue petitioned and desired the same.

A general system of drainage and lamp districts and of sidewalks and other legitimate improvements would be made upon similar requisitions of the property owners. By this plan would also be preserved intact the present boundaries of the county, the Senatorial, Congressional and Judicial districts and the existing system of recording titles and judgments will be recognized. The only

STRONG RECOMMENDATION OF THE PLAN

proposed for annexation to the city of New York is that by it privileges of the Croton water would be derived by the people living in the lower part of Westchester county.

Considering that the city of New York now has no more reservoirs than are necessary for the sufficient supply of that city with water, under the plan of annexation new reservoirs would have to be constructed in the lower part of Westchester county, the cost of which would have to be borne by its people.

Your committee can see no good reason why they may not, through their representatives and agents in the proposed new city government, construct works for the use of the waters of the Bronx river and other fresh water streams flowing into the lower part of Westchester county, for the erection of necessary reservoirs and works, and to give the citizens the same facilities and comforts of water which are now had in the city from the Croton Department, and this done, too, under the immediate supervision and direction of our people's representatives, and at a much less cost than would result from annexation.

THE AREA OF LAND

contained in the seven towns proposed to be annexed by the Corson bill is 46,517 acres, more than treble the area of land contained in the county of New York. One of the objections which have been made to the plan of a new city government is that the expenses will be large and burdensome. This is erroneous. The present Town Halls and other public buildings would answer the purpose for years to come of transacting the executive, legislative and judicial business therein, and no new public buildings would be built until the increased population and wealth of the new city warranted and demanded their erection. Your committee, taking into consideration the

EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT

of the present towns of Morrisania, West Farms and Westchester for the past three years and for the present one, do not hesitate to say that the entire expenses of a new city government under the plan proposed would be much less than is now paid in by these incongruous governments, where proper responsibility and checks and balances do not exist, but which would be insured by the adoption of the new plan.

The well recognized fact that the city of New York is now governed by a "Tammany ring," consisting of not more than five prominent members, should induce the people of Westchester, from motives of personal respect, from their intelligence and integrity and in protection of their interests, to long hesitate before consenting to confer additional power of assessment and taxation, already too much concentrated in and upon this "ring."

THE RIGHT OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

is one which under our system has hitherto commanded the respect of all communities, and they have been especially jealous of having this right destroyed, either by the centralization of the government in the Legislature at Albany, or in the legislation of the federal government at Washington.

An appeal to the intelligence and sense of right of the people of the lower part of Westchester county, whose history has hitherto been patriotic and honorable, should induce them to unanimously oppose the Corson scheme of annexation. When William the Conqueror invaded and conquered Britain the Normans called it conquest; the Britains robbery. When King William of Prussia obtains, if he does, Alsace and Lorraine, it will also be claimed under the right of conquest. But this is in a case where a war was unnecessarily commenced and waged against him and his people, and where he may be justified by way of "indemnity for the past and security for the future" in taking and exercising governmental control over those territories. When

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR,

of New York city, and his friends seek to take the lower part of Westchester county for an extension of their domain of spoliation and taxation without the consent of the people of Westchester county they may think, as the ancient Britons, that this too is robbery. A territory may be annexed by treaty, as was the case in the annexation of Texas; but there, as in the case of marriage, which is a civil contract, there must be the consent of the bride, as well as the groom, to consummate it.

If the New York politicians who are looking with rapacious eyes upon the lower part of Westchester county have the true welfare of the city of New York, as well as of the people of the lower part of Westchester county, in view, they will never attempt to make their conquest by legislative enactment without first submitting the question to the people to be affected by it for their approval or rejection.

The true mode of increasing the growth, wealth and prosperity of the lower part of Westchester county, beside having a better local government of their own, is to afford to it

GREATER FACILITIES OF TRAVEL;

to have the various railroads running through it imitate the example set by the railroads of New Jersey, which have been the means of increasing the population of Hudson and other counties in that State at a greater ratio within the last twenty years than any of the suburban parts of the city of New York. The frequent trains, fifty-four per day, with the cheap cost of commutation to Elizabeth (fourteen miles from the city of New York), have quadrupled that place in population within the last ten years. The want of hourly and half-hourly trains between Williamsbridge, intermediate stations and New York, with rates of commutation largely exceeding those of New Jersey, has kept all the lower part of Westchester county from

RECEIVING AN ACCESSION TO ITS POPULATION

even greater than Elizabeth and growing places in New Jersey have received during that time. With three trunk lines of railroad, the most extensive in their operations in the country, the Hudson River, the Harlem and the New Haven running through Westchester failing to give to it that accommodation which naturally it should have received, induces your committee to urge upon the representatives in the Senate and Assembly from this county the necessity of compelling these railroads, by suitable legislation at the next session, to afford to the residents of Westchester equal facilities of quick and cheap transit now given by the New Jersey railroads to those doing business in New York city and who are now living in that State.

In conclusion your committee suggest the appointment, by the meeting of a committee of three, one from each of the towns of Morrisania, West Farms and Westchester, to watch the proceedings of the next Legislature in relation to any and all proposed bills for the annexation or spoliation affecting the lower part of this county, and to adopt and take all necessary measures for the growth and prosperity of the old township of Westchester. Respectfully submitted.

JOHN B. HASKIN.
SAMUEL W. PURDY.
JOHN HUNTER.
JOHN FLANIGAN.

FORDHAM, Dec. 24, 1870.

The unavoidable absence of G. Hilton Scribner, member of Assembly elect, prevented that gentleman from signing the report as one of the committee.

THE WARDS OF THE NEW CITY

and their respective boundaries are as follows:—The first four wards shall consist as at present the four wards in the town of Morrisania exist and are bounded and described therein.

The three wards in the town of West Farms shall consist of the land and territory and be bounded and described as follows, and be known as the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards:—

The Fifth ward to consist of all the land and territory lying between the northerly boundary line of the town of Morrisania and the centre line of Locust avenue and Morris street, in the town of West Farms, running from the easterly boundary line of the Harlem Railroad to the end of Locust avenue, in the village of West Farms, and in a straight line from the end of the terminus of said avenue, in the said village, to the Bronx river (the boundary line between West Farms and Westchester), said ward to contain all the land and territory south and southeast of said last mentioned line and the boundary line between the towns of Morrisania and West Farms, and also easterly of the easterly boundary line of said Harlem Railroad and the extreme easterly boundary line of said town of West Farms.

The Sixth ward to contain all the territory of the town of West Farms, northerly of the northerly boundary line of Ward Five aforesaid, and all the land easterly from the easterly boundary line of the Harlem Railroad up to Williamsbridge, and from thence to the easterly boundary line between the towns of West Farms and Westchester.

The Seventh ward to contain all the land and territory of the present town of West Farms west of the eastern boundary line of the Harlem Railroad, from the southerly line between West Farms and Morrisania and the boundary line between West Farms and Yonkers.

The Eighth ward to contain all the land and territory in the present town of West Chester lying easterly and southerly of the highway leading from the iron bridge on the Bronx river, and running thence along said highway, passing the Methodist church in West Chester, and thence until it comes to the highway leading from West Chester to East Chester, thence along the East Chester road until it comes to Pelham avenue, thence running easterly along Pelham avenue to the old road leading to Pelham bridge, and thence along said old road to East Chester creek or bay.

The Ninth ward to contain all the land and territory in the present town of West Chester lying westerly and northerly of the Eighth ward and the boundary line between West Farms, Yonkers and East Chester.

THE HERALD WAR MAPS.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Dec. 23.]

The map of Paris and vicinity, which we publish this morning, is the most intelligible that we have seen, and will be found of great value by the readers of the history of the wonderful siege of the great city. This map was prepared originally for the NEW YORK HERALD, and we reproduce it because it is much the best that we have seen.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The City Surveyor of Montreal has issued a notice in accordance with the bylaws that all wheeled vehicles are prohibited within the city limits.

The Nevada City Lottery that was to have been drawn on the 23d of February has given up the ghost.

There are only four distilleries in operation in Covington (Ky.) district. This time last year there were forty.

One of the radical members of the Florida Legislature was elected while in jail, awaiting trial for murder.

A sale of ready made coffins at auction took place at Lincoln, Neb., recently. A black walnut article, with silver trimmings, brought twenty-five dollars: the purchaser being a man whose wife was very sick.

It is claimed by friends of the old management of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, that the road will be back in the hands of the Ohio capitalists within two months.

It is said that Mr. Jefferson Davis has accepted an invitation to deliver a lecture in Cincinnati this winter.

A divorce suit in Trumbull county, Ohio, elicits as the origin of the domestic difficulty, a difference of opinion on the subject of baptism—one maintaining the necessity of immersion to salvation, the other, the sufficiency of sprinkling.

The Springfield *Republican* says that 30,000 breech-loaders of the model of 1866 have been brought to the Armory for repairs, a job that will keep the present force of workmen busy for three months or over.

A Peekskill (N. Y.) paper speaks of a recent corpse "who was struck down by the hand of Providence, and not permitted to finish the French roof he had begun on his house."

THE LAPINE FAMILY MURDER.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, December 23.]

Our readers will doubtless remember the horrible murder of David Lapine, his wife and child, his sister-in-law and her child, near the town of Potosi, on the night of Saturday, November 19.

Full particulars of the shocking affair, together with the arrest of the boy Leon Jolly, who turned State's evidence and informed the officers that the murder was committed by Charles Jolly, his brother, and John Armstrong, his cousin, have already been published.

The enraged citizens, after the arrest of the murderers, attacked the jail, and with an armed mob endeavored to capture and lynch them. In the assault one man was killed and three wounded. The mob was, for the time, driven away; but as it appeared certain that the attack would be renewed, the prisoners were smuggled out of town and brought to this city for safe keeping.

Last week they were taken back to Potosi under the escort of a strong guard of militia for trial. Yesterday afternoon the trial closed, and the jury, after an absence of three minutes, returned with a verdict of guilty in the first degree, and the murderers were sentenced to be hung on the 27th of January next.

As it was deemed unsafe to leave them at Potosi until the day of execution they were again brought here for safe keeping by Captain Lehman and his men. The party arrived here at one o'clock this morning, and the jail being closed the murderers were placed in the calaboose. Both are heavily ironed. When sentenced they showed no emotion, their faces wearing the same expression of stolid indifference habitual with them.

Great difficulty was found in empanelling a jury, as nearly one hundred men declared themselves prejudiced against the prisoners and refused to serve. The condemned are both young men, and one of them, Armstrong, is married and has one child. They are miners by occupation, and of a very low order of intelligence.

HOW A CIRCUS BEAT A TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.—Some five weeks since a message was sent by Joseph H. Cone, of this city, to some attorneys in Meridian, Miss., via the Western Union wires. The message directed, or at least would have directed, if it had reached its proper address, the lawyers to hold on to De Haven's circus, which was at the time in Meridian, and on which Mr. Cone had a mortgage. The electric dots and dashes conveyed the telegram to the "knight of the key" who presides at the Meridian office just as Mr. de Haven stepped in, and, with that curiosity natural to circus men, that gentleman asked if the message was in regard to circus matters. Being answered in the affirmative by the unsuspecting lightning slinger the showman very kindly agreed to deliver it, and fulfilled his promise four days afterwards, having in the meantime so arranged his affairs that his circus was not holdable. On learning this, Mr. Cone, through his attorneys, brought suit against the telegraph company a few days since for $5,000 damages, and the trial will take place next week.—*Cincinnati Inquirer, Dec. 24.*

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Popular Education—Views of a Veteran Friend of the Young Idea.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

My letters hitherto have treated of educational reform. Allow me to-day to show in how far it will compass social reform.

Society is diseased to the core. The plague spots are seen in all grades. The problem of reform has long awaited solution. The pulpit has tried it, political economy has ventured upon it; education has grappled with the difficulties. The result is failure. The evil still exists; they increase; they spread contagion wider and wider. Self-preservation demands that the remedy be applied. But where and how? I trust that my answer will prove satisfactory.

The child is the vehicle of demoralization. The tenement house is the nursery of crime. The infant eye opens upon misery; blasphemy first strikes upon the ear; the early associates are squalor and brutality. Penury presses upon the parent; the child must supply his own necessity. The street becomes his refuge, the matured in crime his companions. Society shuns him. He retaliates. He steals, corrupts, becomes in time a flagrant violator of the law. Society is shocked, appalled. The law must be vindicated. The penitentiary opens its doors; they close upon the culprit. The majesty of the law is satisfied; the dignity of society is restored. What of reform? Has it been met? Experience points to existing facts.

We deal with the matured fruit; we ignore the germ. We punish the man: we neglect the child. Take from the infectious neighborhood this candidate for the penitentiary, anticipate his wants, clothe him, feed him, sympathize with him, take from him the brand of caste, educate him, make him a peer among peers. The deadly atmosphere breathed by his parents will be oppressive to him; he will seek the pure air of the school. A mother's love will follow him there; it will expand; it will receive new life; it will be purified. Reform will have commenced. There is a mawkish sentimentality abroad—a condolence with misery, but a shrinking from contact with squalor. We would relieve, but delicacy forbids that we touch; we minister to the evil when we would apply the remedy.

Some years ago I purchased the Rutger Mansion and twenty lots, intending to set the whole apart as a free school, in which the children were to be educated in accordance with the scheme here proposed. General prostration of business rendered the undertaking impracticable. I have, however, decided to carry out the idea on a more limited scale at 58 Rutgers street. Here a school of 250 children will be cared for as above stated. My views on education will be utilized, my theory of reform tested. Chief among the instrumentalities will be provision for the moral and religious development, simultaneously with the physical and intellectual training. A chapel is now in preparation, and will be ready for divine service on Wednesday, 28th inst.—Holy Innocents' Day—at half-past ten morning. Appropriate dedicatory services will be performed. The inauguration of our endeavor will be sanctified by invoking the blessing of Omniscience upon our efforts. Here children of all creeds and nationalities are united. Here will be found true catholicity.

Should the Board of Commissioners wish to strengthen my hands by their co-operation, the Rutgers property is at their disposal. Let them put the grounds in order and appoint teachers whose training for the peculiar work shall be under my direction, together with a supervisionary power over the establishment. Reform, social, political and educational, will soon give evidence that my most sanguine anticipations are based upon reality. The poor, the deserted, the unwashed, the uneducated, those children of penury for some inscrutable purpose of Providence, those victims of crime by the austerities of society and the weakness of their own fallen nature, ask of us bread and we give them a stone; they ask our sympathy and we mete out to them the severities of the law. Their necessities pressing upon them and society holding them under a ban, they array themselves against their oppressor in a war of opposition. Made to feel that there are no ties in common between them and the favored sons of wealth, they question the sincerity of all direct efforts at reconciliation. By indirect means we must reach them. Love for their children is as strong as that which sways the heart of the noble. Gain the love of the child, and every throb in the parent's bosom will be a plea for the sympathizer. That plea will draw together the conflicting elements in the harmony of reform.

Were my views on education favorably entertained, and my scheme for its diffusion taken up in its entirety, not many years would elapse before the schools would be removed from the unhealthy air of our city and cluster around the Park. Daily, under a city ordinance, would the street cars take the children of our poor to the pleasant scenery and pure air of our recreative centre. Health, happiness, moral deportment and respectful demeanor would thus be brought daily into the abodes of the unfortunate. Morning and evening would the parent's gratified heart beat in unison with the aspiration of the child. Visions of honor, of ease and respectability would cluster around the head of the mother's loved one, and no effort on her part would remain unemployed for the advancement of a cause so auspiciously inaugurated by the State. Reform would commence. This is the where and the how. It can be compassed by no other means.

JOHN HECKER.

The Recent Arrests at Macy's.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

My attention has been called to various articles in the daily papers in relation to the recent arrest made at my store corner of Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street. Some of these articles are calculated, I doubt not unintentionally, to do me great wrong and injustice. I regret as much as any one can that any innocent person should be wrongly charged directly or indirectly by me. My business within a few years has extended until my store now occupies the space of about seven city lots, and so great has been the throng of visitors and customers there, especially before and during the holidays, that I was compelled several years since, for the protection of my customers no less than myself, to secure the services of a skilled police detective at my store. During some days of the last week there were at times more than 5,000 people in the store. Thieves and pickpockets are always drawn by such crowds. I wish only for the arrest and punishment of those common enemies of our kind. Of over 100 who have been arrested at my store for stealing the case of Mrs. Phelps is the first to which any exception has been taken. I try to keep only honest, truthful, capable and civil clerks, and in all things have tried and shall continue to try to do everything in my power not only for the convenience and comfort of my customers, but for their protection both from insult and rudeness on the part of my employés, and from the designs of evil-disposed persons not in my employ. Should a mistake occur at any time no person can regret it more than myself. Respectfully,

R. H. MACY.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Foundering of the Schooner Georgia Todd—The Captain's Wife and Three Seamen Drowned—Terrible Sufferings of the Survivors.

[From the Boston Journal, Dec. 26.]

The British ship Euxine, Captain Owens, from Liverpool, reached this port on Sunday, having on board a portion of the crew of schooner Georgia Todd, of Calais, Me. We learn the following particulars from the captain of the unfortunate vessel:—The schooner Georgia Todd, of Calais, Captain W. T. Hill, sailed from St. Stephens, N. B., December 15, with a cargo of white pine boards, bound to Havana, and at five P. M. on that day she was nearly up with Machias, Seal Islands bearing about south. The wind was northwest and increasing, with a very heavy head sea. At six P. M., the vessel pitching heavily, it was found necessary to take in more sail, which was done, and the vessel was kept off south-southwest. It was noticed that the schooner acted strangely and would not steer well even under all head sail, but as she was a little out of trim it was attributed to that cause. At half-past eight P. M., Seal Islands bearing north-northeast fifteen miles, it was suddenly found that the vessel was nearly full of water and filling so quickly that the captain had barely time to get his wife out of the cabin in her night clothes, not being able to save a single article of wearing apparel. The wind at this time had changed to north-northwest, blowing a gale. The vessel's course was turned to the southward. She went on very well for three hours, or until about midnight, when she broached to, and turning over on her side, threw all hands into the sea. The first and second mates, the steward and the captain's wife were all drowned. The remainder regained the wreck, and, after much trouble, succeeded in cutting the weather main rigging, when the vessel righted and the survivors took refuge on the quarter, and remained there, suffering terribly from the cold until Sunday afternoon, the 18th.

Fortunately, during the day the British schooner Victoria hove in sight, and at once made an effort to save the lives of the perishing men, although this vessel was also disabled and in a very leaky condition. They succeeded, however, in getting two of them off the wreck, but in coming alongside the vessel their boat was stove in and rendered useless, which accident prevented their return for the other two men still remaining on the wreck. Being determined to save them if possible they lay by all night, hoping to get the seamen safely off in the morning. But at daylight on the 19th, a ship was discovered to leeward, which proved to be the Euxine, from Liverpool for Boston, and as the Victoria was in such a poor condition as to be considered hardly seaworthy, the two rescued seamen were transferred to her. Captain Owens, of the Euxine, after hearing the story of the shipwreck, immediately made sail and stood for the Georgia Todd, trusting to be in time to save the rest of the crew. On coming up with the wreck the men were found to be still alive. They were promptly removed to the ship, where their wants were kindly attended to, and with their other companions were brought to this port. They express the warmest gratitude to the officers of the Euxine for the kind treatment received at their hands.

The following are the names of the lost:—Mrs. Hill, captain's wife; Alfred Price, of St. Stephens, mate; John Knight, of Calais, second mate, and James Kennedy, of St. Stephens, steward.

JUDAISM.

Its Origin, History and Fundamental Doctrines.

The Fasts, Festivals and Worship of the Jews.

Progressive Judaism and the Changes It Contemplates.

PRINCIPAL SYNAGOGUES OF NEW YORK.

Among the many and strangely various forms of religious belief that flourish in the city of New York there is not one more interesting, as there is certainly not one more ancient, than that held by the children of Abraham. This faith, indeed, is the parent stock from which all our other denominations, with one or two noteworthy but not very important exceptions, have sprung. In this article it is proposed to give a brief sketch of the leading features of the creed and ritual of modern Judaism, together with a few items as to its present material aspects.

THE ORIGIN

and early history of Judaism are known to every schoolboy. Just as the world was emerging from its infancy, and while the greater portion of its surface was as yet an unpeopled solitude, one among the many nomad chiefs who wandered with their families and servants and flocks across the treeless wastes of the plain of Shinar was selected by the Almighty to be the founder of a race that should preserve through many ages the knowledge and worship of the true and living God. This was Abraham, and the revelation of the deeper realities of the spiritual universe, of which he was the chosen recipient, forms the base of the Jewish as it does also of the Christian religion. This revelation, however, was but an instalment of the fulness of the entire truth; and such as it was, for several generations was preserved only in the shape of oral tradition, and was accompanied by but very few and very simple religious observances. Indeed, circumcision is the single rite belonging to that era of which we have any clear record, and it is pretty certain that the greatest of the patriarchs did not observe any special day of rest, the institution of which, though it dated back to the creation itself, was, doubtless for wise reasons, concealed from him.

THE WRITTEN LAW.

When the Hebrews had grown into being a numerous people, and when, freed at last from the yoke of Egyptian slavery and delivered out of the house of bondage, they were being led back to the land promised to their great progenitor, Divine Wisdom gave them, through the medium of their leader, Moses, a deeper insight into the mysterious and awe-inspiring verities of the spiritual world; and a rule of life, the observance of which would insure an eternal reward, was promulgated amid the thunders of Sinai. Thus sprung into existence a creed which has flourished already four thousand years, and around which, during all that long period, have clustered the hopes and aspirations of one of the most intellectual of races.

The fundamental principle of the Jewish faith, as established by Moses, was the recognition of one Supreme Being. Monotheism is, beyond all doubt, the corner stone, the mainspring, the inner and all-pervading essence of Judaism. The one truth taught by Moses was that which had already been given to Abraham, that there was but one God, a living and a jealous God; and Hebrew theologians, into whatever seemingly barren paths they may apparently sometimes wander, ever revert to this as the cardinal doctrine of their faith. And in the present day the modern Israelite is taught beyond all other things to cherish this grand fact; he is invited to ponder upon it in the silence of his closet, and in the services of the synagogues it is pressed with never-tiring vehemence upon his attention. Looking at the following list of attributes, it will be noticed how persistent and earnest are the endeavors of the Jewish theologians to grasp, so far as human finite intellects can attain to such knowledge, the nature of the Deity. "Concerning God," says one of them, "we are taught to believe that He is spirit; most holy and pure; incorporeal and indivisible; eternal and immutable; the one and only one to whom none can be compared; to whom no likeness can be ascribed; omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent; all good, but all just; supremely intelligent, merciful and beneficent; the great I Am; the beginning and the end; the first and the last; the reason, the life and the motion of all beings; the producer of everything; the eternal King, lord, ruler and preserver of the world; the only Creator, and the sole Saviour of the world."

This and the other cardinal doctrines of the Jewish creed are embodied, by Maimonides, in the following

THIRTEEN ARTICLES,

which are now taught in every Jewish school:—

I. I believe with a perfect faith that God, blessed be His name, is the Creator and Governor of all created objects, and that He alone has made, does make, and will ever make all things.

II. I believe with a perfect faith that the Creator, blessed be His name, is the one and only God. There exists no unity whatever like unto His. He alone is our God, who was, who is and who ever will be.

III. I believe with a perfect faith that the Creator, blessed be His name, is incorporeal. He is not subject to any of the changes that happen to bodily substances, and there is nothing whatever that can be compared to Him.

IV. I believe with a perfect faith that the Creator, blessed be His name, is the first and last of all things.

V. I believe with a perfect faith that the Creator alone, blessed be His name, ought to be worshipped, and that it is not proper to pray to any other being.

VI. I believe with a perfect faith that all the words of the prophets are true.

VII. I believe with a perfect faith that the prophecy of Moses, our teacher (may his soul rest in peace), is true; and that he excelled all the wise men who were before him, and all who came after him.

VIII. I believe with a perfect faith that the whole of the law now in our possession is the same law that was given to Moses, our teacher (may his soul rest in peace).

IX. I believe with a perfect faith that the law will never be changed, neither will there be any other law given by the Creator (blessed be His name).

X. I believe with a perfect faith that the Creator (blessed be His name) knows all the actions and thoughts of man; as it is said—"He fashioneth alike their hearts, He is fully acquainted with all their works."

XI. I believe with a perfect faith that the Creator (blessed be His name) rewards all those who keep his commandments, and punishes those who transgress them.

XII. I believe with a perfect faith that the Messiah will come; and although His coming be delayed, I will still daily hope and expect His speedy appearance.

XIII. I believe with a perfect faith that there will be a resurrection of the dead, at the time when it shall please the Creator; blessed be His name for ever and ever. Amen.

Maimonides adds:—"Whoever shall believe all these fundamental articles to be true enters into the bosom of Israel, and is entitled to receive from us all those demonstrations of brotherly love and good will which God has enjoined us to show toward each other; and is bound to love his neighbor and brother with all his heart, according to all that God hath commanded; and however many or great sins he may have committed from mental infirmity, after he shall have been punished for them in this world he shall participate in the happiness of the world to come. But if any man shall deny one of these fundamental doctrines, he is fallen from the bosom of Israel, has denied a foundation of the faith, and is to be esteemed a heretic, an epicurean and a destroyer of plants; wherefore we are bound to persecute him with every odium and injury, according to the psalmist, 'Shall not I hate him, Lord, that hateth Thee?' "

THE CEREMONIAL LAW.

The existence of an only God, the more obvious principles of general morality, the institution of the Sabbath, and that last and diviner commandment, "Thou shalt not covet," were thrown together by Moses, in the Decalogue, which is accepted by Christians and Israelites alike as containing what should be the guiding principles of the ideal life. In addition to this moral law, Moses promulgated by Divine command a number of ceremonial statutes and precepts, comprising, so we are told by the Rabbies, 365 positive and 248 negative obligations. Many of these last are now, owing to the dispersion of the Jewish people, obsolete, but the essential part of them are still observed. They comprise, in addition to numerous provisions for the conduct of religious ceremonies, many sanitary rules for the preservation of health and cleanliness, obligations to provide for the relief of the poor and the stranger, and laws requiring an exact regard for moral equity between the children of the chosen race.

This is the groundwork of the Jewish faith, but before an account of its ceremonial features is entered upon it is well to glance at the huge overgrowth of traditional articles of belief and traditional rules of life that have risen up upon it.

THE JUDAISM OF THE SECOND TEMPLE.

While the Jewish monarchy remained intact their faith preserved the form given to it by its founder, Moses. But upon the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity, the building of the second temple, and the restoration at Jerusalem under Ezra, Haggai, Nehemiah and others of the Jewish faith, it passed into a stage of constant development, which continued until the destruction of the Holy City by the Romans. Under the later prophets just named the Scriptures were collected, authenticated and arranged into a canon, and the Mosaic code was again systematically established. But, in addition to this, certain new obligations, founded only on the authority of contemporary scholars and wise men, were tacked on to the original system, and from time to time, in the immediate future, further additions of this character were made. Up to the date of the second temple the priests were the great ecclesiastical authorities of the Jewish Church. But now a new class of men, a sort of inner hierarchy—doctors or rabbis—came into prominence, whose business it was to define the meaning and relative importance of the Oral Law, as the ceremonial excrescences upon the old faith were termed.

It would be out of place to trace forward the further history of Judaism, and to show how gradually three great parties divided its ranks—the Pharisees, who carried their respect for ceremony to the utmost degree of extravagance; the Sadducees, who accepted only the mere letter of the original Mosaic code; and the Essenes, who made conspicuous the purely spiritual doctrines of the creed, and who built upon it a somewhat visionary rule of life.

At present the Jews divide their

SACRED BOOKS,

which correspond to the Old Testament of the Christians, into three portions—the Pentateuch, the Prophets and the Hagiographa. There are also some paraphrases of the Scriptures from the original Hebrew into the Chaldean tongue, which during the Babylonian captivity became the vernacular tongue of the Israelites. These are treated with the greatest respect, though many of them are rather renderings of the sense and spirit than of the letter of the original Scriptures. And besides these writings there is a book which some Christian writers have stated, though not truthfully, to be regarded by the rabbis with more veneration than even the Scriptures themselves—the Talmud.

THE ORAL LAW.

This last book has been so sharply and so ignorantly criticised in many quarters that some explanation of what it really is will not be without interest. The Jews acknowledge two laws which are authoritative—one, the written law, delivered to Moses on Mount Sinai, and the other an unwritten explanation of it which has been handed down from generation to generation. This last ought, in strict right, never to have been enshrined in written form; but after the return from the captivity the Rabbi Jehuda, fearing that owing to the growing influence of impiety these traditions would be lost, collected, arranged and wrote them down. This book was entitled the "Mishna," and forms the first section of the Talmud. About a century later Rabbi Jochanan, in view of the doubt that overshadowed many parts of the "Mishna," collected the authoritative explanations of its disputed passages, and compiled them into the "Gemara, or Commentary." The "Mishna" and the "Gemara" together form what is called the Jerusalem Talmud. There is yet another "Gemara," which is distinguished as the Babylonian; but this is not generally considered as entitled to the same degree of respect as the first one. The reason given by a learned rabbi for the existence of this Talmud is somewhat interesting. "If," says he, "the oral law had not been added to the written law, the whole law would have been obscure and unintelligible. For, in the first place, there are Scriptures repugnant and contrary to each other; and in the next place, the written law is imperfect, and comprehends not all that is necessary to be known." In another place the same writer assigns the reason why God would not have this second unwritten law also reduced to writing. This is "because God foresaw that the nations of this world would copy out the twenty-four books which are contained in the law, the Prophets and the Hagiographa, and would abuse them to heresy and impiety; he delivered to Moses an oral exposition; nor would he allow it to be committed to writing till the sects of the Edomites and Ishmaelites had arisen, lest this also should be translated by the Gentiles, and perverted to the same evil purpose as the written law. In the world to come God will inquire who are his children. Then the Gentiles, as well as the Israelites, shall produce the books of the law, and they shall both affirm themselves to be his children. Therefore God will inquire again with whom is the real inspiration, which he also delivered on Mount Sinai. At this all shall be dumb, and not one, except Israel, will be found to have any knowledge of it."

A short sketch will now be given of the principal fasts, festivals and ceremonies of the Jews. Among the festivals the principal are the Passover, Pentecost, Tabernacles, the feasts of the New Moon and the New Year, the Feast of Dedication and the Feast of Purim.

THE PASSOVER.

The story of the institution of this feast is familiar to all. It commemorates the last and greatest of the judgments that punished the Egyptians for the tenacity with which they refused to let the chosen children of the living God go forth from the house of bondage—that dreadful passing of the destroying angel over all the land of Egypt, smiting the first born male child in every house. This festival is held on the fifteenth day of the month Nissan, and lasts, for all Jews except those who live in or near Jerusalem, eight days. The Sabbath preceding it is known as the "great Sabbath," and is usually marked in the synagogues by a special lecture by the rabbi on the regulations which the law provides for the proper observance of the coming festival. During the whole period of the feast the people are required to eat unleavened bread, and they are forbidden even to allow the presence of leaven in their houses. Two days before the beginning of the feast, in the evening, the head of each house collects all the leaven he can find in his dwelling and having placed it in a vessel burns it the following day before noon. As soon as the leaven is burned, as much unleavened bread as will be required through the festival is made. This bread consists of large, round, thin cakes of simple flour and water. During the festival no fermented drink may be used. On the evening of the fourteenth day of the month there is a special service in the synagogue, after which there is in each house a feast of meat and bitter herbs (such as lettuce, parsley, celery and horseradish) and wine. As soon as the household are gathered round the table the master of the house says grace, and then, leaning on his left arm, drinks a glass of wine, the whole company following his example. Each person then dips some herbs in vinegar and eats them. Another benediction is pronounced and the host, unfolding his napkin, takes the middle cake (there are only three cakes), breaks it in two, replaces one of the pieces between the two whole cakes, and conceals the other piece under his plate or under the cushion upon which he leans. The meat is then taken from the table and the plate containing the cakes being lifted up by the hands of the whole company they unite in rehearsing the following:—"This is the bread of poverty and affliction which our fathers did eat in Egypt. Whoso hungers, let him come and eat; whoso needs, let him come and eat of the paschal lamb. This year we are here; next year, God willing, we shall be in the land of Canaan. This year we are servants; the next, God willing, we shall be free—children of the family and lords." The feast then proceeds, after the recital of psalms and hymns and the recapitulation of the circumstances which led to the institution of the feast. One of the features of the festival is that each person present must drink four glasses of wine, the last glass being accompanied with passages from the Scripture, calling down the Divine vengeance on all the enemies of Israel.

The same ceremony is repeated the following day. The principal days of the festival are the first two and the last two, and these are celebrated by services in the synagogue and a Sabbatical abstinence from labor. The intermediate days are not observed quite so strictly, but no one is permitted to carry on any servile labor.

PENTECOST.

This festival is kept on the sixth day of the month Sivan, and is called by Moses the Feast of Weeks, because it was fixed at the end of the seven weeks from the offering of the omer, or sheaf. It is also sometimes spoken of as the Feast of First Fruits. It lasts two days and is observed by special services in the synagogues and an abstinence from work. In the services the book of Ruth is always read and the six hundred and thirteen formal precepts of the law are publicly recited, because it was at this season of the year, according to tradition, that the law was delivered on Mount Sinai. A prayer for the dead is a feature of the service on the morning of the second day.

THE FEAST OF TABERNACLES.

This festival commemorates the wanderings of the chosen seed in the wilderness and lasts nine days. According to the old practice every Jew who had a garden was required to construct in it a tabernacle of wood, in which he was to dwell through the feast. This is now pretty well obsolete, and the observance of the festival is confined to services in the synagogue and abstinence from labor. During certain portions of the services each Israelite holds in his hands branches or twigs of various trees and marches in procession round the altar. The principal days are the last two, the last especially, being even accounted a festival by itself, and named "the day of the rejoicing of the law." On this day three manuscripts of the Pentateuch are taken out of the ark and carried round the altar and laid upon the desk. After that three persons read three different portions, one portion from each manuscript.

THE FEAST OF TRUMPETS,

or of the new year, is held on the first two days of the month Tisri, and is celebrated by religious services and a discontinuance of all labor except such as may be necessary for the preservation of food. The first day is held to be that upon which God created the world, and it is also believed that it is the day upon which the Almighty judges his creatures. The religious services naturally refer to these solemn subjects. The festival is called the feast of the trumpets because in the services a ram's horn is frequently blown in memory of the ram substituted for Isaac on Mount Moriah. Between the morning and afternoon services on the second day it was usual for all strict Israelites to go to some river or to the seaside and shake their garments over the water, which is supposed by many to symbolize the casting away of their sins; but this is now obsolete.

THE FEAST OF THE NEW MOON

is, of course, held every month, but only the women are required to abandon servile work. The frequency of the festival prevents its being of very great importance.

THE FEAST OF DEDICATION

lasts eight days and commemorates the purification of the Temple and the dedication of the new altar of burnt offering, after the deliverance of Jerusalem from Antiochus Epiphanes. It does not involve the suspension of labor, and the religious services attending it are not very important. It is sometimes called the feast of lights, in consequence of a tradition which is rather interesting. After the cleansing of the Temple we are told the priests lit the lamp which was to burn continually before the Lord, but could only find oil enough to feed it for one night, while it would take eight days to prepare a fresh supply. A miracle, however, was worked to enable them to keep up the divine flame. This small portion of oil by the aid of the Almighty lasted all through the eight days. To commemorate this, on the first day of the festival, one light is lighted in the synagogue, on the second day two, on the third three and so on, adding a light each day until the close of the feast.

THE FEAST OF PURIM

is also a festival of comparatively recent institution, and commemorates the delivery of the Jews from the wicked designs of Haman. The book of Esther is read in the synagogues, and whenever the name of Haman occurs, the whole congregation clap their hands, stamp their feet and call out "Let his name and memory be blotted out. The name of the wicked shall rot." The festival is kept up with the greatest possible appearance of rejoicing, as we, who live in New York, have ample reason to know, the Purim ball being one of the great social events of each season.

With the exception of the Day of Atonement,

THE FASTS

do not require any very extended notice. The principal are the fast of Gedaliah, in memory of the murder of Gedaliah, the son of Ahikam; the fast of the Tenth Month in memory of the siege of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar; the fast of Esther, in memory of her fast of three days and nights before she attempted to stir the heart of the great king in favor of her people, and the fast of Ab, which celebrates the burning of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar. These fasts are kept with more or less strictness, by abstinence from food and labor from sunset till sunset and by various religious observances.

THE DAY OF ATONEMENT

is by far the most solemn day of the whole Jewish year. It is held on the tenth day of the month Tisri. The first ten days of this month are called days of penitence, and are marked by the addition of prayers and confessions to the usual daily supplications. On the Sabbath preceding the fast it is usual for the rabbi to earnestly exhort the people to repentance. It is the accepted belief that during these ten days God examines every human life, beginning on the first day of the festival of the new year (the first day of Tisri) and continuing through the next eight days until, on the tenth, the Day of Atonement, He passes sentence. In one of the prayers a passage explains this belief as follows: "On the first day of the year it is inscribed, and on the Fast Day of Atonement it is sealed and determined how many shall pass by and how many shall be born; who shall live and who shall die; who shall finish his allotted time and who shall not; who is to perish by fire, by water, by the sword, by wild beasts, by hunger, by thirst, by an earthquake or by the plague, by strangling or by being stoned to death; it is determined who shall be at rest and who shall be wandering; who shall remain tranquil and who shall be disturbed; who shall reap enjoyment and who shall be painfully afflicted; who shall grow rich and who shall become poor; who shall be cast down and who exalted. But prayer, penitence and charity can avert the evil decree." Before this solemn fast, fraught, according to the Jewish belief with such awe-inspiring results, begins, each Israelite endeavors to settle any disputes in which he may have become involved and to put himself at peace with all the world. In the afternoon preceding the feast he makes a hearty meal, and then until sunset the following evening he fasts absolutely, "taking no manner of sustenance, not even a drop of water."

The religious services begin at sunset, the synagogue being splendidly illuminated with wax candles, which burn night and day till the close of the fast. Many of the more religious remain in the synagogue all night and throughout the day until sunset, but those who retire to their homes assemble again at six o'clock in the morning, remaining all the remainder of the day. The services comprise elaborate confessions of sin and entreaties for mercy and forgiveness. When, at last, sunset arrives, the cornet announces the close of the fast.

THE ORDINARY SERVICES

of the Jews have been left till now, because their institution is of a later date than the solemn rites whose leading features have been described. Synagogue worship is indeed comparatively a modern institution; it was unknown in the primitive days of the Jewish Church, and sprung up after the Second Temple. Previous to that there had been a general and strict observance of the Sabbath, and frequent religious gatherings for common supplication, but regular services were unknown.

SYNAGOGUES

vary, of course, very much in their architectural beauty and the richness of their appointments; but there are some features in which they all agree. According to the strict law, the synagogue should be so built that one end fronts the Holy Land, but this is now not very strictly observed, though the Jews turn their faces thitherward when engaged in prayer. The main feature in every synagogue is the ark, a small closet hung with curtains, and symbolically representing the ark of the covenant. In this the roll of the law, used in reading the public lessons in the synagogue, is deposited. This roll must be in manuscript, written with ink of a peculiar character, and, according to numerous directions, a failure in any of which destroys the value of the sacred volume. The roll consists of long strips of parchment, sewed together with thongs cut out of the skin of some clean animal, and it is rolled up from both ends on two wooden staves. It is usually encased in linen or silk. After the ark a raised platform, generally near the middle of the room, arrests attention. This is the desk or altar from which the law is read and sermons delivered and is usually large enough to allow of several persons to be present on it at the same time. The floor of the synagogue is filled up with long benches, more or less luxuriously furnished, and a number of lamps and chandeliers are suspended from the ceiling. Close by the door there are usually little boxes to receive the contributions of the charitable towards the relief of the poor. In the old orthodox synagogues the women are separated from the men, and are accommodated generally in a gallery, or, if they are on the same floor with the men, a screen shuts them off from observation. The new synagogues, however, disregard this rule, and the sexes are mixed. All Jews keep their hats on in the synagogue.

The general character of

DIVINE SERVICE

among the Jews is extremely simple. It consists on ordinary occasions merely of the reading of the law, the recital of prayers, the chanting of psalms and the delivery of sermons. Many changes have recently taken place in many congregations in the liturgy used. Formerly Hebrew was the only tongue used, but now the vernacular is employed in many of the more liberal and progressive synagogues. Women, too, are now frequently allowed to chant in the choir—an innovation of very modern growth. In the olden time, too, much longer portions of the sacred Scriptures were read at each service than now. There are daily services in all the synagogues.

And now we naturally come to one of the best known features of the Jewish faith—a feature which has been more or less perfectly copied by the various Christian sects—

THE SABBATH.

The Jewish Sabbath is reckoned, after the Asiatic manner, from sunset to sunset, and lasts therefore from one Friday evening till Saturday at the setting of the sun. The injunction of the Decalogue "to do no manner of work," &c., is observed with painful exactitude. The rabbies have defined the works forbidden on the Sabbath under thirty-nine general heads, and it will be seen from the list that they cover pretty thoroughly every known branch of industry. These are the things that are forbidden—"ploughing, sowing, reaping, bundling, binding, threshing, winnowing, sifting, grinding, bolting, kneading, cooking, clipping, washing, combing, spinning, winding, warping or weaving, dyeing, tying, untying, sewing, breaking in pieces, fastening with wedges or pins, building, demolishing, striking with a hammer, hunting, fishing, killing, flaying, taking the hair off from hides, cutting in pieces, writing, blotting out, ruling paper, kindling fire, quenching it, carrying anything out of doors into a street or public place."

Of the

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS CUSTOMS

of the Israelites, such as circumcision and the various ceremonies for celebrating marriages and conducting funerals, nothing need be said, as to give minutely the details of each rite, interesting as it might be, would require much more space than can possibly be devoted to them in a daily paper.

We now turn from orthodox Judaism to its present

INTELLECTUAL ASPECTS.

This faith, like most of the Christian denominations, has been recently stirred to its profoundest depths by that eager spirit of inquiry and that restless movement ever forward through change and innovation to a brighter future which seem more than anything else to mark the age we live in. The modern Jew, like the modern Gentile, is eagerly examining the very bases of his hereditary creed, looking carefully at them from every intellectual standpoint with the cold eye of impartial criticism, and earnestly endeavoring to brush away the thick films of error and obscurity that have by slow but sure stages overlaid them during the sluggish march of forty centuries. In short, there is a "progressive school" of thinkers in the ranks of Judaism, as there is also an advance guard of intellectual workers in the ranks of Christianity.

It is, perhaps, in somewhat bad taste to hazard a guess as to how it is that after remaining almost stationary for nearly two thousand years—that is to say, from the destruction of the Temple to about thirty years ago—Judaism has at length begun to show signs of internal activity and growth. But the reason seems so plain that it shall be diffidently suggested. It is curious that those centuries of torpor correspond exactly to that long and dreary period during which it was a crime of the most heinous dye to avow one's self akin in blood to Solomon and Moses, to Elijah and David. Is there no connection between this universal external persecution and this unbroken internal repose of religious thought? Is it not rather clear that the Jew and the Christian, the one educated to hate, to despise and to persecute the seed of Abraham, and the other educated to fear, to detest and to annoy the believers in the Cross, being thus separated from each other by a bridgeless gulf of bitter animosity and long-cherished enmity, necessarily failed altogether to religiously influence each other? Here and there, perhaps, an individual member of either race broke through the traditional prejudices of his people, but the grand masses of men on both sides ceased in any way to exercise any reciprocal influence upon each other. But now that in nearly every civilized country the Israelite enjoys the same social and political advantages as the Gentile, and is among the more advanced peoples even welcomed as a brother, both Jew and Gentile begin to act upon each other, not only socially, but even religiously. That is perhaps the only way in which can be explained the now widespread tendency among progressive Jews to approximate Judaism, not exactly to Christianity, but to certain forms of religious belief—Unitarianism, for instance—which prevail among us.

The extreme radical progressive Jews, indeed, contemplate nothing short of the conversion of the whole human race to Judaism. Thus they excise the entire national element of the Jewish faith, throwing overboard all observances which appeal merely to the Israelite and not to the man. But the following extract from a recent book eloquently gives the present advanced opinion on this head:—

"Israel must still be an unit, still linked together by the mystic tie of the Hebrew tongue; for Israelites have still to work together for the accomplishment of their heavenly mission. The time, however, will assuredly arrive when, with God's blessing, every vestige of error, of idolatry, of false belief, of bigotry, of superstition, of ignorance will be banished from the earth; when all the petty differences which various religious systems now build up to separate the children of one eternal Father will become merged in a lasting bond of union; when there shall be no more Jews, no more Christians, no more Mohammedans, no more pagans; when the world will no longer resound with the clamor of opposing doctrines; when all mankind will be regenerated by God's divine rule; when all mankind will hail each other as brothers and rejoice in the glorious title of man; when there will be but one God and one religion, one kingdom and one temple, one Creator and one human family."

Truly a noble dream, but one which, as the Rev. Raphael d'C. Lewin adds, "will unfortunately not be realized for ages to come."

THE REFORM SCHOOL

have already done much to denationalize their creed. The services in their synagogues are in the vernacular tongue, the sexes are not separated from each other, many features of the ceremonial law have been allowed to fall into desuetude, and some of the fasts and festivals are altogether ignored; and in sentiment they have even advanced much farther. For instance, in regard to the destruction of the Temple, the book already quoted boldly states:—"It was indeed a blessing to Israel and to the world that the Jewish nationality was overthrown, the Temple destroyed and the Jews scattered unto the four corners of the earth. To Israel it was a blessing because thenceforth every Israelite became a seed which, sown into different portions of the world, was hereafter to become a tree the fruit of which should be even as the fruit of knowledge, giving instruction to all men." And again:—"Truly the ninth of Ab, the day when God wisely destroyed our political existence forever—wisely dispersed us among all nations forever—is becoming more and more recognized as a day of honor and triumph, a day to be commemorated by the purest feelings of joy and gratitude." Thus it will be seen that the modern Jew believes neither in an actual advent of the Messiah nor the restoration of the Jews to their birthright. The reign of the Messiah is merely the coming millennium, which a previous extract so eloquently described.

At present, however, it is only a small section of the Jews who hold the extreme doctrines of radical progressive Judaism, though the rigidly orthodox can boast even fewer disciples, at any rate in the city of New York. The mass of Israelites hold a middle course; they are not as yet prepared for such sweeping changes as are proposed, but certainly the tendency of most Jewish congregations seems in that direction.

In New York, at the present time, there are at least fifty thousand Israelites. For the purposes of religious worship they have about thirty synagogues, which represent almost every nationality, and vary very much in architectural importance and the handsomeness of their internal appointments. The finest synagogue, by general consent, is that of Emanu El, a lengthy description of which has already appeared in the columns of the HERALD. Most of its members are Germans; indeed, at least two-thirds of all New York Israelites belong to the same nationality. This temple leans very decidedly to the Reform School; the sexes mingle together indiscriminately, there are female singers in the choir, and a great part of the service is conducted in a modern language. The most important synagogue in members is that on Thirty-fourth street, which is also decidedly conservative. The oldest synagogue is that on Nineteenth street, of which the Rev. Mr. Lyons is pastor. The founders of this congregation were Portuguese Jews, who came to this city nearly two hundred years ago, in the old Dutch times. Of course the present members are almost entirely American Jews, and the congregation has the reputation of being extremely wealthy. Another very influential synagogue, consisting almost entirely of American and English Jews, is that on Forty-fourth street. There is also a very fine temple on Thirty-ninth street, with a radical progressive German congregation. To show the Jewish nationalities present in the city it may be stated that there is, in addition to the American, English and German synagogues alluded to, a Polish synagogue (strict orthodox) on Allen street; a Bohemian synagogue on Fourth street, near avenue C; a Hollander synagogue on Stanton street and a French synagogue on Sixth street.

All except four or five of the synagogues of New York are conservative, so far as concerns the separation of the sexes and the exclusion of female singers from the choir.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Albert Barnes.

The distinguished Presbyterian divine, Albert Barnes, died suddenly, in Philadelphia, at four P. M., on Saturday last. About half-past three o'clock on that day, in company with his daughter, he left his residence for a visit to a friend living about a mile distant. He walked the entire distance, and reached the house of his friend considerably fatigued. Entering, he took a seat and awaited the coming of the family, when suddenly, and without uttering an exclamation he fell back upon his chair and expired.

Mr. Barnes was born in Rome, N. Y., December 1, 1798. While working in his father's tannery he pursued his studies so closely that he prepared himself for college, and entered Hamilton College, New York, whence he graduated in 1820, at the age of twenty-two. After pursuing a theological course at Princeton College, New Jersey, he received his license to preach, and was ordained and installed pastor of the Presbyterian church in Morristown, N. J., in February, 1825. In 1830 he accepted a call from the First Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, and presided over that congregation until within a few years ago, when age and infirmities compelled him to resign his charge. As a pulpit orator Mr. Barnes had few equals upon the American Continent. His manner was peculiarly winning and his language strong, concise and convincing. None excelled him in portraying the more lovely and touching truths of the Gospel which he taught; and it was this peculiar eloquence which won him such a place in the hearts of his congregation. Mr. Barnes was, however, more extensively appreciated as a writer than as a preacher. His numerous writings, and "Bible Commentaries" in particular, have earned him a world-wide reputation. His "Notes on the Gospels" probably were the most popular Protestant theological works ever published, more than a million copies of the English edition alone having been printed. They have been extensively translated and adopted by leading Biblical students in the Old World. His "Life of St. Paul," "Evidences of Christianity" and "Scriptural Views of Slavery" also obtained a wide circulation.

At the division of the Presbyterian Church, in 1832, Mr. Barnes sided with the New School party, and was the leading spirit in that branch of the Church for many years. One of the most interesting incidents of the meeting of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia last spring was the fraternal visit of nearly fifty of the alumni of Hamilton College, of which, with a single exception, Mr. Barnes was the oldest living alumnus. Mr. Barnes preached his last sermon on Sunday, the 18th, to the inmates of the Philadelphia House of Refuge, and was in apparent perfect health up to the moment of his sudden demise.

Captain Minor Knowlton.

This gentleman died at Burlington, N. J., on the 24th inst., in the sixty-sixth year of his age. In the year 1825 he entered West Point, from Connecticut, and in 1829 he was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant of the First artillery. He filled many positions in the capacity of military instructor. Captain Knowlton wrote some works which have attracted attention. His work on "Notes on Gunpowder—Cannon and Projectiles," was published in 1840, and was favorably received. Desirous of seeing service abroad, he, in the year 1845, attached himself to the staff of the French Marshal Bugeaud, and served with the French army in Algeria. At the time of his death Captain Knowlton was still in the service. All who knew him speak kindly of his many sterling traits of character.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Colonel A. L. Harrison, a grandson of the late ex-President Harrison, died last week at Indianapolis, Indiana, aged thirty-eight years.

Dr. A. B. Earle's visit to Raleigh, N. C., converted some five hundred persons, among them the Governor, and this great revival is still in progress.

Mary Jane Henderson, of Raleigh, N. C., has one husband in the penitentiary and two have been hung for murder.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle*, the Western Court Journal of the administration, says that Miss Nellie Grant, daughter of the President, is soon to be married to a young man in Covington.

BOUND FOR LOWER CALIFORNIA.—Annexed is a list of passengers by the schooner Selma, which sailed for Magdalena Bay, Lower California, yesterday:—Colonel D. E. Hungerford, Charles D. Wallace, Brent Seguine, Emanuel N. Zerman, James S. Wilson. Following are the passengers by the Newton Booth for Magdalena Bay, sailing yesterday:—Fred. R. Carrick, E. A. Manning, Margarita A. Navarete, Mary Navarete, George T. Boardman, J. W. Grimes, C. R. Hunt, D. A. McKee, Samuel Granger, Henry Allard, Martha Navarete, Sarah Wilson, Alfred Wheeler, Arnerto M. Cordova, F. G. Angelo, Y. W. Bowles, Gregorio Urriolagoitia, G. W. Kimball, James Lawrence, M. Winterfield, Rassmus Olsen, James Cole.—*San Francisco Bulletin Dec. 16.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
MONDAY, Dec. 26, 1870.

A CLOSE HOLIDAY.

The social celebration of Christmas has been observed as a "close" holiday, as it is termed in Wall street. The various boards stand adjourned to Tuesday morning. We repeat the latest prices of the leading speculative stocks:—Western Union Telegraph, 45¼ a 45½; Pacific Mail, 39¾ a 39⅞; New York Central Consolidated, 91 a 91⅛; New York Central scrip, 87½ a 87⅝; Erie, 23¾ a 24; Reading, 98⅛ a 98⅜; Lake Shore, 91⅝ a 91¾; Northwestern, 70⅛ a 70¼; do. preferred, 81 a 81⅛; Rock Island, 103⅞ a 104; St. Paul, 55⅝ a 55¾; do. preferred, 80 a 80⅛; Wabash, 48⅛ a 48¼; Ohio and Mississippi, 27⅜ a 27½; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 2⅛ a 2¼.

Gold closed Saturday at 110⅝ a 110¾.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market has absorbed unusual attention during the past few weeks, owing to its great activity and occasional stringency.

AT CHICAGO

the topic is treated in the following full and interesting manner by the *Tribune* of Saturday:—

Among the causes which aid to make money tight at present, but which must soon disappear, and, on the other hand, contribute to make money abundant soon after the 1st of January, is the unusual accumulation of currency in the national Treasury to the amount of $30,000,000, which is fully double what it has been customary to retain in the Treasury at this season of the year, when the currency is needed in the West to market the hog crop and in the South to market the cotton crop. Until quite recently the effect of this accumulation of currency in the Treasury was not severely felt, because the mild weather of this year had been unusually prolonged, and the first of the two above mentioned great crops had not begun to move. But the weather of the past week has caused great activity in this line and created a demand for currency which is the greater because it has been deferred so long. Complaints of Mr. Boutwell's new policy of hoarding currency are now becoming general, and as he will probably be influenced by these to increase his bond purchases, which have been unaccountably limited lately—considering the large balances of both gold and currency in the Treasury—the result will be that the Treasury accumulation of currency will be set afloat to increase the abundance of money that would be experienced anyhow, after the 1st of January, and that the Secretary will buy bonds at a higher price than he could buy them for now. It is not probable that any human being could conduct the affairs of the United States Treasury without becoming the subject of a great deal of unfavorable criticism. In fact, intelligent and continuous criticism by the public press is what any chief executive of the Treasury should look for, and regard it as a means of finding out when any particular policy was being pushed beyond reasonable limits and becoming harmful to the business interests of the country. But there are certain periodic movements of crops and capital, which may be expected with such regularity that the Secretary of the Treasury ought to anticipate them and prepare for them as much as he does for the payment of instalments of interest on the public debt. The country always requires more currency during the period from September 1 to the middle of December than at any other season of the year, and during that period it should be the policy of the Treasury to run its currency balance as low as is safe. As long as there is no reduction of taxation and no determined policy in regard to a resumption of specie payments, and, therefore, no contraction of the currency called for on that score, the only use to which the surplus revenue can be judiciously applied is the purchase of bonds. This is the only way the currency can be got into circulation again after it has once been drawn into the Treasury by the collection of internal revenue. Everything, therefore, shows that the fall and early winter are the seasons when the bond purchases of the Treasury should be increased. This has not been the policy of the Treasury this season, and the effects on the money market have been to decrease the amount of circulation at the stringent season, and probably will be to increase it when money is abundant.

Notwithstanding the stringency of money in the commercial market for ordinary trade purposes it is worthy of note that our local market is abundantly supplied with capital for more permanent investment in mortgages on first class real estate. On such security money is freely offered for a term of years at eight per cent per annum, and on medium class property there is a good supply of money to be had at nine per cent per annum. All of this kind of capital now in this market is from abroad, and shows how Chicago stands in the estimation of capitalists in other cities. It also shows that the present stringency of money is caused less by the scarcity of capital than by the scarcity of it in a form available for circulation. The principal borrowers in the local money market now are the pork packers. Grain operators are not asking for much, and the mercantile community seem to be getting along without asking for much aid from the banks.

Country orders for currency were larger to-day than yesterday. Exchange was sold at from 75c. to $1 per $1,000 discount for sales between banks. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-10 premium and buy at 1-10 discount.

AT CINCINNATI,

according to the *Enquirer* of Saturday,

There is a continued good demand for loans, and in some cases the applications were more liberal. The regular houses are at present discounting little outside paper, as they find ample employment for their means in attending to the claims of depositors, or to those to whom they are under obligations. The offerings of paper in the open market, however, were not large, and the brokers report little difficulty in placing good names. There is but little paper of a speculative character afloat, the demand being mainly for legitimate purposes, and the different branches of trade are well represented in the list of applicants. The heaviest demand, however, was from the pork packers. Local checking was heavy, and the country banks are still drawing freely on this city for currency. Rates of interest are firm. Money in the open market is worth 12 per cent, but depositors are able to negotiate loans at 10 per cent, and in some cases they were supplied at 8 a 9, but the former is the ruling figure. The brokers report the offerings of paper in the open market only moderate, and good names are placed without difficulty.

AT NEW ORLEANS

the activity in connection with the movement of the cotton crop seems to have passed the climax. The *Bee* says:—

The money market continues to show signs of increasing ease. At the banks there is still a good demand for discounts, but with an increase in their available funds nearly all the approved paper offered is accepted. On the street capitalists in most cases still hold out for the high rates which have prevailed for some time past, but accommodations are extended more readily at inside figures. With these remarks we quote 1 a 1¼ per cent per month for A1 notes accompanied by unexceptionable collaterals, with occasional transactions at 10 per cent per annum; — a 1½ for good do., and 1½ a 1¾ and 2 for good to A1 business paper without collaterals.

COURSE OF EMPIRE.

Two thousand and fifty-eight passengers arrived at this port from foreign ports during the week ending Saturday, December 24. They came by the following vessels:—

Steamships Tybee, St. Domingo, 4; Copernicus, Buenos Ayres, 11; Iowa, Glasgow, 67; Nevada, Liverpool, 160; Sidonian, Glasgow, 150; City of Cork, Liverpool, 69; Rapidan, Havana, 3; Merrimac, Rio Janeiro, 36; Thuringia, Hamburg, 288; City of London, Liverpool, 304; Tyrian, Palermo, &c., 5; Morro Castle, Havana, 13; Russia, Liverpool, 214; Guiding Star, Antwerp, &c., 105; Cleopatra, Havana, 1; Rhein, Bremen, 255; Lafayette, Havre, 38; Pennsylvania, Liverpool, 252; ship American Congress, London, 40; barks Quickstep, Liverpool, 2; Clara, Buenos Ayres, 1. Total number of passengers, 2,058.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

SEYMOUR—SWAIM.—On Thursday, December 22, by the Rev. B. M. Gallaher, of Brooklyn, assisted by Rev. Andrew Longacre, of New York, JAMES H. SEYMOUR, of New York, to Miss KATIE SWAIM, only daughter of Dr. S. J. Swaim, of Brooklyn. No cards.

TOKLAS—WISE.—On Sunday, December 25, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Dr. H. Vidaver, MAX TOKLAS to MARY WISE, daughter of the late Morris Wise.

San Francisco and San José papers please copy.

Died.

ALLISON.—On Monday, December 26, after a short illness, JOHN ALLISON, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, No. 658 Ninth avenue, corner of Forty-sixth street.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

BOEREM.—At Williamsburg, L. I., on Sunday, December 25, HANNAH MARIA, wife of Jackson M. Boerem, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Reformed church, in Bedford avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

BRADFORD.—On Christmas morning, of congestion of the lungs, CLARENCE F., elder child of Joseph E. and Hattie H. Bradford, aged 2 years, 7 months and 14 days.

Funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from 124 Hall street.

Portland (Me.) papers please copy.

CARPENTER.—On Sunday, December 25, Mrs. LAVINIA CARPENTER, wife of William Carpenter.

The relatives and friends of the family, the officers and brothers of City Lodge, No. 151, and of Mount Zion Encampment, No. 17, and of Alpha Lodge, No. 529, Good Templars, are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from No. 127 Duffield street, Brooklyn.

CLARRY.—On Saturday morning, December 24, at his late residence, 121 Taylor street, Brooklyn, E. D., FRANCIS A. CLARRY, aged 41 years, 7 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's and St. Paul's church, in Second street, between South Second and South Third streets, Williamsburg, this (Tuesday) morning, at ten o'clock.

COOPER.—On Sunday (Christmas) night, December 25, VIRGINIA L., daughter of Charlotte and the late John Cooper.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COSBY.—On Sunday morning, December 25, Mr. JOHN COSBY, aged 57 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 226 Clinton street, this day (Tuesday), at twelve o'clock noon. Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

DEALY.—On Monday, December 26, of congestion of the brain, CLEMENT G., youngest son of David and Angelina Dealy, in the 4th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 408 East 117th street, Harlem, on Wednesday morning, at half-past ten o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

FARRELL.—On Sunday morning, December 25, at the residence of his son, Rev. Christopher A. Farrell, Matteawan, Dutchess county, N. Y., CHRISTOPHER FARRELL, for many years a resident of this city, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family, also those of his sons Rev. Christopher A., Matthew S. and Frank Farrell, are invited to attend the funeral service, at St. Gabriel's church, East Thirty-seventh street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock; thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

FRITH.—On Monday, December 26, after a short illness, SARAH A. FRITH.

The friends of the family and the teachers of the Eighth ward public schools are invited to attend the funeral, from the First Baptist church, Grove street, Jersey City, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

HAYWARD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday evening, December 24, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, WILLIAM HAYWARD, aged 29 years, youngest son of the late Warden Hayward.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the house of his brother-in-law, William H. Smith, No. 120 South Portland avenue, Brooklyn.

HANLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 25, JOHN HANLEY, a native of the county Westmeath, in the 66th year of his age.

A solemn mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of his soul, at St. Ann's church, Front street, this (Tuesday) morning, at ten o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at two o'clock, thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, for interment.

HOPPIN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, December 24, Mrs. AMY H. HOPPIN, relict of Henry Hoppin, of Providence, R. I., in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Nehemiah Knight, No. 163 Harrison street, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

INNIS.—On Monday, December 26, at three A. M., WILLIAM C. INNIS.

The remains will be taken from his late residence, 12 Newark avenue, Jersey City, on Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, to Hopeville, N. J., at which place the funeral will take place. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

JONES.—On Friday, December 23, ISAAC F. JONES, in his 68th year.

Funeral from his late residence, 331 West Twenty-second street, this (Tuesday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

JOUY.—At Dorchester, Mass., suddenly, on Saturday morning, December 24, EDWARD JOUY, eldest son of the late Louis Jouy, Esq., of this city.

Interred in Greenwood.

KNOWLTON.—At Burlington, N. J., on Saturday, December 24, Captain MINER KNOWLTON, United States Army, aged 66 years.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock.

KENNEDY.—On Friday, December 23, PATRICK KENNEDY, of the parish of Lohra, county Tipperary, Ireland, aged 28 years, 11 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Relief Hose, No. 51, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Patrick Howe, Fourth avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

LAMBERT.—On Christmas morning, December 25, TERESA E., wife of Edwin Lambert, and daughter of the late Owen Madden, in the 33d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 207 East Twenty-sixth street, on Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock.

LUHMANN.—On Sunday, December 25, HERMAN LUHMANN, aged 27 years, 1 month and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 939 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

MALLADEY.—On Sunday, December 25, MARY MALLADEY, aged 54 years, a native of Clown Mullingar, county Westmeath, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 427 East Sixteenth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

Mullingar (Ireland) papers please copy.

MEAD.—On Monday, December 26, BRIDGET MEAD, wife of James Mead, aged 21 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 46 Orchard street. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

MEEHAN.—At his residence, 69 James street, PATRICK MEEHAN.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MARKS.—MARY MARKS, a native of Tismore, county Waterford, Ireland, aged 80 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 311 East Forty-third street, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MCGOVERN.—On Sunday, December 25, ANNA C. F. MCGOVERN.

Funeral will take place this (Tuesday) morning, at ten o'clock, from 36 Beach street.

O'KEEFFE.—On Monday morning, December 26, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. HONORA O'KEEFFE, aged 76 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her son's residence, 319 East Twenty-first street. May God have mercy on her soul.

POWELL.—On Christmas night, THOMAS, elder son of William H. and Mary Cowing Powell, aged 16 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, 45 East Twenty-second street, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

PRICE.—On Friday, December 23, at Greenpoint, L. I., THOMAS PRICE, in the 64th year of his age.

QUINN.—On Monday, December 26, WILLIAM H. QUINN, youngest child of George and Ann Quinn, aged 15 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 102 North First street, Williamsburg.

REARDON.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 25, at his late residence, 58 West Twenty-second street, M. GEORGE REARDON, formerly of San Francisco.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

REEVES.—On Sunday, December 25, at her residence, 56 Broome street, BARBARA, widow of Philip L. Reeves, in the 71st year of her age.

Funeral services at the Willett street M. E. church, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SCHNIDEL.—On Monday morning, December 26, of consumption, VALENTINE SCHNIDEL, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives, friends and school officers of the Seventeenth ward are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Wednesday morning, at half-past eight o'clock, from the St. Nicholas church, Second street, between avenue A and First avenue.

SHAW.—At Staten Island, on Sunday (Christmas) morning, MARY ANN SHAW, widow of Alexander Shaw, formerly of Athens, N. Y.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) morning, at eleven o'clock, from St. Ann's church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

SPEAR.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, December 25, suddenly, GEORGE MARSHALL SPEAR, Sr., in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son, George Marshall Spear, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from Trinity church, corner Seventh and Washington streets, Hoboken.

SWEENEY.—On Monday, December 26, MARGARET, the beloved wife of James Sweeney, a native of the parish of Tydavenet, county Monaghan, Ireland, aged 28 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 2 Macdougal street, to St. Anthony's church, Sullivan street, on Wednesday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul, from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

TURNBULL.—On Monday, December 26, of scarlet fever, ARTHUR CRAWFORD, son of G. W. and Josephine Turnbull, aged 2 years, 11 months and 6 days.

TILLEY.—On Friday morning, December 23, Captain EDWARD TILLEY, aged 77 years.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Messerole, Georgia avenue, first house from Atlantic avenue, East New York, this (Tuesday) morning, at ten o'clock.

THOMPSON.—On Thursday, December 22, suddenly, CHARLES THOMPSON.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 303 East 113th street, near Second avenue, this (Tuesday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

VEITCH.—In this city, on Sunday, December 25, CHARLES W. VEITCH, son of William Veitch, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Bedford street Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Bedford and Morton streets, this (Tuesday) evening, at eight o'clock.

WALSH.—On Sunday, December 25, Mrs. SUSAN WALSH, wife of Martin Walsh, a native of the parish of Durvullen, county Fermanagh, Ireland, in the 56th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 203 Mott street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

WOOD.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday, December 24, MARIA DEMAREST, wife of Robert G. Wood, aged 35 years.

Funeral services in First Reformed church, Hackensack, this (Tuesday) morning, at half-past ten o'clock. Cars leave Chambers street at nine A. M.

WILSON.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, in Jersey City, on Saturday, December 24, HENRY WILSON, formerly of Bangor, Me., in the 52th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 187 Mercer street, Jersey City.

CHRISTMAS.

The Second Day of the Great Festival.

Secular, Popular and Jocular Celebrations in the Metropolis and Elsewhere.

The Charitable Institutions, Public and Private—The Day on the Ponds and in the Parlors.

It might have been expected that Christmas, coming on Sunday and being celebrated by the secular world on Monday, would give rise to some confusion; but the appearance of the city yesterday showed that there was no misunderstanding on the subject. All that could be said about Christmas has been said already. The Church celebrations of the day, as a great Christian festival, have been duly recorded; but the secular world, while celebrating Christmas, still observed that the Sabbath had some claims, and those claims were duly recognized; but there must be some festivity, some "worldly" enjoyment, to show that the Christmas time is a merry time indeed, and that was reserved until yesterday. From the reports given below it will be seen that the day was everywhere enjoyed in a proper spirit, and that although the day was "the second day of Christmas" of 1870 it was "a merry Christmas" in every respect.

In the Public Institutions.

The day will long be remembered by the inmates of the public institutions on Ward's, Randall's and Blackwell's Islands, judging by the rays of gladness that lighted up the faces of the recipients of the good cheer so bountifully provided by the Commissioners of Emigration and Charities.

ON WARD'S ISLAND.

The Commissioners of Emigration proceeded to the island at an early hour in the morning and provided a superb dinner for four or five hundred children and adults. The little ones in addition were rendered happy by the reception of toys and other articles calculated to gladden their little hearts and remind them that there are some who on each returning anniversary of the birth of the Saviour of mankind remember them with feelings of love and kindness.

ON RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Commissioners Brennan, Bowen, Nicholson, Frear and Bell, and Warden Stephens provided the usual spread to the children and adults on Randall's Island. Beside the generous supply of poultry and plumb-pudding the Commissioners furnished a number of Christmas trees which were ladened with sweetmeats and bon-bons, that made their young hearts rejoice. Mr. John Duff, of the Olympic theatre, generously contributed handsome collars and bows for the girls who received them with demonstrations of unfeigned pleasure. Among the most pleasing features of the day's proceedings were recitations, dialogues and songs by the children, over a thousand of whom mingled their infantile voices in songs of praise and thankfulness to God for his bountiful blessings to them.

ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

the same mode of commemorating the day was observed, and all the inmates enjoyed themselves to their heart's content. In the evening a ball was given the lunatics, and nearly all joined in the dancing with a zest worthy of sane persons.

THE SCHOOL SHIP MERCURY

sailed from this port some two weeks ago for a cruise in the West Indies, but before her departure all arrangements were made to give the boys their annual feast, and yesterday they doubtless partook of the bounty of the Commissioners beneath the warm rays of a tropical sun and upon the heaving bosom of old ocean.

Turkey at the Tombs.

The ceremonies at the Tombs yesterday were of a most impressive character. Early in the afternoon Warden Stacom, attended by several assistants and coryphees, made an entrance to the main court of the prison, the assistants bearing on salvers high uplifted the choicest viands, which were to be set before the unhappy *men* who were suffering for their country's good. Fragrant dishes of wild boar, trimmed with thyme, and hyoscamus, pheasants and ptarmigans and barons of roast beef were carried in solemn procession through the lonely stone corridors of the prison without sound of fife or drum. The gentlemanly Warden sat down to a noble banquet, at which he presided with his wonted elegance and grace. The matron of the prison—good, kind-hearted Mrs. Foster—had provided Warden Stacom with a snow white bib and tucker, which he wore up to his graceful neck. Steaming dishes of chicken fricassee were sent to the prisoners convicted or under charge of felony in their still cells. Smoking hot coffee and choice tidbits of turkey were served up to the men and women who were locked up on charges of misdemeanor, and many an ancient and right honorable "bum," whose coppers were hot from the night before had his palate cooled with the leg of a duck, touched up with Worcestershire sauce. The women dined at a common table, the men also confined for minor offences dined at a large table, and Mr. Stacom moved among them like a ministering angel. When the cloth was removed he arose and spoke as follows:—

"Prisoners, you are unfortunate enough to be confined here for the offences which you have committed. Many of you whom I see before me are not here for any criminal act—in fact, I might say you are nobody's enemies but yourselves. But the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections intended that you should have a square meal on Christmas Day, which nobody can deny. (Here there was a movement of grateful enthusiasm among the prisoners.) It would be far better for all of you that you were among the bosoms of your families this day, but 'you know how it is yourselves.' Hereafter let all the ends you strive for be your country's and your homes. Emulate the example of Marco Bozarris and George the Count Joannes and all will be well that ends well. Now I dismiss you to your homes on the classic banks of the Collect Pond."

The warden concluded amid great cheering and the ten day men retired with tears in their eyes, and thus ended the second celebration of Christmas at the Egyptian Tombs.

The Day in the Five Points.

The little ones, under the care of the charitable institutions situated in the Five Points—viz., the Mission and the House of Industry—got a sweet taste of the enjoyments of Christmas yesterday. On Christmas Day the regular Sunday services only were celebrated in the chapels of the institutions, while the treating of the young ones to Christmas presents and a good dinner was delayed till yesterday, when, as it was announced to them, the jolly old Santa Claus had promised to make his annual visit, laden with the nicest gifts.

Shortly before one o'clock about 370 nicely clad children—girls and boys—assembled in the chapel of the House of Industry to chant some merry Christmas glees and carols ere they marched off, two by two, to partake of the exquisite hot dinner of turkey and rich puddings prepared for them. But it was only after their return from the feast, and when the inner boy and girl had been satisfied, that the real merriment of the day seemed to brighten up their intelligent little countenances.

FLUSHED WITH GOOD CHEER.

They came back to the chapel with more lively steps and ringing laugh along the halls, and took the rows of seats facing the crowded assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The chapel was most tastefully ornamented. Entering the door the eye was first attracted by a beautifully embellished card with the Scriptural sentence "A Saviour is born unto ye" printed thereon; under this the Stars and Stripes was festooned around a large framed copy of appropriate texts, while from the four corners of the chapel and from its sides soft chains of evergreens and flowers were stretched to the centre of the ceiling. Spirally, like the ivy, they crept up the pillars, and turn where one would the fresh look of the bright green added a pleasing charm to the whole scene. The object, however, that attracted most the gaze of the younkers was the Christmas tree, reaching to the ceiling and bowed down under the weight of

THE CURIOUS FRUIT THAT CHRISTMAS BRINGS FORTH.

Many a wistful glance did the young chaps cast at the various articles pending from that as yet forbidden tree, while the little girls had a difficulty to remember the words of the carols and at the same time take particular notice of the thousands of wonderful dolls on this tree of life.

The stripping at length came, and every boy and girl passed out of the chapel clutching with the eagerness of a miser the inestimable treasure that fell to his or her share from that inexhaustible tree. Addresses were made to the young ones, and, indeed, to the assemblage generally, by the Rev. Mr. Mungins, Mr. R. Jessups, and by the Superintendent, Mr. Barnard, but there is scarcely a need to repeat them, since the managers and trustees of this establishment need only point to the healthy children—moral and physical—under their charge to silence the doubts of crotchet charity.

The Five Points Mission.

Across the way, and within hearing of the merry voices that rang forth in the clear tones of childhood, another congregation of juveniles were assembled on the same gratifying occasion. About seven hundred children were treated not only to gifts and toys, but to good, substantial food, both cooked and cold, which they were allowed to bring home to their hungry little brothers and sisters and poor father or mothers. There was no dinner table set at this institution. The exercises commenced at one o'clock in the afternoon, and consisted of glees and the usual Christmas carols and choruses by the Sunday school children. The presents to the children were distributed by the traditional old Santa Claus, who made his appearance in the most approved fashion of the olden times by descending through a chimney. Alas for those trusting days of yore. In these mistrustful and degenerate times the

BENEVOLENT AND VENERABLE SANTA CLAUS

would likely be shot at as a burglar if he attempted to come down one of our chimneys on a Christmas Eve, even with the best intentions, to present bon-bons to our children. Never mind, children; they cannot kill a spirit.

The young lads and lasses were first informed by a letter from Santa Claus himself that on the receipt of his of present instance he would most probably be as far as the crossbar that holds the pothooks and kettles in the chimney in his festive visit towards them. Oh, what expectation was depicted on the youthful countenances! There were the young groups, here and there, whispering over one another's shoulders, and bent forward, intent in their gaze on the chimney, got up for the occasion, through which Santa Claus, with his innumerable presents, was to descend.

Down he came, pop; and, lo! what a singular being! The boys and the girls chuckled and clapped hands, and vociferated, and ha, ha'd, till they were tired, at the strange appearance of this traditional old friend. He had a long gray beard down over his breast, and possessed the most benevolent expression of countenance. Upon his head he wore a fur cap. His coat, of thick stuff, hung down to his knees. Over his

PATRIARCHAL BEARD

frost and icicles were scattered and ashes strewn over his garments. "About his middle round" innumerable toys dazzled and the chimney seemed interminably filled with more. On they poured fast after his old heels and were soon appropriated by the merry crowd. He made a benevolent speech to the young ones, bade them, in a hollow voice, be good, and that he would visit them again next year with more costly presents. All assortments of toys were distributed to the seven hundred children, the edibles, such as nuts and sweetmeats, being particularly patronized by them. Dr. J. L ting was Santa Claus. The Superintendent of the Five Points Mission, Rev. Mr. Shaffer, made an address to the happy assemblage. At three o'clock P. M. the merry gathering broke up.

House of Mercy.

At this institution, which is under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, 110 old and indigent men were treated to a Christmas dinner in the large laundry. The beautiful little chapel was decorated very elaborately for the midnight mass, which took place on Christmas Eve, Father Kearney officiating. About seventy-five inmates sat down to a splendid Christmas dinner, which consisted of the customary good fare. Mother Augusta is Superioress of the House. In the basement of the chapel was a lifelike representation of the Saviour's birth. Not a few of the many visitors repaired to the basement and remained kneeling in pious devotion before this Crib of Bethlehem the greater part of the day.

Magdalene Asylum.

The ladies in charge of this excellent asylum resolved to postpone their Christmas festivities until Thursday, January 5, 1871, when both Christmas and New Year's days are to be appropriately observed by the inmates. The reason of this postponement is that the lady directors wish to be present on the occasion, but could not have been had it come off yesterday, because they were then celebrating the day at their several houses.

House of the Good Shepherd.

On Christmas Eve midnight mass was celebrated in the chapel of this large institution, at Ninetieth street, near East river. The Rev. Father Tibeaux, of Yorkville, officiated. The singing by the Sisters and Miss Sayers, who assisted them, was very fine. Miss Sayers' splendid contralto voice was a feature of the singing. The Christmas dinner was a sumptuous affair, and consisted of turkeys, pies, cakes and other delicacies. It was donated by Mr. Daniel Sweeny, Mrs. Daniel Devlin and Mrs. Jeremiah Devlin, who, ever since the House was opened, thirteen years ago, have been similarly generous every Christmas time. Upward of 600 Sisters partook of the dinner. Yesterday the festival was again observed. There were extra recreation and feasting. The Sisters presented two very fine Christmas trees to the children in their classes. There was a continuous succession of visitors throughout the day, which was very happily spent.

St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.

Good Christmas cheer was provided in abundance to the 200 boys and girls who are inmates of this Asylum, of which Mother Hyacinthe is superioress. The day was also observed by appropriate religious ceremonies in the chapel—high mass and vespers being celebrated midnight and morning. The asylum, which is located on Eighty-ninth street, near East river, is supported by German Roman Catholics. The Christmas dinner was an excellent one, and it was pleasant to witness the despatch with which the youngsters made the good things disappear from the table. Many friends visited the Asylum in the course of day, and the children received numerous Christmas presents. There were three Christmas trees—one for the boys, another for the girls and the third for the smaller children, and there was also a representation of the crib of Bethlehem. When the wax tapers on the trees were lit up they presented a very fine appearance. Of course, the day was a holiday.

At the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany.

The Sabbath school connected with this church, in Stanton street, and the Industrial School for poor, ragged children, supported by and conducted under the auspices of this church, assembled yesterday afternoon and evening, and, together with visitors, crowded the church to its utmost capacity, to celebrate their annual Christmas festivities. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers around the pulpit, the font and the communion table; on either side of the altar were large and imposing Christmas trees, well loaded with choice gifts from good old Santa Claus. The exceedingly interesting exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Smith, when the children of both schools delivered themselves of select recitations, songs and declamations, to the delight of all present, at the conclusion of which Mr. B. C. Wetmore, the superintendent, was called upon and received with hearty applause by the children. He delivered a few appropriate and happy remarks, and proceeded to dispense the beautiful gifts provided for the most worthy scholars, among whom may be mentioned Miss Frances Lippitt, a faithful little scholar of Miss Addie Balken's class, who received a beautiful work basket and the approbation of the pastor for her energy in committing to memory upwards of four hundred verses of Scripture, and John M. Metz, a little boy of twelve years of age, who attended school regularly at all seasons, and was dutiful to parents and teachers. Miss Angelina Mosher, who presided at the organ, received a gift in token of gratitude from her class, after which the scholars were dismissed by the pastor, Rev. E. B. Leacock.

In the Schools of the New York Juvenile Guardian Society.

Nowhere was Christmas celebrated in a more delightful and happy manner than in the several schools of this society, numbering over 1,100 children. The "Home" at No. 101 St. Mark's place and the large hall No. 207 Bowery were beautifully decorated, and the joyous bearing of all present was very pleasant to be observed. Short addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. E. F. Edwards, Adam Greene and D. F. Robertson. Simon Stevens also made a very happy application of some of the dialogues spoken by the children. Dudley Field, president of the society, sent a handsome present of $100 to the children.

The Newsboys' Lodging Houses.

During the past few days there have been very jolly times in the Newsboys' Lodging House in Park place and its kindred institution of St. Vincent de Paul in Warren street. Christmas week has been prolific of gifts and good cheer to the wild street Arabs of our city, who have so often to suffer hunger and cold in disseminating the news to their many thousands of patrons. In the Park place house there are four floors, 50 by 95 feet, in which are bathrooms, kitchens, laundries, dining rooms and large, clean and well ventilated dormitories. In the dormitories are 260 fine, comfortable beds, and there is a large gymnasium attached. Mr. O'Connor, the superintendent, paid a visit to the establishment in Park place for the purpose of purchasing five cases of shoes for the boys as Christmas gifts, and on offering to pay for them the firm generously refused to take the money, and donated them to the boys. The regulations here are very simple. Breakfast at six o'clock and supper at seven; night school commences at half-past seven P. M. During ten years 26,469 boys have been cared for by this institution and 1,000 truants have been returned to their friends. There is a savings bank in the house, and each boy has a box of his own into which he drops pennies and stamps, and at the end of the month the total amount is returned to him. One thousand one hundred and four boys have used this bank during the year, their deposits amounting to $2,433 60. One lad of a thrifty spirit has $300 in bank. The charges are six cents each for supper, lodging and breakfast—amounting in all to eighteen cents a day. The boys have contributed $4,214 towards the expenses of the house, and the outlay on each lad, given by voluntary contributors, in a year does not average more than $1 76. During the year 56,129 meals and 55,576 lodgings have been furnished, and the average number who have found sleeping accommodations is 155. For seventeen years the Newsboys' Lodging House has existed, and during that time the total expense has been $109,326, of which amount the boys have contributed $28,956. Reading, writing and the elementary branches are taught in the night school, and addresses are made by prominent persons. When Horace Greeley speaks to the boys the strictest discipline is needed to keep them from leaping off the benches.

The St. Vincent de Paul Newsboys' Lodging House is situated in Warren street, where a large building is occupied, in which there is an average attendance of sixty to eighty boys, who receive their meals and lodgings for twenty cents a day or one dollar and forty cents per week. Those boys who attend mass on Sunday, however, are not charged for their boarding or lodging on Sunday. This lodging house is under the supervision of a selected committee from the conferences of St. Paul attached to the different Catholic churches of New York and has been in operation about nine months. It bids fair in time to equal its rival in Park place. In both institutions roast beef, plum pudding, turkeys and other choice dishes were given to the boys at their Sunday and Monday dinners.

At the Theatres.

At both the afternoon and evening performances the theatres were all crowded. The proprietors were wild with joy, for the prospects of coffers overflowing were very grateful sights; the managers were wild with excitement, for though they like to have crowded houses they find in such spasmodic gatherings as those of yesterday only more work and no more pay for themselves. The houses were all literally "packed from pit to dome." At Niblo's there were dozens in the family circle hanging on by the ceiling ornaments. At Lina Edwin's pretty little theatre the crowds were immense, and cheered the pretty and talented manageress, perplexed the indomitable Pray and enjoyed themselves hugely. At the Theatre Comique, at the Globe, at the Fifth Avenue and all the others the same scenes might be enjoyed—crowds of males and females standing, sitting, hanging on wherever they got a chance, all seeming to enjoy the shows, and giving rise to the query, where do the people all come from on such days as this?

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

The juvenile portion of the community who had selected a convenient place near the chimney for the suspension of their stockings before retiring on Sunday night were astir at an early hour yesterday morning, and it is scarcely necessary to say there was no more sleep for *patres familias*. It was Christmas, and little eyes sparkled with unusual brilliancy as the little hands delved down even to the toes of the stockings, and brought forth innumerable toys of all descriptions, and little cheeks were inflated with wind in efforts to bring music out of small horns, harmonicons, whistles, &c. The appetites of the urchins were not as voracious as usual when the breakfast table was spread, and some boldly asserted that they did not want anything to eat. At nine o'clock the little ones repaired in large numbers to the Sunday schools, which presented a holiday appearance, being tastefully decorated with wreaths of evergreens and Christmas trees and flags. At these schools the superintendents, teachers and others made and received presents, and the scholars received their usual Christmas boxes of candies, oranges, New Year's cakes, &c. There were addresses in the churches, and hymns were sung, and then the scholars were dismissed and returned to their homes. The newsboys had a glorious time at their lodging house in Poplar street, and succeeded in demolishing a number of turkeys.

All the stores and public offices were closed, and the streets presented a quiet, holiday appearance.

There were no public celebrations, but, judging from the numbers of brilliantly lighted parlors, from which the sounds of laughter and of music stole forth into the quiet, out of doors air, Christmas was celebrated in true, old fashioned family style in the goodly City of Churches.

CHRISTMAS IN NEW JERSEY.

In Jersey City.

The dulness, quiet and total absence of any symptom of activity through the streets of Jersey City yesterday were sufficient evidence that Christmas was being rigidly observed in the family circle. There was no outdoor amusement; but the inmates of several charitable institutions were reminded of their better days by a liberal supply of this world's goods. The attendance at the churches was comparatively slim, owing to the fact that people celebrated the religious festival on Sunday.

The Day in Newark.

Yesterday, following the very elaborate religious observance of Christmas on Sunday, the good people of Newark abstained, *en masse*, from ordinary week day labor and indulged in a right royal secular observance of the joyous season. Everybody vied with everybody else in making the occasion *the merriest* of the merry and happiest of the happy. Considering the immense quantities of Jersey champagne, alias apple-jack, and other promiscuous exhilarators that presumably were made away with, the order which prevailed throughout the day was really a proper subject for congratulation on the part of local social economists. From eight o'clock in the morning till a like hour in the evening but eight persons were arrested in the entire city. At the Essex County Jail 160 inmates were provided with a gorgeous spread of fricasee chicken and homemade pie, besides being released from ordinary labor.

NEWARK'S GARRET MYSTERY.

Some New Revelations for the Coroner's Ear Only—The Grand Jury to Inquire Rigidly Into the Matter.

The public, through the columns of the HERALD, have already been fully informed of all the essential facts in one of Newark's most mysterious of mysteries—the Ilgen garret mystery. Since the group of intelligent Newarkers convened by Coroner Chase to inquire into the causes of poor Franz Ilgen's death brought in, after six days' arduous labor, the remarkable verdict of death "from apoplexy or some other cause unknown," regardless of the fact that not a word in the entire one hundred and one pages of evidence was there to warrant the dragging in of "apoplexy"—since then Coroner Chase has kept a strict watch on the case, and has stumbled on, he believes, some highly important links of evidence heretofore sought for in vain. It is his intention to bring the entire matter before the Grand Jury of Essex county, which meets in another week, when it will receive all the attention the gravity of the case demands. The action of certain county officials in declining to agree to the expense of an analytical examination of the stomach on the score of public economy is very severely criticised on all sides. The plea that, inasmuch as the insurance men were interested pecuniarly in the case, on them should devolve the expense of a coroner's inquest, in part or in whole, is, of course, too absurd to consider even. If a monstrous crime is believed to have been committed in the community, then is it the bounden duty of the officers of the law to use all possible efforts to trace out the perpetrator and avenge at once the outraged majesty of the law and the memory of the dead—and this utterly regardless of the desires, wishes or interests of any individual or individuals. If, on the other hand, there was no reasonable ground to suspect foul play, then it was a gross outrage, an infamous perversion of official power, to order or hold any inquest. Everything, however, clearly goes to show that there were and still are ample reasons for strongly entertaining the opinion that poor Ilgen was murdered. Coroner Chase has already received authoritative assurance that on the assembling of the Grand Jury his efforts in the premises will receive proper co-operation. It would not be surprising, after all, if "murder will out."

THE SEVENTH WARD POOR.

Preparations for the Distribution of the Tweed Relief Fund.

Tweed Poor Association of the Seventh ward will commence to give relief to the poor and needy of the Seventh ward on Wednesday afternoon at five o'clock, at No. 114 East Broadway. The directors will engage a large number of clerks to register names at the opening of persons making application for aid; they will also keep open that night, if necessary, until twelve o'clock, if the number of applicants should warrant. The relief given will be fuel, provisions, clothing, shoes, medicine and any other articles necessary; but in no case will money be advanced. The inspectors appointed to visit those applying for relief will commence on Wednesday night, and orders will be issued for relief. The moment they report any misappropriation on the part of those relieved aid will be discontinued.

Any gentleman in the ward who knows any case of want on the part of any persons who may feel a delicacy to apply for relief will please report the names at the office and their case will be attended to. It is to be hoped that every citizen in the ward will interest himself in this matter.

THIEVES IN A TARGET COMPANY.

At half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, while a target company belonging to the Sixteenth ward was passing through West Bleecker street, detective Blackwood arrested one of the company who had some time since, as is alleged, robbed the house No. 4 Ninth avenue; but the whole gang came to the rescue of the prisoner and gave the officer a very rough handling, beating him badly over the head and body. The reserve force of the Ninth precinct was turned out to secure the capture of the alleged thief, but he has so far contrived to escape arrest.

ROWDY ROOSTERS.

UNRULY BIRD FIGHTS IN JERSEY

Sport for the Chicken Fancy—An Affray for Two Hundred Dollars and Other Battles for Less Sums—Determined and Ferocious Fighting.

With eyes and feathers right,
And with heels sharp and prime,
In condition for the fight,
And sure to come to time
As a clock.

The year 1870 is drawing to a close, and with it are accumulating "the festivities of the season." Christmas has already been celebrated, and thousands of hearts have been cheered and decaying friendships have been vivified around the social board by the observance of this Christian, honored custom that would otherwise have slumbered in eternal coldness. The shape of our rejoicings have been unlimited, our social gatherings have been many and strange; we have made our hearts glad with wine—if we could afford it—while others have killed the "fatted calf" in the shape of corpulent turkeys, monstrous chickens, oleaginous pigs, eat, drank and were merry—blessed institutions of forgetfulness. These in a measure have been fruitless of startling events, but one of the "episodes" is a little gentlemanly cock fighting—feathery contests—that took place last evening, and of which we want to treat as a mile-stone in the rejoicings of the season.

Flanders used to be called the "cockpit" of Europe, for there the English, French, Germans and Spaniards fought their battles. The cockpit in which New Jersey fight their battles is not necessary to mention, but it has been recently erected, is eligibly located and presided over by a "Greenhorn" who is a master of his business and a clever fellow generally.

The battles were matches, all comers having game birds being accommodated. Ten couples, after the "weighing in," were found to be on the list, but because of the trouble at all times experienced in preparing these with their weapons of battle and the delay in selecting judges, it was past nine o'clock before the handlers came to the scratch with their birds.

First Match.—The weights were six pounds, $100 a side; New Jersey a blue brass-back, pretty and game looking; New York a blue-red, savage and villainous, of whom his owner had not a very exalted opinion. It was a long fight. Twenty to sixteen on Jersey. He was a strong and fast fighter, and the second or third fly "counded" his opponent; but the blue-red was a good one, and after acting shy for a while recovered and went to work in capital style, and finally got in a stroke that cooked the brassback and he was sent home to his mother. Time, 21:50.

Second Match.—Uncle John Ludlow, from Union Hill, handed in a black-red, 4 lbs. 5 oz., while an exponent from Newark showed a brown-red. They fought for $50 a side. Ten to seven on Uncle John, who told the boys to be wary, as he knew but little about him, and "if he got licked he would run away." Union Hill was right, as at the second fly the black turned tail and, by turning some of the right angles old Dr. Weldon speaks of, showed he belonged to the "Travellers' Club." Time to whip this duner, 1:35.

Third Match.—Brooklyn against Union Hill—$50 a side—another trial for Uncle John. The former handed in a black-red, with light hackle, five pounds four ounces and the old light of cockfighting a birch-gray one ounce heavier. It was a chance for the subject of many misfortunes, but both were ineffective fighters, hardly able to knock a hole through a cobweb. The betting was even. The first few buckles the black had much the best of it, and if he had followed up his sickly foe might have won a second rate battle; but he didn't, and after getting pricked a few times gave tokens of going the way of Uncle John's black-red, and at last flew the pit amid the cries of "What a loafer!" Time, 8:20.

Fourth Match.—Brooklyn against New York, $75 a side. The former passed over a lemon pyle, four pounds one ounce; the latter a red pyle, four pounds two ounces. They were beautiful birds and raspers. It was one of the best and most furious fights ever seen in a cockpit. They met high in the air, flap for flap, like the shaking of a topsail in a stiff breeze. It was hit for hit with the utmost rapidity and determination as fast as they could rise. Soon each was cut in forty places and their feathers were dyed in each other's blood. After fighting for fifteen minutes Brooklyn's pet was down, and it was thought he had gone the way that all game birds must go. The betting had been even until now, but after the lemon got an eye knocked out it was ten to four against him. He was one of the truest ever heeled, and struggling to his legs, for a while turned the tide of battle, and his admirers shouted vehemently, as they thought he would win the fight clean out of the fire. But the red had the best stroke, and, being in little better condition, began to get the better of it the second time, and although he was met fly for fly, hit for hit, dogged perseverance and determined ferocity finally got the best of it. The other bird won almost like honors, and the general verdict was that they were both real stayers. It was one of the best battles ever witnessed. Time, 41:20.

It was now past midnight, and the sport went on until daybreak, but the above is sufficient to show how some portions of New York and New Jersey's citizens passed the holiday.

Many may not fully comprehend this character of amusement, but it claims its passionate admirers by the tens of thousands.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	38	27	3 P. M.	50	34
6 A. M.	39	28	6 P. M.	50	33
9 A. M.	40	30	9 P. M.	48	32
12 M.	50	31	12 P. M.	47	29

Average temperature yesterday 30½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 45¼

Mr. Andrew J. Baird, a single man forty-two years of age, died yesterday at No. 363 Bleecker street. About two weeks ago deceased was thrown from a carriage, injuring his shoulder, and apoplexy subsequently ensuing proved fatal.

Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest on the body of John Brunner, a child two years of age, who died at the residence of the parents, 238 East Forty-seventh street. On Saturday evening the child upset a pot of boiling coffee from the stove and was thus fatally scalded.

A reception will be given to Captain E. S. Lott by the subscribers to the Lott testimonial fund, and his friends generally, at Delmonico's, Fourteenth street, this evening, at eight o'clock. Mr. D. B. Sickels, No. 8 Wall street, the treasurer of the fund, has the tickets.

Mrs. Elizabeth Schuetz, a German woman, seventy-six years of age, died at her residence, No. 46 Rose street, from the effects of injuries received last Thursday morning, in consequence of accidentally falling down a flight of stairs. Coroner Schirmer was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

Louis Gobel, a French negro, of Bordeaux, residing at 93 Madison street, appeared at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday with a head considerably swollen and wrapped in white bandages. It appears that in some way or other the negro incurred the drunken wrath of Patrick McCoy, who assaulted Gobel with a sea shell and battered his head in a terrible manner. McCoy was arrested, and upon being brough to court gave bail in $1,000 to answer at the General Sessions.

At the semi-annual reception of Grammar School No. 10, in Wooster street, the Gerard medals and school certificates were presented by James W. Gerard, who made an address on the occasion. The programme of exercises was under the supervision of Mr. H. P. Sanborn and Mr. J. H. Myers. The decoration of the room, which was of a most beautiful character, and the musical exercises were placed in the efficient hands of Miss Esther Pratt, one of the lady teachers of the school. The exercises consisted of acting, singing and speaking.

In accordance with an invitation to that effect, quite a number of prominent Hebrews assembled at No. 27 Chambers street, and organized under the name of Young Men's Hebrew Association. They organized on a similar basis as their Christian namesake. Their objects are the same, to be secured through the channels of lectures, libraries, &c. The following are the officers for the ensuing year:—Ralph Moss, President; Julius J. Lipman, Henry Ash, Vice Presidents; Ephraim Japha, Treasurer; Marcus A. Adler, Librarian; J. P. Solomon, Secretary. The association already numbers 300 members.

Edward McDermott, a stone cutter employed on the new Court House, Harlem, died Sunday afternoon in Bellevue Hospital. On Saturday evening deceased, while attempting to step upon the front platform of car 118 of the Third avenue line, slipped and fell before the wheel, which passed over his right leg and thigh, crushing it terribly. The accident occurred near 118th street. Deceased was forty-two years of age, a native of Ireland and boarded corner of Eightieth street and Third avenue. He has a wife and four children now on their way to this country. Coroner Schirmer will hold an inquest on the body.

THE REPUBLICAN SPLIT.

A Bogus Despatch Exposed—The Republican Party Hopelessly Split—All the Stronger for It—Rebellion Against the Brown-Schurz Clique in Missouri—Tammany Ring, Jr.—Its Income—Suicidal Policy—What Will Be Done—President Grant's Only Course.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1870.

Early last week the leaders of the anti-Grant wing of the republican party here had the following despatch and others of similar character telegraphed all over the West and published in their organs and in outside papers:—

> There is a fair chance of settling the division which arose among the Missouri republicans during the late campaign, *so far as it extends to the delegation here* and the position assumed by the Executive. Members of the House representing both parties in the late campaign have been in consultation with each other and with members of the administration for a week past, and to-day matters culminated in an interview with the President, at which the whole situation was talked over. The members present were Messrs. Van Horn, Burdett, Dyer and Benjamin. The President received them cordially, and the interview was of a very satisfactory character. Both sides came away satisfied that the President would co-operate cheerfully in an effort to reconcile all present differences. There is much good feeling over the present situation among the Missouri republicans, and they feel confident that the relations of the administration to political affairs in this State will now assume such a character as to prove of great advantage in the approaching election of a successor to Drake.

Of the sincerity of the anti-administration leaders' last week's profession of desire to heal dissension in the republican ranks the public can judge by reading their speeches of this week, particularly those of Messrs. Sumner, Schurz & Co. No democrat has ever berated President Grant so terribly as have these same "conciliatory" (?) republicans.

THE FACT IS,

the republican party is hopelessly split, quite down through, from top to bottom. Spaulding's prepared glue won't save it.

As stated in my letter of yesterday, all these "conciliatory" movements originate with a miserable handful of St. Louis anti-Grant republicans, who have been running a little

TAMMANY RING, JR.,

in that city for this ten years, but which was smashed all to flinders by their efforts necessary to secure control of the State last fall. Two of the ring items—the newspaper advertisements and the salaries of Senator Schurz's German friends—amounted, as stated yesterday, to over a quarter of a million dollars, to which should be added another quarter of a million on account of fat contracts and other pickings, making the entire cash loss of the Brown-Schurz clique not less than $500,000 per year—all gone to the democracy and Grant republicans.

To this must be added the loss of the entire federal patronage. To offset which they have carried the State of Missouri by a combination that could not exist a day after election, and cannot, in all probability, ever be made again.

A SUICIDAL POLICY.

And now, while a few poor suffering mercenary henchmen are whining round the White House for "conciliation," their leaders in the Senate are throwing hot shot and shell into the administration ranks at every possible opportunity.

The course pursued by the anti-Grant republicans has carried them to that point where reconciliation is utterly impossible. This is now an admitted fact.

WHAT WILL BE DONE?

The President has but one course to pursue. He will let the malcontents entirely alone. The party is stronger now than before the split. If the Presidential election were to take place next month Senator Sumner could not carry Massachusetts against Grant.

In Missouri the Brown-McKee-Schurz clique is falling to pieces rapidly. It can never carry the State again. Indeed, if it could get back the lost patronage of St. Louis city and county the managers would be abundantly satisfied.

The defection of Messrs. Senators Dixon, Cowan and Doolittle, headed by President Johnson, with all the federal patronage, did not prevent the election of General Grant.

The present split is nothing near so serious as the one just previous to it.

Let then the President take no heed of the advice of mercenary trimmers. If he lets the malcontents severely alone, and has nothing to do with their conciliatory measures, he will be re-elected—if he gets the nomination.

Of his chances at the next nominating convention I shall have something to say at another time.

A "SMART" YOUNG WOMAN.

On the 19th instant Annie Morgan effected an insurance on her wearing apparel for $3,000, in the Park Insurance Company, under the name of Minnie Davis. The woman, who is a notorious character, with about a dozen aliases, imposed upon the people at the house on the southeast corner of Nineteenth street and Sixth avenue by representing to them that she was a respectable woman, and through this device was admitted to the house as a boarder. At an early hour on Sunday morning some of the inmates of the house discovered a fire in the room of the female boarder, and, bursting the door open, saw her lying in bed apparently asleep, the room filled with smoke and a quantity of clothes she had in her trunk in flames. From the suspicious manner in which the fire was discovered, coupled with the fact that there was not over $100 worth of clothes in the trunk, which had been insured for $3,000, Sergeant McElwain, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, arrested her and conveyed her before Fire Marshal McSpedon, where an investigation was held and sufficient evidence produced to warrant her arraignment before Justice Shandley, at Jefferson Market. She denied the charge and claimed that upon going to bed she left a candle burning on her washstand, with the window open, and supposes a spark blew into her trunk and set fire to the clothing. She was committed for examination.

The prisoner was arrested about two years ago on a similar charge, while boarding with a lady in Bleecker street, and has also been arrested several times on charges of grand larceny; but, through her artless and sympathetic story of her ruination by a young man, who induced her to run away from boarding school and accompany him to this city, has thus far escaped punishment. She is well dressed, good looking, and is said to have been the cause of the separation of several families in this city, the male members of which refused to submit to her blackmailing propensities.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises....... 7 23 | Moon sets.....eve 10 32
Sun sets........ 4 39 | High water, morn — —

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF DECEMBER AND JANUARY.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
City of Cork	Dec 27	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Nevada	Dec 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Tyrian	Dec 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Caledonia	Dec 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Brook'n	Dec 31	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Pennsylvania	Dec 31	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Lafayette	Dec 31	Havre	58 Broadway.
Hansa	Dec 31	Bremen	68 Broad street.
Colorado	Jan 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Brussels	Jan 7	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Anglia	Jan 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Helvetia	Jan 7	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Lim'rick	Jan 10	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Wisconsin	Jan 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Australia	Jan 14	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Ville de Paris	Jan 28	Havre	58 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 26, 1870.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Caledonia (Br), Ovenstone, Glasgow Dec 10 and Moville 11th, with mdse and 148 passengers, to Henderson Bros. Had fine easterly winds up to the 15th; since then a constant succession of westerly gales, with snow and sleet and bad weather generally.

Steamship Victor, Gates, New Orleans Dec 17 and the bar 18th, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co. Had heavy NW gales and very cold weather.

Steamship Gen Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Dec 22, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Mercedita, Leonard, Charleston, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. Had very strong gales from NNE to NNW, with heavy sea, from Hatteras to Capes of Virginia. Dec 23, at 4 PM, 50 miles north of Hatteras, passed steamship Missouri, hence for Havana. The M brought on the body of Capt Lincoln, of bark Amelia, who died at Charleston suddenly of stricture of bowels, Capt L being a resident of Brewster's, a station on the Harlem Railroad.

Steamship Albemarle, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Panther, Mills, Philadelphia for Portland.

Ship Yosemite (of Portsmouth, NH), Mack, Liverpool, 52 days, with mdse, to Samuel Thompsons, Nephew & Co. Took the southern passage and encountered a succession of heavy NW gales the entire passage. Has been 21 days north of Bermuda.

Bark Carmel (Br), Paton, Ardrossan Oct 23, with pig iron, to order—vessel to Jas W Elwell & Co. Took the northern passage and had fine weather up to the Banks; was 36 days from thence, with heavy W and NW gales. Had a pilot on board 12 days.

Brig Oliver (Br), Barnholm, Cape Haytl, 18 days, with logwood and coffee, to R Murray, Jr. Has been 12 days north of Hatteras, with heavy NW gales. Left no vessels.

Brig Montrose, Peterson, New Orleans, 21 days, with sugar, to Edgar & Booth—vessel to Waydell & Co. Had light northerly winds up to Hatteras; thence strong northerly winds, with snow. Dec. 11, lat 28 57 N, lon 83 31 W, spoke schr William (of St Johns, NB), 14 days from Honduras for Boston; reported the captain and one man had died when six days out.

Brig David B Doane, Veazie, Newport, RI, in ballast, to master.

Schr Charles Dennis, Hodgkinson, Santa Martha Oct 31, Savanilla Nov 23, via Key West Dec 10, with hides, coffee and 4 passengers, to A Do Castro & Co. Had heavy NW gales throughout; split sails, &c; Dec 19, off Hatteras, exchanged signals with schr Matilda, from Savanilla for New York. Has been 8 days north of Hatteras.

Schr Rebecca M Atwood (of Harwich), Doane, Mayaguez, PR, 16 days, with oranges, to Dollner, Potter & Co—vessel to B J Wenberg. Had a continuation of heavy NW gales the entire passage; was 10 days north of Hatteras.

Schr Roque Alayo (Sp), Valbouna, Baracoa 20 days, with oranges and 2 passengers, to J & T Peyrault. Had heavy N and NW gales the entire passage; Dec 23, lat 39 30, lon 74, in a heavy NW gale, broke mainboom; same time Salvator Palfrat, seaman, a native of Barcelona, aged 25 years, was washed overboard and lost; has been 13 days north of Hatteras.

Schr Condora, Eddy, Savannah 13 days, with lumber, to J Bigler & Co—vessel to master. Had a succession of heavy N and NW gales throughout; Dec 23, 25 miles SSE of Barnegat, James Reeves, second mate, a native of Fayal, aged 48 years, while reefing the mainsail fell overboard and was drowned; was 10 days north of Hatteras.

Schr H N Miller, Ryan, Alexandria for Norwich.

Schr W W Marcy, Reynolds, Georgetown, DC, for Boston.

Schr E & L Cordery, Smith, Philadelphia.

Schr S S Lee, Williams, Philadelphia for Newburyport.

Schr J S Hewitt, Foster, Philadelphia for New Haven.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

U S steamer Tallapoosa, McRitchie, Boston for Washington, DC.

Schr Francis Collin, Collin, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Watrous, Walker & Co.

Schr Arctic, Woodman, Rockland for New York.

Schr E T Smith, Baker, Providence for New York.

Schr Mary D Cranmer, Cranmer, Providence for Jersey City.

Schr John Lancaster, Williams, New Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr Edward Lindsley, Hodgdon, New Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr Spray, Martin, New Haven for Trenton.

Schr Breeze, Bartlett, New Haven for Trenton.

Schr Mail, Holmes, Greenwich for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Brig Nebo, McLeod, New York for New London.

Schr Miranda, Hardy, Virginia for New Haven.

Schr Scud, Pettigrew, Virginia for New Haven.

Schr Kit Carson, Allen, Virginia for Wareham.

Schr James Lee, Ryan, Virginia for Norwich.

Schr S W Bunnell, Bunnell, Baltimore for Bridgeport.

Schr Wm A Crocker, Baxter, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr James S Hewitt, Forster, Philadelphia for New Haven.

Schr Baltimore, ——, New Brunswick for New Haven.

Schr D Sherman, Crocker, Port Johnson for Boston.

Schr L E Coggswell, French, Port Johnson for Boston.

Schr Lady Jackson, Pennett, Elizabethport for Norwalk.

Schr B D Pitts, Vail, Elizabethport for River Head.

Schr T C Lyman, Hill, Hoboken for New Haven.

Schr Connecticut, Stevens, Hoboken for ——.

Schr Casper Lawson, Hull, New York for New Haven.

Schr Factor, Wright, New York for Oyster Bay.

Wind at sunset SW, fresh.

Shipping Notes.

The few vessels that have arrived at this port via Sandy Hook during the past three or four days were silent proof that the "cold snap" experienced throughout the country has extended along our coast and out at sea many miles. Each of these were so encased in ice—masts, yards, decks and hulls—that it was but a little stretch of the imagination to look upon them as floating icebergs. The reports of the captains, one and all, allude to exceedingly severe weather with adverse winds and hail and snow squalls, which make up a dreary picture, indeed, robbing the poetical idea usually connected with the business of "going down to the sea in ships" of much of its roseate hue.

There are now arriving from ports in the Mediterranean at this port weekly steamers laden with fruit. The business has assumed a great magnitude, and, without doubt, is very remunerative, as the cargoes have been well pre-served and delivered in excellent time. Until this year the fruit trade from that section was monopolized by American sailing vessels, which are now withdrawn and engaged in other trade as each could best command.

Marine Disasters.

☞ For the foundering of schr Georgie Todd see news columns.

BARK ARMENIA, Hardling, from Smyrna for Boston, which put into Gibraltar for repairs, having been damaged by collision, resumed her voyage 27th ult.

GLASGOW, Dec 25—The sunken wreck of the Antilles, which lies in the channel of the Clyde, causes much mischief.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 25—Bark Magallanes, hence for Havana, has returned to repair damages received in collision with an unknown vessel.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to Purser L L Young, of the steamship Gen Barnes, from Savannah, for his attentions.

Purser James M Flood, of the steamship Mercedita, from Charleston, has our thanks for favors.

Spoken.

Ship Orissa (Br), Masterton, from New York for Liverpool, Dec 18, lat 45 24, lon 54 52.

Foreign Ports.

MAYAGUEZ, PR, Dec 9—In port brigs Isola, for New York ldg; Lizzie (Br), une; schrs Britannia (Br), for New York, to sail 12th; Mollie Porter, for do idg; Willie, for do do.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec 26—Arrived, steamship City of Paris, Leitch, New York (Dec 17) for Liverpool (and proceeded).

American Ports.

BOSTON, Dec 24, PM—Cleared, brig N Stowers, French, Barbados; schrs L & M Knowles, Clements, Sagua; A M Nash, Mayo, New York.

Sailed—Steamships Kensington, Wm Lawrence, Roman, and Glaucus; bark Restless.

25th—Arrived, steamship Wm Kennedy, Hallett, Baltimore via Norfolk.

26th—Arrived, steamships Norman, Nickerson, Philadelphia; Nereus, Bearse, New York.

BALTIMORE, Dec 24—Arrived, schr D Gifford, from New York.

Cleared—Steamship Ottawa (Br), Archer, Liverpool; bark Lapwing, Benthall, Rio Janeiro; brig Edith Hall, Oliver, Charleston; schrs Beta, Brown, Mobile; Palos, Shackford, Norfolk; Lottie, Johnson, do.

CHARLESTON, Dec 22—Arrived, barks Hawkeye (Br), Breachin, Girgenti, Sicily; Arbitrator (Br), Irwin, Liverpool; Ciacar (Sp), Morgnes, Havana.

Cleared—Ship City of Halifax (Br), Cunningham, Liverpool; schr Florence Rogers, Sheppard, New York.

EDGARTOWN, Dec 21—Sailed, schr Laura Webb, for Baltimore.

INDIANOLA, Dec 10—Arrived, schr Sophia Godfrey, Godfrey, New York.

MOSQUITO INLET, Fla, Dec 12—Arrived, schrs Laura H Jones, New Bedford; M H Reed, Benson, do.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 21—Arrived, steamship Hannover, Himbeck, Bremen; barks Agnes (NG), Hindes, Liverpool; Bina, Nelson, Rio Janeiro; brigs Fanny H Jennings, Noble, Galveston; M C Haskell, Haskell, Rockland. Below, coming up, ship Guardian, Wade, Liverpool; barks Bangkok (Fr), Bernard, from Sisal; Lebanon, Lane, from Newport, W; Gleuralloch, Skene, from Cardiff; brig Josie A Devereaux, Clark, from Boston; schrs Queen of the South, Corson, from Mobile; A H Henderson, Henderson, from Thomaston.

Cleared—Steamship Grange, Houston, Belize, Hon; ship Rosalie (Br), Cunningham, Liverpool; barks Nellie May, Blair, Genoa; Addie N Franklin, Holbrook, Boston.

25th—Arrived, steamship Western Metropolis, Quick, New York.

Sailed—Steamship Mississippi, Henry, New York.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec 24—Sailed, schrs E M Duffield, Sprinter, and E M Smith, Doane, New York.

NEWPORT, Dec 23, PM—Arrived, schrs Martha T Pike, Howard, Newburyport for Baltimore; Freddie W Alton, Doane, Boston for Tangier.

In port brigs Ponvert, Allen, from Pensacola; Daphne, Fountain, Providence for New York; schr Eagle, Seavey, Bangor via Stonington for Baltimore; Gentile, Eldridge, Rockland for New York; James Tilden, Jordan, Ellsworth for do; Sarah J Gurney, Gurney, Providence for do; Favorite, Clark, Pawtucket for do; Redondo, Moore, Ellsworth for do; Albert Jameson, Candage, Rockland for do; Caroline, Wallace, Millbridge for do; S S Smith, Snow, Wareham for do; Thomas Potter, Handy, Sandwich for do; Justice, Taylor, Narragansett Pier for do; Light Boat, Wood, Rockland for do; Ellen M Baxter, Waterman, Providence for do. Also brig Reporter, Coombs, Calais for New York; schrs Irene E Meservey, Wall, Fall River for Baltimore; Hattie Coombs, Jameson, do for do; Kate Walker, Wall, Bangor for Newark; Julia Newell, McIntire, Camden for New York; Martha Weeks, Flowers, New Bedford for Baltimore; Allen Gurney, Gurney, Providence for New York; A D Scull, Somers, do for Georgetown, DC; Georgietta (new, 141 tons), Lord, of and from Ellsworth for New York; Wm Wallon, Hunter, Philadelphia for Boston; Allen T Miner, Miner, Poughkeepsie for Wareham. Also brigs S P Brown, Smith, Greenport, LI, to load for Savannah; Nazarene (Br), Carnay, from Windsor, NS, for Baltimore; Wm Gordon, Fisher, Providence for New York; schrs American Eagle, Shaw, Philadelphia; Mabel Hall, Bartlett, Rockland for New York; Niantic, Green, Taunton for do.

Wind during the day NE, with snow.

24th, 8 AM—No arrivals.

NORWICH, Dec 25—Arrived, schr Sarah E Thomas, Arnold, Baltimore.

Sailed—Schr Harriet Thomas, New York.

NEW LONDON, Dec 25—Arrived, schr Ellen M Baxter, Waterman, Providence for New York.

Sailed—Schrs A J Bentley, and San Juan, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 24, PM—Arrived, brig Almon Rowell, Nichols, Pensacola.

Cleared—Bark John E Chase, Davis, Antwerp; schr Saml McManemy, Nowell, Cienfuegos.

25th—Arrived, steamship Rattlesnake, Winnett, Boston.

LEWES, Del, Dec 24, 9:40 AM—Four brigs and 14 schooners are in harbor.

Went to sea yesterday—Barks Providence, for Hamburg; Nettie Merryman, Antwerp; J T Smith, Marseilles; brigs Roanoke, Laguayra; Hyperion, Havana; schr Elizabeth Magee, do.

In harbor—Brigs Robin, Chas Miller, and Planet, bound out; Glance, from Matanzas for Philadelphia; schrs Iris, and Albert Thomas, for Philadelphia, and 10 schooners, unknown. Wind NW. Therm 25.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec 21—Arrived, schr J M Fitzpatrick, Smith, Philadelphia.

PROVIDENCE, Dec 24—Cleared, schrs J M Taylor, Fowler, Key West; Geo S Fogg, Smith, Deal Island, Va; W F Phelps, Glanmer, and Transit, Rackett, Philadelphia; Lottie Klots, Vaughn, and Mansfield, Achorn, New York.

25th—Arrived, schrs E Sinnickson, Winsmore, Philadelphia; Blackstone, Mills, Elizabethport; John Warren, McGar, Weehawken. Below, schrs Maxson Rogers, from Norfolk; Freddie L Porter, Small, from Baltimore; Eva Bell, Somers, from Philadelphia; a schooner, reported to be the Geo Fales, Hall, from Baltimore.

RICHMOND, Dec 23—Arrived, steamship Niagara, Blakeman, New York; schr J M Farland, Farland, do.

SALEM, Dec 19—Arrived, schrs Pyrola, Sparrow, Baltimore; Riverside, Brown, New York; 23d, brig Sportsman, Morton, Philadelphia.

STONINGTON, Dec 24—Arrived, schr Horizon, Newman, Pawtucket for New York.

WILMINGTON, NC, Dec 23—Arrived, steamship Regulator, Freeman, New York.

Cleared—Steamship Mary Sanford, Chadwick, New York; schrs Loretto Fish, Wiley, Kennebunk; Ben, Davis, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT COST. AT COST. AT COST

For Holiday Presents
and Housekeeping Purposes, until January 1, 1871.

The entire stock of the undersigned, comprising the choicest selections in Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, Cooking Utensils and House Furnishing Goods of all kinds.

China and Glassware.

Bronze Clocks and Ornaments of all kinds; Children's Carriages, Sleighs, Club Skates and a host of other useful and beautiful Articles.

The whole to be sold without reserve, at an
Immense Reduction in price,
which is marked in plain figures on each article.

EDWARD D. BASSFORD.

Great Central Housekeepers' Emporium, Cooper Institute, corner Eighth street, Third and Fourth avenues.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States; desertion, &c., sufficient cause. No publicity. No charge until divorce obtained. Advice free.

M. HOUSE, Attorney, 180 Broadway.

A CLUSTER OF BEAUTIFUL CURLS, ONLY $3; ONE length real hair Chatelaine Braids, only $4; handsome, even switches, only $7, at PECKHAM'S Hair Bazaar, 251 Grand street, between Bowery and Lord & Taylor's. Only first quality hair sold. Phalon's Vitalia, 75c.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States; no publicity; no charge till divorce obtained; advice free. Also Commissioner for every State.

F. L. KING, Counsellor at Law, 363 Broadway.

PERFECT VENTILATION CAN BE OBTAINED BY the application of Hyne's Patent Ventilator, and a sure cure for smoky chimneys; we warrant a cure or no pay. Salesroom 21 Cortlandt street, N. Y. W. N. ABBOTT.